"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

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With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

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THE WEATHER.

Fair, preceded by showers, winds variable.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, $1.04¾; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 36⅛c; cash cotton, 6 3-16c.

FOREIGN.—A dispatch from Peking says that the Chinese now appreciate the action of England, which is believed to have saved the empire from dismemberment, while there is a growing distrust of Russia. Queen Victoria and Emperor William have telegraphed congratulations upon the victory of the Anglo-Egyptian forces over the dervishes.—Page 7.

Page 1.

The first news of the cruisers New Orleans and San Francisco since they left England was brought in yesterday by the Aller, which sighted them about 1,100 miles from here.

Page 2.

There were more signs of impending war yesterday at the navy yard than on any previous day.

The Union Veterans' Patriotic League of Kings County has written to President McKinley upholding his course and promising him support.

Gen. McLeer doubts that many of the National Guardsmen of Brooklyn will respond to the President's call for services unless they are allowed to go as organizations and not as individuals with the prospect of being distributed among regiments of the regular army.

Page 3.

The steamer Orizaba arrived here from Havana yesterday bringing 114 refugees from that place.

The South Side Elevated Railway in Chicago (Alley "L" system) will change its motive power from steam to electricity.

Advices from Skaguay say that 75, and possibly 100, lives were lost by the snowslide at Chilcoot Pass. Sixty-nine bodies have been recovered, and the work of excavating is still progressing.

Miss Minnie Wormser of 165 East Ninety-second Street was seriously burned. Her clothing caught from a fire in the house and she ran to the street. A passerby and a neighbor extinguished the blaze.

The fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the First Presbyterian Church of Manasquan, N. J., and also a secular observance of a similar anniversary of the town, was observed in the church yesterday.

Señor Quesada, the diplomatic representative in Washington of the Cuban insurgents, has issued a statement to show that the insurgents have a regularly organized civil government, whose independence can be recognized.

A crowd of men in Bridgeton, N. J., attacked a negro whom they thought was in a crowd they had had trouble with earlier in the night. He fired two shots, injuring a bystander, and would have been killed but for the police.

State Superintendent of Insurance Payn has written to District Attorney Gardiner asking his co-operation in procuring an indictment against those officials of the Lincoln Fire Insurance Company who he says secured a charter by fraud.

Page 4.

The Manhattan Trust Company has secured control of the Government railroad lines in Jamaica.

Six men got into a fight in a Brooklyn street. Knives flashed and five men went down more or less hurt. The arrival of three policemen averted further hostilities.

Investigation into the case of Miss Ada English, who died in St. Elizabeth's Hospital on Saturday, developed the fact that she was an heiress whose home was in Baltimore, but no definite reason as to why she had been living alone in this city could be learned.

Page 5.

The boating season on the Harlem River has now fairly begun. All the clubs had crews out, and preparations are active for Spring and Summer work.

David Shine, a teamster, died at Manhattan Hospital yesterday from a fracture of the skull supposed to have been the result of a blow given him by Adam Hager.

Page 7.

Gen. James Ronald Chalmers, Confederate veteran and Southern politicians, died at Memphis Saturday.

Page 8.

John G. Becker, a retired New York paper box manufacturer, shot himself yesterday at his home in Rochelle Park, near Hackensack, N. J. There is no apparent reason for the suicide.

Page 10.

After the church services yesterday Fifth Avenue was crowded with a brilliant throng in the Easter "dress parade."

Easter services, many of them with elaborate musical programmes and floral decorations, were held in the churches of the city yesterday.

The Easter Convention of the Christian Alliance closed. It was stated that the total receipts for the year had been $177,000, nearly all of which was expended in foreign missionary work.

Bernard Flood, a motorman of the Brooklyn Metropolitan Avenue line, was thrown over the dashboard of his car, which struck a switch with great force. His skull was fractured and he may die.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 4.
Marine Intelligence.—Page 8.
New Corporations.—Page 8.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 8.
Court Calendars.—Page 8.
Losses by Fire.—Page 8.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 9.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN MADRID.

Many Persons Arrested and Others Injured in the Streets of the Spanish Capital.

MADRID, April 10—10:10 P. M.—The Puerta del Sol is now densely packed. A large body of police is drawn up near the Hotel de Paris, where the Civil Governor of Madrid is dining. Occasionally the cry "Vive Espana" is raised and re-echoed by a thousand voices.

This correspondent saw one arrest. A respectable looking individual was brought to the hotel doorway, where he asked to be loosed from physical custody, promising to accompany the police quietly. Señor Aguilera, the Civil Governor, resumed his interrupted dinner. But fresh cries arose, and the burly but good-tempered Governor rushed into the thickest of the mob, brandishing a stick, but hitting nobody.

Señor Aguilera is a man of gigantic proportions and the best-loved individual in Madrid. The manifestants scuttled in all directions before his shillalah, producing a comic effect and reducing the disturbance to its true proportions. The police are acting admirably and the military are kept in reserve at the barracks in case of an emergency. Should there be more beneath the surface than appears, praise is due for the precautions taken.

MADRID, Via Paris, April 10, 11:30 P. M.—Demonstrations continue in favor of the army and against the Government. The demonstrators have visited the Military Club, and the offices of the Liberal newspapers. There have been numerous arrests, and many of the demonstrators have been injured.

ARMISTICE NOT PROCLAIMED.

Gen. Blanco Has Asked Madrid for Further Instructions.

HAVANA, April 10.—The Madrid authorities have cabled Gen. Blanco that the six European powers, on the request of the Pope, have brought their influence to bear on the United States in the interest of peace and that concessions are projected, in the form of an armistice or a suspension of hostilities, to facilitate a peaceful settlement.

The news of the armistice has produced an excellent effect among business men, and will help to confirm values.

Gen. Blanco has been ordered by the Madrid Government to establish an armistice, and he in return has asked further instructions.

[illegible]

SPAIN'S ARMISTICE SCHEME

Washington Government Notified that the Truce Declared Is Unconditional.

NO INDEPENDENCE FOR CUBA

Liberal Concessions Promised, However, to be Approved by the Cuban Parliament—New Offer to Arbitrate the Maine Question.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The Spanish Government, through its Minister at Washington, Señor Polo y Bernabe, to-night delivered an official document to the State Department, announcing that the armistice which the Queen Regent of Spain had commanded Gen. Blanco to proclaim to-day was without conditions, and that her Majesty's Government had granted liberal institutions to the Island of Cuba, which the coming Cuban Parliament would develop.

The communication also recalls the condolence and sympathy expressed by the Queen Regent and her Government on the disaster to the Maine and the horror this disaster had occasioned in Spanish hearts, and appeals to the courtesy and the sense of justice of the United States Government to enlighten public opinion upon the attitude of Spain. The note also repeats the offer of the Spanish Government to submit the Maine question to experts designated by the maritime powers of the world.

This document was the official notification of the Spanish Government to the United States of the granting of an armistice and its essential terms. Minister Woodford's dispatch last night had stated briefly the fact that an armistice had been agreed upon, but it was not communicated as coming from the Spanish Government.

Diplomatic Visits Resumed.

To-day's communication cleared up misapprehensions on the most vital point of Spain's concession, namely, that the armistice was without conditions. The note was received by the State Department after the first Cabinet meeting and was one of the main subjects of consideration at the second Cabinet meeting held to-night. Although the Spanish note was surrounded with the usual secrecy of official negotiations, the following summary of its contents was secured:

"The Spanish Minister in Washington, deeply impressed by the numerous errors which seem to have obtained credit in public opinion in America in regard to the Cuban question, considers it his duty to call again the attention of the Secretary of State of the United States to the following points:

"First, Her Majesty, the Queen Regent of Spain, desirous of ending the troubles which are desolating Cuba, has commanded a suspension of hostilities. Gen. Blanco has been ordered to proclaim to-day an armistice without conditions. He will determine later the duration and details of this armistice, so as to carry out the generous intentions of her Majesty and the wishes of the friends of peace.

"Second, Her Majesty's Government has granted to the Island of Cuba institutions as liberal as those enjoyed by Canada under the British flag. The Cuban Chambers will meet on the 4th of next May. It will be their duty and privilege to put into practice and develop these institutions. In addition to this Cuba is represented in the Parliament at Madrid.

"Third, Public opinion in this country appears to ignore the fact that the loss of the Maine was immediately followed by official and reiterated expressions of condolence from her Majesty, the Queen, from her Government from her Chargé d'Affaires in Washington, and from the authorities in Havana, all of which tended to affirm the horror which this disaster has caused to arise in Spanish hearts, as also the sympathy felt for the United States Government and Navy and for the American Nation. The Spanish Minister feels confident that he can count upon the courtesy and sense of justice of the United States Government to enlighten public opinion upon this subject.

"Fourth, As to the cause of this lamentable disaster, it resolves itself into a question of facts which can only be settled by material proofs. The Spanish Minister reiterates the assurance that his Government is ready to submit the question to experts designated by the maritime powers, whose conclusions are in advance accepted."

Armistice Without Conditions.

Señor Polo delivered the document in person at the State Department, and, aside from the interest in the communication itself, the call had added interest as an evidence of a renewal of diplomatic negotiations, this being his first call at the department in ten days. Later Señor du Bosc, First Secretary of the Legation, made another call at the department on the same general subject. Besides the delivery of the note, the calls permitted a personal exchange between the Secretary of State and the Spanish officials of an agreeable character.

During the Spanish Minister's call at the State Department, he notified the authorities that word had come from Havana that Gen. Blanco had been prompt in executing the orders of the Queen Regent, and that the proclamation of armistice had been duly promulgated to-day. The Spanish troops will, for the time being, go into garrison. Their future disposition has not even been considered, for much depends upon the duration of the armistice and the course of the insurgents. If the insurgents continue their fighting and make attacks on the Spanish troops, the situation will become complicated, for it hardly is believed that the Spanish forces will lay down their arms for any length of time if they continue to be under fire from the insurgents.

There is little doubt, however, that strong influences will now be brought to bear to induce the insurgents to suspend hostilities so that terms for a complete settlement may be reached. One of the Ambassadors at Washington pointed out to-day that the influence of the Pope was relied upon to a considerable extent with the insurgents, as they are a part of a country which is thoroughly Catholic and loyal to Rome.

Position of the Powers.

While the influence of the great powers is not likely to be exerted in any material way against the insurgents, yet this influence will be brought to bear as far as possible from every moral standpoint. The influence of the United States Government will also be a material factor in case the present crisis between the United States and Spain is averted and the armistice is accepted in Washington as a tentative ground for the solution of the Cuban problem.

Diplomatic circles in Washington were keenly interested in the change brought about by Spain's grant of an armistice. The Ambassadors and Ministers exchanged calls and there was a general exchange of congratulations, as it was felt that the armistice at least gave time for calmer counsels. The French Ambassador, M. Cambon, received a cable dispatch from the Foreign Office at Paris informing him that the armistice had been granted, and was wholly without conditions. Besides seeing his associates of the Diplomatic Corps, the Ambassador saw Archbishop Ireland, who was instrumental in securing the influence of the Pope, and joined the Archbishop in expressions of satisfaction.

Throughout the negotiations the French Ambassador and the French Government have taken a leading part in averting an open rupture between the United States and Spain. While the British Government has been most active in seeing that the action of the powers did not assume a menacing attitude toward the United States, yet it is known that Great Britain joins with the other powers in approving the armistice and is hopeful that it will clear the way for a fuller settlement of the general Cuban question.

President's Plans Unchanged.

After the second Cabinet meeting to-night, one member said that the Spanish note had not altered either the message or the situation. "It is merely," said he, "what Spain has been asking for all along— [illegible] ly as it was before, merely stating the fact of this last development."

Another Cabinet member said, after the meeting: "Our meeting to-night was for the final reading of the message, which will be sent to Congress to-morrow. It is a strong state paper, and will contain a review of the conditions existing in Cuba for years past. There is no change in the tone of the message differing from that indicated in the newspapers. The President will ask that he be given authority to use the army and navy to bring about peace in the island of Cuba, and to insure there a stable government. An argument is made against the recognition of independence of the insurgents for the reason that there is lacking the essential features of an independent people.

"There was but one addition made to the message, and that was in relation to the dispatch presented to the State Department by Minister Polo y Bernabé and containing the information that the Queen Regent had granted authority to Capt. Gen. Blanco to issue an armistice, the terms and conditions of which would be left to his judgment. This was the first communication the State Department has had with the Spanish Minister since a week from last Friday.

"So far as I am aware there has been no suggestion made to the insurgents by this Government with a view to their considering the proposition for an armistice authorized by the Spanish Government. This Government has never had anything to do with the gentlemen composing the Cuban Junta in New York. I do not think the armistice idea will have the least effect on any action that may be contemplated in Congress."

It is said some members of the Cabinet recommended further delay simply to observe the practical effect of the armistice, but they were outvoted by the majority, who thought the President had waited long enough.

AS MADRID UNDERSTANDS IT.

Gen. Correa Declares that Important Conditions Are Attached to the Armistice.

MADRID, April 10.—At 11 o'clock last evening, Señor Capdepon, Minister of the Interior, issued a circular to the Prefects, giving an account of the Cuban armistice, which, he explained, had been arranged at the request of the Pope and under the counsel of the great powers, and which, while saving the honor and military dignity of Spain, preserved her rights in the Grand Antilles.

El Imparcial says that Lieut. Gen. Correa, Minister of War, in a conversation yesterday with several people, expressed himself as follows:

"It is an error to say that the Government has granted an armistice to the rebels. I would never give that before leaving the Ministry, because it would be the same thing as recognizing the belligerency of the rebels. The Government has granted the wishes of the powers that we should cease hostilities during the delay which Gen. Blanco judges prudent for preparing peace.

"I acceded to a cessation of hostilities because to refuse the wishes of the powers would be to divorce Spain from the world. If I left the Cabinet, I should be placing my successor in an awkward position. Blanco probably will publish a proclamation of truce and also another offering indulgent terms during the cessation of hostilities. If, during this period, there are important submissions and the United States withdraws its ships from the neighborhood of Cuba and the Philippines, all will be well, and peace will soon be reached.

"Otherwise the Cuban war will continue; and the powers will be obliged to demand that the United States maintain absolute neutrality and enforce a dissolution of the filibustering committee in New York. The armistice is not to prevent the Spanish Government continuing its military preparations and placing the Peninsula, the Canaries, the Balearic Islands, and Puerto Rico in a state of defense."

El Imparcial says that during the Cabinet Council a Minister reminded his colleagues that the powers, before approaching Spain, approached the United States, getting President McKinley to delay his message to Congress, and Gen. Woodford to withdraw the ultimatum.

El Liberal says that effective military measures were taken last evening in this city in view of possible disturbances; that the garrison officers slept at the barracks and that the Government offices were protected with additional guards.

El Heraldo de Madrid says: "Though the greatest order is maintained in the crowded streets, yet the Government is suspicious, notwithstanding the precautionary orders given yesterday."

Reports of a threatened revolutionary movement, owing to dissatisfaction with the action of the Government in granting an armistice, were in circulation here this morning, but they were groundless. There was much animation in the city, owing to the bullfight, which engrossed popular attention to the exclusion of the relations of the country with the United States. Despite the bellicose talk of the opposition, revolutionary and anti-dynastic papers and the café gossip, a state of indifference is observable in Madrid.

The day was passed quietly, and without special incident. Enormous crowds going to and coming from the bullfight passed within easy sight of Gen. Woodford's house. Large reinforcements of police and civil guards were posted near, and also in front of the Bank of Spain and other public buildings. Just as the crowd was returning Gen. Woodford and his daughter, who had been spending the afternoon in the park, walked to their residence, but they were not disturbed.

An incident happened about 7 o'clock this evening showing that the measures taken by the authorities to preserve the peace were necessary. A boisterous crowd, heated by wine and the excitement of the bullfight, encountered a General, who was wearing a scarf of the national colors. The crowd immediately raised cries of "Viva Espana!" "Viva Cuba!" and for the moment it looked dangerous, should any one have raised a seditious cry. None doing so, the crowd dissolved, and the locality soon resumed its ordinary appearance.

The officer against whom the demonstration was made was Gen. Castelvi, Bourbon pretender to the throne of France. He was recognized and cheered. The demonstration occurred in front of the Presidency; and the Civil Governor went among the crowd, exerting his personal influence rather than his authority to persuade them to disperse.

It is rumored that manifestations continue in several streets; but the authorities attach no importance to these, as the crowd is composed largely of the poorer classes.

At midnight the crowds had dispersed, and only small groups of stragglers remained in the streets. The vicinity of Gen. Woodford's residence and the United States Legation was deserted.

MADRID PRESS OPINIONS.

The Action of the Government Meets with Praise and Blame in About Equal Volume.

MADRID, April 10.—El Globo (Liberal) devotes its leading editorial to telling the nation that the Government has carried out Spain's wishes under the circumstances, yielding only to the voice of united Europe, and not to the United States. It says:

"Europe will now support Spain should the United States continue to aid the insurrection. Spain is stronger than ever."

El Globo considers the armistice measure in nowise disparaging to the military prestige of Spain, and supports the policy of Señores Moret and Gullon, "whose tact has triumphed, notwithstanding the difficulties of the situation in the Colonial and Foreign Departments."

El Liberal says:

"The Government has signed a blank form, which others will fill up. Spain yields everything to the voice of Europe; yet the via crucis is only beginning. The collective note shows that Spain's surrender will serve as the basis of new negotiations, whence will issue the necessary guarantees for the re-establishment of normality in Cuba."

El Liberal plaintively says it is impossible for Spain to avoid a "feeling of deadly sadness." Still, it advises the people to remain quiet, as "perhaps Europe may exact concessions from America, and also [illegible] severely slashes the Government for, after boasting that it would not grant an unsolicited truce to rebels, "yielding to brute force what it refused to yield to the moral influence and fatherly counsels of the Pope."

"We do not know foreigners' opinion of the Government's surrender," says El Imparcial, "but the Bourse salutes it with a rise. We, with the deepest sadness, before the manifest incapacity of the present Government and remembering also that internal peace is highly in danger, we, to-day, proclaim the following conditions as necessary for honor: A twenty days' truce for the rebels' submission, and the concentration of our naval forces at Cuba. If the truce lapses without result, then ceaseless war against the rebels and against the United States."

El Pais, (Republican,) under headlines such as "A Great Betrayal" and "Spain Sold," says:

"The present outbursts of Spanish indignation resemble electric discharges. If the Government sounds public opinion, it will find this of evil augury and threatening, asking who is the Judas, if it be one traitor or several, who has sold Spain, thinking that the Spaniards are eunuchs. Let him know that he is mistaken."

El Pais draws a picture of a street group, gathering about an orator haranguing them; their passions are surging; some one raises the cry, "Viva Espana," the flag is produced, and the enthusiastic multitude follows it. "Wither, who knows?" says El Pais; and answers, "Perhaps to settle accounts with the betrayers of Spain's honor."

The Epoca (Conservative) says that it now lies with America to decide whether she will co-operate with Spain for peace. If a new demand be made or President McKinley's message be not conciliatory, it will be clearly proved that America wishes to provoke a quarrel. The paper continues: "We do not consider the conflict ended by this truce. The jingoes' enormous influence in America and that of the insurgents may turn the truce into a fiasco, but despite all this we think the Government's action wise to fix the responsibility upon America."

Regarding the reception of the news of the Government's action, the Epoca says all the anti-dynastic parties bitterly oppose the action of Spain, and announce meetings to be held to protest, but they will come to naught, as the civil Governor will prevent all meetings either favoring or opposing the decision.

The Nacional (Conservative, organ of Romero Robledo,) is bitterly hostile to the concession, and says that the Government called in the European powers to witness a scene of Spain's disgrace. For this language the Nacional was confiscated.

El Heraldo remarks that the six powers have put Spain "between the devil and the deep sea" by saying "grant an armistice or we will hold you responsible for the war." The paper expresses the hope that the country will restrain its passions in the presence of the sad events.

The Correspondencia Militar (service paper) says that Señor Moret, realizing the failure of his autonomy policy, got the Queen to write to the Pope, whose interference partially failed until supported by the European powers, who, following the concert's example of 1897, so pressed the weaker power that the result was a renewal of the peace of Utrecht, Spain losing honor and territory.

The Correspondencia (independent and semi-official) says it is thought in Ministerial circles that the decision of the Government will efficaciously strengthen the good offices of the Pope with President McKinley, and will give the latter a lever with which to work on American opinion. It is also believed on good authority, the paper says, that the insurgents will accept a suspension of hostilities.

VARIOUS VIEWS FROM MADRID.

Correspondents of London Papers Discuss the Probable Effect of the Armistice.

LONDON, April 11.—The Madrid correspondent of The Dail Mail, says:

"The Ambassadors of the powers, in urging the armistice, declared that their action was in support of the acts of their colleagues in Washington. They understood, they said, that if Spain agreed to an armistice it would be possible to maintain the influence of the powers with President McKinley, and indirectly with the rebels, thus bringing about a termination of the Cuban war.

"According to the Ambassadors, the powers will be ready to give Spain a certain amount of support should America maintain an attitude of hostility. The Spanish Ministers declare themselves very hopeful of a speedy pacification of Cuba."

The special dispatches to the other morning papers from Madrid to-day give for the most part a bare recital of the armistice negotiations. The Madrid correspondent of The Daily Telegraph, telegraphing Sunday and dealing with the sensation caused by the armistice announcement, says:

"At first nobody believed the rumor probable, because the Government had emphatically declared that this step would be incompatible with the honor of Spain. When finally the report was confirmed all Madrid displayed sentiments of dissatisfaction and excitement. Newspapers were sold, read, and discussed all night. The principal cafés were crowded with groups of politicians, and the policy of the Cabinet was condemned in vigorous terms.

"The garrison was wisely confined to barracks, the indignation in military circles being expressed in a way which bodes no good to the present Spanish Cabinet. All the independent press organs, even those inclining to the Liberal Party, condemn the Government's action as derogatory to Spanish honor and calculated to bring about irreparable disaster, not to the Cabinet alone, which has risked its future "on the success or failure of submission to the European powers. Other and greater interests have been jeopardized to a much greater extent than war itself could have jeopardized them."

The Daily Telegraph's correspondent, after quoting from El Imparcial, El Pais, and other papers to illustrate this feeling, says:

"Another article assures Gen. Weyler, who will shortly return to Madrid, that he is not alone in defending the honor, sovereignty, and integrity of the fatherland, and that he can reply upon Carlists, Republicans, Spanish Cubans, and the bulk of the army. From trustworthy information in my possession, I should not be surprised if the popular dissatisfaction assumed unwonted and undesirable forms very shortly. The Cabinet has had no opportunity of justifying its action, and neither the army nor the people are willing to be assured that the concessions just made are justifiable."

The Madrid correspondent of The Standard, telegraphing Saturday and apparently before the arrangements as to the armistice had been made public, says:

"On hearing of the representations of the European powers at Washington, the postponement of the Presidential message until Monday, and the renewal of the negotiations between Gen. Woodford and the Spanish Government, most Spaniards jumped to the conclusion that war would probably be averted if President McKinley could command enough support and display sufficient energy to silence the war party in the United States.

"The impression here is that the Pope, seeing it useless to attempt to induce America to accept his mediation, has undertaken to back the European powers in their efforts to persuade the Queen Regent and her Ministers to assent to concessions that are indispensable to facilitate President McKinley's task. The Spaniards indulge in no illusion as to the motives of the powers and freely attribute their intervention to their desire to maintain peace and to serve the interests of the monarchy and the dynasty of Spain.

"Consequently they fully realize that they are expected to pay a high price for retaining at least a nominal sovereignty over Cuba; and they expect to be obliged to assent to some régime like that of Canada or Australia. One point causes much anxiety, namely, the settlement of the Cuban debt, which most Spaniards would like to compel the colony or its American patrons to take over entirely, if Spain is to retain merely nominal sovereignty under the cloak of home rule.

"The adversaries of the Government and of the present monarchy angrily discuss all these eventualities and affect to doubt that the Queen and her Ministers will really submit to terms which seem nevertheless the best way out of this dangerous crisis.

"The Government maintains a natural reserve on the march of the negotiations, the result of which will only be made public when Spain and President McKinley finally agree, or find it impossible to come to an understanding upon the preliminaries indispensable to a cessation of hostilities and the main lines of the subsequent settlement of the Cuban question."

New method of operating [illegible]

GEN. LEE ON HIS OWN SOIL

He Arrives at Key West from Cuba with Other American Officials and Citizens.

ON HIS WAY TO WASHINGTON

He Departs for the Capital at Once in Response to Orders—Many Cuban Refugees Landed by Three Steamers.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 10.—United States Consul General Lee and his staff, with Consuls Springer and Barker and several newspaper correspondents, arrived here from Havana on the lighthouse tender Fern at 7:30 o'clock this morning. The trip was a rough one, and everybody on board the Fern arrived at Key West in a state of collapse.

From the crowded decks of the Olivette, which had arrived several hours earlier, hearty cheers went up as the launch from the Fern with the correspondents and Consular Agent on board put ashore. Several hundred persons on the dock added their shouts to this lusty welcome, and for some hours staid gazing at the Fern, on which Gen. Lee could be seen pacing the deck.

At about 11 o'clock Gen. Lee came ashore and received an answer from Washington to his request for orders sent earlier. After a brief reception, Gen. Lee went on board the Olivette, which had been kept waiting, and sailed for Tampa at noon. He will go direct to Washington.

The American Consular staff, which accompanied Consul General Lee, is held here, awaiting further orders, and the implication is that the staff may return to Cuba.

The Olivette arrived from Havana at 2 o'clock this morning with 249 refugees on board. Forty of these landed here and the remainder proceeded for Tampa. Among those on board bound for Tampa are Miss Clara Barton, Dr. Elwell, Dr. Eagan, and for Red Cross nurses; Dr. Brunner, United States Sanitary Inspector at Havana, and Dr. Dudley, his assistant, and Messrs. Lawton and Childs, accompanied by a large staff of clerks lately employed in their banking house.

The passengers who landed here filed shore after undergoing a cursory examination. With few exceptions they were Cubans and spoke the language of the island from which they had just fled. Nineteen refugees were landed from the Bache and 100 from the Evelyn.

Several of the passengers on the Olivette said that even up to yesterday morning they had scarcely believed it would prove necessary for them to leave Cuba. All said that when they sailed everything was quiet in Havana, and that externally there were no signs of anything which would make the exodus of Americans necessary.

INSULTS GEN. LEE.

Havana Paper Charges Him with Falsifying on the Maine Disaster.

HAVANA, April 10.—El Diario de la Marina publishes an article to-day under the caption, "At Last He Has Gone," in which it institutes comparisons between Gen. Woodford and Gen. Lee. It says:

"The Madrid public may show itself very sensible in viewing with indifference the promenades of Gen. Woodford and his daughter, but the Havana public showed itself more sensible in viewing with indifference the embarkation of Gen. Lee. Gen. Woodford has not been converting the American Legation in Madrid into a club for persons out of sympathy with Spain or belonging to an annexationist syndicate. Neither has he informed his Government falsely of the failure of autonomy or misrepresented the causes of the Maine explosion.

"Gen. Lee advised old-time American merchants to leave Havana, on the ground that they would not be safe here, and that the Spaniards would commit all kinds of excesses. If all the Americans in Havana had behaved as he behaved, perhaps he would have been right in saying so."

THE DEPARTURE FROM HAVANA.

American Consuls and Correspondents Jeered by Spaniards—Vice Consul Springer's Threat.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 10.—"Tell the Olivette to get under way at once, Capt. Cowles; signal the Bache that the United States fleet is ready to clear out of Havana, and please follow the Bache out." These were the words of Consul General Lee at 5:15 yesterday afternoon as he stood on the deck of the Fern with a group of correspondents around him.

It was evident to all that Gen. Lee intended to be the last to leave, and a murmur of applause went around in support of his intention. The Evelyn already had passed Morro Castle when the Olivette weighed anchor. The Bache was close behind and the Fern was the last of the line. The wharves and boats on both sides of the narrow entrance to the harbor were crowded with Spaniards, who hissed and jeered as each boat passed out.

As the Fern rounded to, heading for open sea, she passed near the Maine wreck. The group on deck had been laughing and talking, expressing their satisfaction at leaving Havana. With one accord each man doffed his hat in salute to the sunken ship.

Gen. Lee's presence on board the Fern made that boat a target for redoubled hisses, groans, cat-calls, and whistles from the crowds on shore. "Get out, Yankee swine," was among the mildest expressions used. Vice Consul Springer, who had been in the island thirty years, waved his hand to a particularly demonstrative group, saying in tones loud enough for all to hear: "Wait, wait, my friends! We will all be back soon."

A significant occurrence took place when the Fern was passing Morro Castle. In reply to the Spanish rabble on the wharves, who hooted "Death to the Yankee swine," the correspondent of The London Times, who was on the Fern, remarked loudly: "May every Yankee shell kill fifty of those Spanish dogs."

There was one pretty incident. On the Cabanas shore a British steamer was unloading at her wharf. As the Fern passed the Union Jack was dipped, while the English crew gave a hearty cheer. The compliment was returned with enthusiasm.

Havana seemed dazed yesterday when the people found that Gen. Lee was really going, and all the Americans were going with him. Not to see the United States flag floating from the staff at Casa Nuevo struck many residents as a portentous sign. The correspondents were besieged with eager questions as to the intentions of the Americans and when they expected a bombardment was likely to commence. The Government officials seemed as much in the dark as all the rest. A Spanish officer of high rank besought a correspondent to tell him if he had any news not made public affecting the future of the city.

The fact that Mr. Gollan, the British Consul, called with Gen. Lee on Captain General Blanco also puzzled many, some believing that this signified that the United States and England had formed an alliance. The Havana newspapers have been under such close surveillance for months and have been made to publish so many untruths, including stories of the United States backing down at the demand of Germany, Italy, Austria, and Russia, that the residents take no stock whatever in anything published. Consequently, when they saw the Americans leaving, despite the statement of the papers that they had no intention of going, the people believed a crisis at hand.

Under instructions from Gen. Lee, who went on board the Fern immediately after his farewell call on Captain General Blanco, the Consular officials and the correspondents went quietly on board in twos and threes. No one was molested or insulted, but the people stared curiously as the newspaper men, to whose presence all had grown accustomed, rode down to the dock with their grips, canes, and other hand baggage, showing their intention to depart.

MANY RUMORS IN HAVANA.

One of Them Recounts a Plot for the Assassination of Gen. Lee.

HAVANA, April 10.—Havana is guarded more closely than ever, the Arolas Battalion being posted around the limits of Vidano, the swell suburb of the city.

Within the last two days a number of Cubans have been arrested and are now confined in the Cabanas Fortress, charged with various offenses. Some say the prisoners were engaged in a plot to assassinate United States Consul General Lee, and others assert the imprisoned men acted as spies for the United States Government. There is no doubt the Spanish Government is more alarmed than ever before; certainly it is taking every precaution.

There is some ground for believing there was a plot to kill Gen. Lee, and that it was allowed to come almost to success by the Spanish detectives in order that they might get credit for defeating it.

All sorts of rumors were in circulation yesterday, and there was no trouble whatever in hearing any kind of stories and finding a dozen men to swear to its truth. For example, in the palace telegrams were shown saying that the Queen Regent had agreed upon the intervention of Russia, would accept $250,000,000 for Cuba, end the war, and withdraw her flag.

Anxious to Leave Santiago de Cuba.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 10.—Mr. Badell, a well-known merchant at Santiago de Cuba, cabled to-day to have a steamer sent to take off fifty Cuban families, the best in the city, who wish to leave because of the probabilities of war. Efforts will be made to charter a British steamer for this purpose.

Some Americans are left at Santiago de Cuba also, who wish to leave, including Charles Fox, auditor of the Juragua Mining Company, and ten others connected with the same company, most of them Philadelphians.

Gen. Lee's Movements Uncertain.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 10.—Major J. C. Courtney, President of the Virginia Society, received two messages from Gen. Lee to-day, dated Key West, in reply to the invitation of the Virginia Society, asking him to visit this city. In these dispatches Gen. Lee thanked the society for it scordial greeting and said it was impossible to give the route he would take until his arrival at Tampa some time to-morrow. Gen. Lee said he was awaiting instructions from Washington.

SOMERS SPRINGS A LEAK.

Her Crew Deserts, and About Thirty of the Topeka's Crew Do Likewise—Both Boats at Portland.

PORTLAND, England, April 10.—The new United States cruiser Topeka, (formerly Diogenes,) in command of Lieut. John J. Knapp, and the torpedo boat Somers, Ensign C. W. Hazleton commanding, which were en route for the United States, put in here to-day.

After clearing Portland Bill such a heavy sea was encountered that the Somers was almost buried, and Lieut. Knapp deemed it safer to return.

About thirty of the Topeka's crew refused to sail in her, necessitating the shipping of others to fill their places.

The Somers, it is found, sprung a leak, but her officers do not regard the injury as serious. Her crew, however, became frightened and struck. Being merely hired hands, not enlisted men, they are not amenable to naval discipline, and Lieut. Knapp is endeavoring to secure a fresh crew.

NEWS OF THE NEW ORLEANS.

She and the San Francisco Sighted by the Aller Over 1,100 Miles from Here.

The first news of the American cruisers San Francisco and New Orleans (formerly the Amazonas) received since they sailed from Gravesend (England) on March 27, was brough in yesterday by Capt. Neirich of the North German Lloyd steamship Aller, from the Mediterranean. The Captain reported that at 2 P. M. April 7, his vessel passed ten miles north of two war vessels, both of which were painted white. The leading vessel was rigged with three masts and the other with two. Both were bound west and appeared to be going at the rate of 10 knots an hour. They were sighted in latitude 40 degrees 45 minutes north, and longitude 48 degrees 49 minutes west. They were to the south of the regular steamer track. The San Francisco is rigged with three masts and the New Orleans with two.

That there is every reason for a very slow voyage of the warships, aside from the San Francisco's disabled boiler and the reduced crews of the two vessels, was attested by the Aller's log. This showed that she encountered heavy northwest and southwest gales to longitude 62 degrees, with high head seas and westerly swells, during which she stove the forward port lifeboat and damaged the bridge.

The position of the warships was to the southeast of the New Foundland Banks and south of the region of ice. The vessels had then come about 2,160 knots, making 180 knots a day, or about 7½ knots an hour. There remained 1,110 knots of the voyage to New York. If they may make 10 knots they should reach here to-morrow. The Captain of the Aller thought they were making about 10 knots when sighted. They had been out 11 days when sighted by the Aller, however, and she had gone nearly as great a distance in 11 days, or more than twice as fast. She took three days coming in after sighting them, and if they continued at only half the speed she was making they would be six days making the same run, which would make them due Wednesday. If they have better weather, however, they may reach here to-morrow.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

The pressure has fallen in the Northwest, risen in the Southwest, Mississippi Valley, and the lake regions, and fallen on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts. There is a partial cloudiness from the Middle Atlantic Coast to the Upper Ohio Valley, and also in the Southwest; elsewhere east of the Rocky Mountains the weather is generally clear. Showers have fallen during the past twenty-four hours in the Middle and North Atlantic States, the Upper Ohio Valley, and in Tennessee. The temperature has fallen decidedly in the Southwest, and has risen in the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. There is little change in districts east of the Mississippi. More settled weather is indicated for Atlantic Coast districts to-day, and fair weather in the lake regions and central valleys. There will be a partial cloudiness and probable showers in the Rocky Mountain districts. The highest river ever recorded at Memphis is the present stage of 37.2 feet, at which stage the Mississippi has remained stationary for the past twelve hours. The stage at Helena is 46.6 feet, and the river is still rising half a foot a day.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau— 1897.	1898.	TIMES. 1897.
3 A. M.	42	44	48
6 A. M.	41	43	48
9 A. M.	42	45	52
12 M.	49	52	58
4 P. M.	49	58	60
6 P. M.	44	49	56
9 P. M.	41	49	52
12 P. M.	40	48	51

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	53½
Weather Bureau	48½
Corresponding date 1897	48¾
Corresponding date for last 20 years	48

The maximum temperature was 59 degrees at 3 P. M., and the minimum 42 degrees at 3 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 81 per cent., and at 8 P. M. 96 per cent.

THE PRESIDENT READY

His Message Recommending Armed Intervention in Cuba to Go to Congress To-day.

SPAIN'S ARMISTICE ORDER NO CAUSE FOR DELAY.

Unsatisfactory to th Administration Because It Does Not Contemplate Cuban Freedom.

The Madrid Government Offers Simply a More Liberal Form of Autonomy.

Congress expects to receive President McKinley's Cuban message to-day. No intimation has come from the White House that the President intends to delay the presentation of the message, and none that he has receded an iota from his proposition that Cuba must be free.

The Spanish Minister in Washington yesterday presented to the State Department a document setting forth that Gen. Blanco had been ordered to proclaim an unconditional armistice in Cuba; there was to be no proviso that the Cubans should lay down their arms, that the United States should move its fleet out of waters threateningly near Cuba, and that we should cease to give moral and material aid to the insurgents.

But it was stated in the document that the armistice was to be preliminary not to Cuban independence, but to the establishment of a scheme of liberal autonomy.

After this document had been considered in a Cabinet meeting last night, the second meeting of the day, the report came from the White House that inasmuch as Spain's plans did not contemplate the independence of Cuba it was unsatisfactory to the President, and was not regarded as of sufficient importance to interfere with the programme decided on last week with reference to the message.

The same view is taken by the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate and the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House. Members of those committees express the opinion that the proffer of armistice has been made by Spain solely for the purpose of gaining time, and that there is nothing in it that is worth thinking about, inasmuch as it would not be a stepping stone to the freedom of the Cubans.

THE MESSAGE COMPLETED.

Carefully Examined by the Cabinet and Made Ready for Presentation to Congress To-day.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The President has not swerved a hairsbreath. He holds to-night exactly the same position he has held since April 2, when, at the Cabinet meeting of that day, he announced his policy of armed intervention, looking to ultimate recognition of the independence of Cuba.

The long expected and often withheld message that is to begin the actual solution of the Cuban problem will, therefore, be delivered to Congress at noon to-morrow, and Congress will accept the responsibility of bringing to an end the "insufferable condition" of affairs in Cuba.

The armistice which Spain has offered to the revolutionists and which they have refused to accept or to join in, has had no effect whatever on the President's policy. It will be mentioned casually in the message as part of the history of the negotiations with Spain and disposed of as being beyond the pale of the present controversy.

These conclusions are the fruits of two long Cabinet meetings to-day. The entire situation was discussed at these conferences as thoroughly as if the question was just being entered upon, so that no matter of importance might be overlooked. The message was taken up again in detail to see that it touched upon all points of controversy that are sought to be treated or disposed of. No alterations were made; but, on the contrary, the temper of the document that has become historic before its birth was commended and the policy outlined were indorsed again by the entire Cabinet.

To-day's Cabinet meetings, the only Cabinet meetings that have been held on Sunday within the memory of any of the servitors and watchmen that have been connected with the Presidential residence for a generation, consumed nearly six hours, or almost a full working day. The morning session began shortly before 11 o'clock, and lasted until nearly 2. The night session began about 9 o'clock, and lasted until after 11.

All the officials were present except Secretary of State Sherman, Judge Day representing the Department of State at the conferences.

President Busy All Day.

So important was the first session considered that some of the Secretaries called at the White House long before the usual hour, and talked with the President until the rest of the members came. Judge Day spent the entire day at the White House, and did not leave it until shortly before midnight. Some one of the Secretaries was closeted with Mr. McKinley from the time he arose until the time he retired.

The business of both sessions was practically one and the same. The grounds of the Spanish negotiations were thoroughly reviewed and discussed, and the spirit and matter of the message to Congress were studied with a view to making the document unassailable as a State and diplomatic paper. Not a single change was made in the message. Its tone was left unmodified, and unsoftened by qualifications of any kind, and the only addition made to it was the paragraph touching upon the armistice.

Little to be Said of the Armistice.

The armistice will not be conspicuous in the message. It was learned to-night, after the last session of the Cabinet, that a paragraph has been devoted to it, merely treating it as a phase of the negotiations, and something extraneous to the position held in the controversy by the Government.

It is said the President will intimate that the armistice has to do with Cuba and not with this country and that until the revolutionists agree to it, it cannot enter into the controversy between us and Spain. Certainly this country will not undertake to force the Cubans to accept the armistice, and thus adopt a very different policy of forcible intervention from that which we have proposed.

No Fear of the European Powers.

It is not believed at the White House, nor by the members of the Cabinet, that the intimation contained in dispatches received from Europe that the powers will intervene in favor of Spain if this country refuses to accept the armistice, has any foundation. The Administration [illegible] dent of the enduring friendship of Great Britain, and also confident that its course in Cuban affairs will not provoke the hostility of any other power. If it did have any such fears, it is not thought possible now for the Administration to take any course other than it has set out upon.

The Destruction of the Maine.

It has developed to-day that the armistice and other questions touching Spain more directly will be subordinated to what is now considered the gravest point in the controversy—the destruction of the Maine. This is something with which the armistice in Cuba can have nothing to do. It matters not whether the revolutionists are willing to accept the armistice or not; the Maine sore is still open. War can be declared upon that question alone, even if the independence or the amelioration of the condition of the Cubans must be relegated to a second place.

This is not a European nor a Cuban question; nor is it one that an armistice can adjust. It is quite certain that the Maine disaster has loomed large to-day in the consideration of the Cuban question. It is becoming more and more the recognized motive under the real war sentiment in the House and Senate, and in the country.

The Maine disaster as the cause of war has one great advantage. It eliminates every other element from the controversy. The quarrel then becomes simplified and direct. There can be no temporizing with it, no shifting of responsibility, and no proposition of cessation of hostilities on the part of the Cuban revolutionists in order to arrive at terms of peace.

Woodford Still in Madrid.

It was stated at the White House to-night that a dispatch had been received from Minister Woodford in which the Minister said that affairs were quiet in Madrid and that he would not leave the Spanish capital until the last moment. He would remain until his recall was received or until his passports were handed to him. The dispatch contained no additional information as to Spain's proposition of an armistice, or as to her probable course to-morrow in regard to the President's message and the almost certain hostile action of Congress.

A dispatch was also received from Consul General Lee, who is safe once more on American soil. He telegraphed that he would leave Tampa, Fla., at 10 o'clock P. M. It is expected that he will reach this city to-morrow night late or early Tuesday morning. He will go at once to the White House to report to the President, and thence to the State Department to make his report there.

After that he will appear before the Committees on Foreign Affairs of the House and Senate. He probably will go before those committees before they make their reports on the President's message, although it is not thought that the General will bring any additional news from Havana to affect in any way the terms of the committees' report.

The Departments of War, Navy, and State worked throughout the day, and all officials were as busy almost as if it were a week day. Orders are being sent out and movements are being planned and executed despite the fact that it is Sunday.

The feeling that war is upon the country has already destroyed all distinction between days.

The city is as crowded as in inauguration times. All the hotels are overflowed with people from different parts of the country. Some have come from the Pacific Coast to be present on the historical occasion.

THE POSITION OF CONGRESS.

Tendency Shown to Emphasize the Maine Disaster as a Cause of War with Spain.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—No change had been wrought in the programme of the Foreign Committees of the two houses up to a late hour to-night, as a result of the proffer of an armistice by Spain. Few members of either the Senate Foreign Relations Committee or of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House are as yet in possession of any further information concerning the armistice than that supplied by the morning papers, so that they were unprepared to discuss its details. These committeemen were unanimous, however, in emphasizing the point that even if an armistice were offered by Spain and accepted by the insurgents, it would not atone for the sinking of the Maine.

The tendency to bring forward the destruction of the Maine as in itself a sufficient provocation for war with Spain was increasingly evident as the talk of an armistice suggested the possibility of one count in the indictment against Spain being nolle prossed. The members of the two Foreign Committees are better informed than others as to the actual proof of Spain's responsibility for the loss of the battleship, since they have heard much testimony supplemental to that reported by the court of inquiry, and it is highly significant that they go further than most of their colleagues outside these committees in insisting on that affair as one that must be settled by war.

Report of the Maine Disaster.

While the text of the report to be made after the reception of the President's message is guarded jealously and successfully, members of the two committees practically admit that the Maine explosion will be brought forward conspicuously and Spain's complicity therein demonstrated. So thoroughly are the two committees convinced of the fact that the ship was destroyed by the direct agency of Spanish officials that they hardly feel that the testimony of Consul General Lee is needed on that point, though he probably will be asked to appear before them and is expected to give evidence which will be strongly confirmatory of that already supplied by Capt. Sigsbee. It is thought possible that the eleventh-hour tender of an armistice by Spain may have the effect of causing the committees to emphasize the Maine explosion in their report even more strongly than they had intended.

Chairman Davis of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations declined to discuss the new phase in the situation when seen to-night. The Senator did say that nothing which had occurred had, so far as he knew, changed the situation or altered the contemplated course of action, and that he looked for the message to come in to-morrow, as had been expected.

Spain Doing No Fighting Now.

Representative Quigg, who is a member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, said to-night that he looked for no change in the President's programme as a result of the armistice which Spain offers.

"The Spaniards say," said Mr. Quigg, "that they will quit fighting if the insurgents will do the same. As a matter of fact, the Spaniards are doing no fighting now except when compelled to resist some unusually bold dash of the rebel forces. They are merely trying to hold what they have got and fighting as little as possible.

"For them to proffer an armistice under these circumstances and at a time when the rainy season, which is so destructive to them, is about to begin, is ridiculous. It is a palpable play for delay and I don't see why it should affect our course at all."

Another Republican member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee said: "The offer of an armistice by Spain is a matter to be settled between that country and the insurgents. We have nothing to do with it, and should pay no attention to it. We have a little account with Spain for the sinking of one of our battleships and the murder of some 200 of our seamen, which no armistice with the Cuban rebels can settle, but which must be settled. I have no means of knowing what the President's plans are, but I see no reason why he should withhold his message because of this latest Spanish trick."

Money Indemnity Insufficient.

Still another member of the House Committee voiced similar sentiments. "The proposed armistice does not," he said, "touch the question of the injury to American interests as a result of Spanish inability to enforce law and order in Cuba; nor does it expiate the crime of the sinking of the Maine, which has been laid at Spain's door by proof which we cannot dispute. There is a deep-seated and growing feeling in Congress, as well as among the people, that the National honor demands something more than a tardy monetary indemnity for the loss of the Maine. I believe the Administration recognizes this, and I do not look for any change in its policy as a result of the armistice offer, which everybody must see is a scheme to secure more time for Spain."

"These views are believed to represent fairly the feeling in the two committees directly charged with the care of the Spanish affair. They leave no doubt that the members of both these committees expect the President to send in his message to-morrow practically unchanged, and intend to report the resolutions for armed intervention in Cuba on which they already practically have agreed.

Cuban Independence Essential.

Gen. Charles H. Grosvenor, who left Washington on Friday for a visit to his home in Ohio, returned to Washington this afternoon. Gen. Grosvenor, when asked what he thought of the offer of an armistice made by Spain to the insurgents, said that he knew nothing of the reported armistice save what he had seen in the morning papers. He was inclined to doubt that the offer was made in good faith, and expressed the belief that when its terms were known it would be found to amount to nothing.

B. Altman & Co.

DRESSMAKING DEP'T.

ORDERS RECEIVED FOR SPRING AND SUMMER GOWNS INCLUDING TAILOR-MADE.

THE MOST RECENT PARIS MODELS AND AN UNSURPASSED ASSORTMENT OF FASHIONABLE FABRICS ARE SHOWN. Third Floor.

Nineteenth Street and Sixth Avenue.

"When President McKinley suggested to the Spanish Government some time since that it arrange an armistice with the insurgents," said Gen. Grosvenor, "he suggested also that the armistice be utilized for negotiations looking to peace on the basis of the ultimate independence of the Cuban people. The two propositions were correlative. They must be taken together. An armistice for any less purpose than the freeing of the island from Spanish rule cannot meet the emergency."

Gen. Grosvenor, who is looked upon by common consent as the Administration's spokesman on the floor of the House, said that he expected the President to send in his message to-morow, as he had intended to do all along.

Afraid to Trust the House.

The statement comes to-night from a source entitled to credence that a plan is on foot to have the Rules Committee bring in a special report immediately after the reading of the President's message in the House, so as to prevent that body from running away with itself on the war question. It is said that the Administration leaders are afraid to trust the House without a curb, and will use this expedient to take the control of the matter out of the hands of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, which is itself suspected of extreme tendencies.

Several conferences, looking to the application of a gag for the occasion are said to have been held to-day between members of the Rules Committee and representatives of the President.

NO CREED IN PATRIOTISM.

Bishop Burke Resents Statements of Methodist and Baptist Ministers—American Catholics Loyal.

ALBANY, April 10.—The Right Rev. T. M. A. Burke, Bishop of the Catholic Diocese of Albany, before imparting the Papal blessing at the Cathedral service to-day, said:

"A few days ago at a conference of Methodist ministers, and at another conference of Baptist ministers, the idea of the Holy Father interfering in the interest of peace and harmony between the two countries was scouted and decried. They declared they wanted no interference of the Holy Father with anything appertaining to the United States. These gentlemen should remember that Leo XIII. is the acknowledged spiritual head of 230,000,000 Catholics throughout the world, and of 8,000,000 people in the United States.

"The Holy Father does not desire to meddle in political matters in the United States, but he is the vicar of Christ, the Prince of Peace. As a true descendant of his devoted Master, he seeks, above all things, peace among Christian people.

"It has also been asserted that the Catholics of the United States would be adverse to war with Spain and would refuse to fight against Spain because it is a Catholic country, and against the Spanish because they are Catholics. As Catholics we spurn such an assertion, for as Catholics we love our country, and no matter whether the enemies of our country are Catholics, non-Catholics, or infidels, none would be more willing to take up arms against them and shed their blood than Catholics. Religion does not enter into the question of patriotism and devotion to the country and flag.

"It is not for me to enter into the merits of the dispute between Spain and the United States, but if our Government should be fully satisfied that the rights of the Republic have been assailed, every Catholic will do his duty, even at the cost of his life."

THE FEARS OF NEUTRALS.

Possible Effects of a War on Commerce Cause Apprehension in Europe.

ROME, April 10.—The Associated Cotton Spinners of Milan have sent a long telegram to the Marquis Visconti-Venosta, the Foreign Minister, representing that the materials of their trade are furnished almost entirely from the Southern districts of the United States, and that the cargoes are always paid for at the port of embarkation and frequently shipped on Spanish or American vessels. They wished to be informed if, in the event of an outbreak of hostilities, belligerents would ultimately be held responsible for the capture, the damage, or the loss which might be inflicted on the citizens of neutral powers.

The Marquis Visconti-Venosta replied by telegraph as follows:

"If, contrary to our hopes, war should break out between Spain and the United States, the King's Government will not fail to associate itself with all other powers in all measures that appear best calculated to render less serious for neutrals a war between two States which did not adhere to the Declaration of Paris, 1856."

This application and the guarded nature of the reply give a measure of the apprehensions which are felt in all responsible circles at the present aspect of affairs.

Patriotism at Lakewood.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 10.—At the Sunday night concert at the Lakewood House the playing of the "Star-Spangled Banner" aroused great enthusiasm. The 300 guests who were assembled in the main hall arose, women as well as men, and each tried to outdo the other in voice. While the effect was not exactly perfect harmony, it was entirely satisfying to the patriotic spirit of the singers. Those present represented all parts of the country.

Orizaba Passed Two Monitors.

The Ward Line steamship Orizaba, which arrived yesterday, reports that on Thursday last, when south of Palm Beach Hotel, Florida, she passed two monitors bound south. At the same time she passed a big wrecking boat, the I. J. Merritt, with a barge in tow from Havana bound north. The monitors must have been the Puritan and Amphitrite.

VICTOR WIPED OUT BY FIRE.

$40,000 Loss in a Village Near Rochester—An Editor Drops Dead.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 10.—At Victor, a small village twenty miles east of this city, fire started in the Opera House Hotel at 9 o'clock to-night from the explosion of an oil stove, and before the flames were brought under control nearly the whole of the business portion of the village was destroyed.

The buildings burned were wooden structures valued at about $40,000. The village had no source from which to draw water to fight the flames. Nothing but the Post Office, bank, and one store was saved.

When the fire started W. A. Gillis, editor of The Victor Herald, dropped dead from excitement.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

WORK AT THE NAVY YARD

More Signs of Impending War There Yesterday than on Any Previous Day.

RIGID RULES ARE ENFORCED

George Schwartz, Ship's Cook on the Maine, a Nervous Wreck—J. B. Load, Master at Arms, Wants to be in the Thick of the Fight.

George Schwartz, who was ship's cook on the battleship Maine and was one of the few men who were supposed to have escaped unscathed from the explosion in Havana harbor, was taken from the gunboat Mayflower yesterday to the Marine Hospital, in Flushing Avenue, Brooklyn. The doctors there have not thoroughly diagnosed his case, but it is thought that the nervous shock sustained when he was blown from the deck of the battleship into the water of Havana harbor shattered his nervous system, and whatever the doctors may say, Schwartz and his shipmates are convinced that he will not recover.

Schwartz, together with four other members of the wrecked vessel's crew, arrived here from Key West about four weeks ago, and were the first arrivals here from the scene of the wreck. Schwartz said when he first came that he had not been hurt, but soon after his arrival at the receiving ship Vermont he began to complain of not being able to sleep. He talked constantly about the death of "the other boys," as he expressed it, and he chafed because he was not sent at once back to the fighting fleet.

Last week he was sent aboard the Mayflower, and this, according to his shipmates, broke his heart. He expressed himself as convinced that the Mayflower would not be "in the thick of it" if the Maine sailors were to be avenged. She had too many "gill-guys" and too much "gingerbread work" about her, he said. On Saturday he appeared at "sick call," and told the surgeon that he would have to give up. He is said now to be a complete wreck.

Has "Twisted His Blue Peter."

"Yes, Sir, Schwartz is gone," said another of the survivors yesterday, "and he knows it. I don't know what's the matter with him, and he don't know. But he's hoisted his Blue Peter and is paying out his line."

Another survivor of the Maine disaster is chafing over the assignment given to him by the naval officials. He is John B. Load, Master of Arms third class, who arrived from Key West with Schwartz. He is now on the detail for the Saturn, which is to be used as a collier. Load had his heart set upon going to the Iowa, and it is bitterly disappointed that he is going to be sent out on a ship that must remain virtually a noncombatant. He showed his disappointment in his face yesterday when he said:

"I guess the collier will have to be in the thick of it anyhow, serving the torpedo boats, and that's where I want to be. That's where I ought to be."

For him to have said more would have been mutinous. It is understood that Secretary Long wishes to divide the surviving members of the Maine's crew among as many vessels as possible to inspire the other men in case of war. This system, however, is creating great dissatisfaction among the survivors themselves, who all desire if there is to be war to fight together on one ship or at least to be on fighting vessels.

Signs of impending war were shown yesterday at the navy yard more than on any previous day. Orders were received from Washington to give out no more information whatever regarding the work being done at the yard. Although the yard was as busy as on any week day, more than 4,000 men and all the officers being at work, no official would say a word as to what was being done. An order also went into effect to allow no one in the yard henceforth without a pass signed by the Captain of the yard. No casual visitors will be allowed to enter. This is the first time since the civil war that such an order has been given.

The Cameras Are Barred.

No cameras will be allowed, and reporters must not be seen taking notes or making sketches. It is believed that last week a number of Spanish spies were in the yard every day getting data regarding the auxiliary fleet.

The collier Sterling, which was recently purchased by the Government, arrived at the yard late Saturday night, and yesterday a large force of men went on board to overhaul her machinery and put her in condition for immediate service. Few alterations will be required in her interior construction.

At the receiving ship Vermont yesterday twenty-five deserters were taken from the ship's prison and restored to duty. This act is a new departure in the service. A law passed several years ago provides that a deserter who remains out of the service two years or more after his term of enlistment would have expired receives immunity from punishment but forfeits his right to citizenship, and is forever ineligible for service in the army or navy. The deserters mentioned above had all been out of the service two years, but when the probability of war arose had given themselves up. Under a recent order of the Secretary of the Navy they have been restored to duty, and will serve out their original terms of enlistment. This is the first act of its kind in the history of the service.

Three drafts of men left the Vermont yesterday afternoon. Twenty-five were sent to the tug Uncas as her full complement, twenty to the Sioux, and twenty-five to the Mayflower, which completes her full complement. The Annapolis will to-day send 150 apprentices to the Vermont, to be divided up among the various vessels. The receiving ship is rapidly filling up with men, but not of the class most desirable at present.

Experienced Men Wanted.

"What we want now and cannot get," said an officer yesterday, "are machinists, firemen, first and second class, seamen and ordinary seamen. Men who have never been to sea before, and who know scarcely more of the sea than that it is wet, we can get by hundreds. They are simply filled with the war fever, and don't know the trials in store for them. We have now 180 coal passers and more than sixty landsmen, who constitute the inexperienced class, but experienced men are hanging back. To-day two machinists applied, and, although it is unusual to ship men on Sunday, they were accepted, and within ten minutes were sent away to a vessel. Once war is actually declared, however, we have been assured that desirable men will come forward promptly."

An order was issued yesterday forbidding the smoking of cigarettes in the yard or aboard of any vessel by either visitors, officers, or men, and all cigarettes were removed from the canteens, both on the Cob Dock and at the marine barracks. There is so much powder being moved about the yard that Admiral Bunce has determined to take no chances with cigarettes, which, on account of their constant dropping of sparks, are considered more dangerous than cigars or pipes.

The Annapolis Not in War Paint.

It is not known how long the gunboat Annapolis will remain in port. Her commanding officer, Commander J. J. Hunker, said yesterday that her gun mounts required a little shoring, but further than that she was in first-class condition. He said he had not yet received orders to apply the "war color" to her hull.

About fifty cases of powder and shell were taken aboard the Mayflower yesterday, and she will sail early to-day with the Uncas and Sioux for Key West. There is said to be nothing now to detain her.

Commander S. W. Very has been assigned to the command of the steamer Saturn vice Commander B. S. Richards, who has been transferred to the Marine Hospital. The Saturn will leave the dry dock to-day and begin taking aboard sea stores. A large force of men was at work on her yesterday.

Rear Admiral Gherardi (retired) visited the yard yesterday morning for the purpose of saying good-bye to his son, Ensign Gherardi, who is in command of the Sioux. After conversing with his son for a time the retired Rear Admiral went to Admiral Bunce's quarters where he remained for more than an hour.

COAL FOR CAPE VERDE ISLANDS.

Big American Shipment to the Spanish Torpedo Station.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—The British steamship Hampstead has been chartered to carry 2,880 tons of coal to the Cape Verde Islands, the present rendezvous of the Spanish torpedo flotilla, and the cargo will be loaded either at this port or Norfolk. This circumstance is unusual, and is looked upon as significant in view of the fact that shipping men cannot recall when coal ever was shipped to any of the Cape Verde Islands. Heretofore all coal shipments for those islands have been supplied from Cardiff. Other shipments will follow the Hampstead's cargo, if possible before the commencement of possible hostilities, when such shipments would be stopped.

REMOVAL NOTICE

J. & J. Slater,

Bootmakers,

Are now located in their new store,

N. W. cor. Broadway & 25th St.

Speaking of the shipment of coal to the Canary Islands, a well-known shipper said that it had nothing to do with the war, but acknowledged that great haste must be used, so as to get it out before the declaration of war is made. He thinks the shipment is due to the fact that the Welsh miners are again on a strike, and said that within the next few weeks coal will be shipped to Marseilles and a number of other ports on the Mediterranean.

THE FLYING SQUADRON.

Commodore Schley's Ships Can Be at Sea Three Hours After Receipt of Orders to Sail.

FORT MONROE, Va., April 10.—The fact that this was not only Sunday, but Easter Sunday, made no special difference with the activity of those on the flying squadron today, and there was much that was important done, in addition to the routine work. On the Columbia and the Minneapolis, some of the new men were drilled at the guns and the men on the Brooklyn were kept busily employed taking on ammunition. All of the vessels of the squadron are now well, if not fully, supplied with ammunition, despite sensational stories to the contrary.

A conference of all the Captains of the vessels of the fleet was held this afternoon on the flagship, presided over by Commodore Schley. At its conclusion the Commodore said the meeting was for the purpose of talking informally over various plans for action. It was reported that Senator Proctor, who is here, and Commodore Schley had received notice of an alleged outbreak in Puerto Rico, and that the squadron expected to sail in the morning. Commodore Schley denied that he had received any orders to move, and the fact that he remained ashore to-night was regarded as confirmation of the denial.

The merchant ship Merrimac recently purchased, and which is to be made a collier for this squadron, went to Newport News to-night to be transformed and to receive coal.

Commodore Schley says he has received no orders to attach the ram Katahdin to his squadron, but she is still lying here. It is believed she will be left to guard the harbor in conjunction with Fort Monroe should the fleet sail.

Within three hours from the time of receiving orders, the squadron can be at sea.

The Asiatic Squadron.

LONDON, April 11.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail, telegraphing Sunday, says:

"The American squadron has completed arrangements for putting to sea. Two vessels have steam up ready to start at a moment's notice. The cruiser Baltimore and the revenue cutter Hugh McCulloch are expected to-morrow. The British steamers Nanshan and Zafiro have just been bought by America for transport purposes."

Illinois Ready to Fight.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Gov. John R. Tanner of Illinois has telegraphed to Representatives Lorimer and Mann of Illinois to tender to the Government the services of the Illinois State Militia and his own services to go to Cuba. The formal tender will be made to the President and to the Secretary of War Monday.

Ordered to the Monitor Nahant.

Commander W. Butler Duncan of the First Battalion, Naval Militia, has given orders for a detachment of his command to start at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning for the League Island Yard, to go on board the monitor Nahant.

LIEUT. RAMIRO MAZZORA.

An effective aid in raising money for prolonging the struggle for Cuban independence has been the sale by the Junta of the Cuban National hymn "Resurreccion," the words of which were written by Major Gen. Bartolomé Maso, President of the Cuban Republic, and the music composed by Lieut. Ramiro Mazzora. Since the words and music have become known, the piece has become popular through its own merit, independent of the consideration that each copy bought procured another cartridge for the patriots' use. The words of the chorus are:

> "Cuba libre!" is our war cry.
> Let it echo 'round the world;
> Let the eyes of other nations
> See our Cuban flag unfurled.
> Upon earth no room for tyrants
> In this enlightened age,
> "Cuba libre" be the motto
> We shall grave on history's page.

Lieut. Ramiro Mazzora, the composer, is the tallest, slenderest figure in the band of Cuban patriot soldiers on furlough with the Wild West. He looks like an artist, poet, but his military record proves him a gallant fighter. During two years he was with Gomez and Garcia as Secretary of the Military Council, representing the Government, but that did not prevent his constantly taking an active part in every fight and volunteering for any hazardous individual service.

He was with Gomez in Camaguey when the Spaniards were whipped and driven out of Guaymaro on the occasion when the brave American Osgood, who was chief of artillery in the patriot army, was killed. Osgood, in the advance upon Guaymaro, in the second day's fighting, was sighting a Hotchkiss gun, when a chance bullet from a church tower struck him squarely in the forehead.

After the Guaymaro engagement, Lieut. Mazzora was for several months on scouting service in Las Villas, where there were from 40,000 to 50,000 Spanish troops stationed. In addition to regular scouting duty he was engaged in gathering medical supplies and other aid for the men in the field, sometimes traveling alone, again with a comrade, and at times with six or eight recruits, but never with a force sufficient to have met upon anything like equal terms even the smallest of the Spanish guerrilla bands wandering about the country.

He was with Gen. Gonzales when the famous dynamite gun was so effectively used upon the strong stone fort Dolores in the Remedio district. That fight occurred early in the morning, when the air was foggy, and in a few minutes the murk of the Spanish smoke making powder mingled with the fog made a veil through which nothing could be seen. The direction and approximately the distance of the Spaniards could be estimated by the reports of their guns, and two Americans, Col. Frederick and Capt. Strumpe were operating the dynamite gun at about 300 yards from the fort. Three shots were fired from it without effect other than a big responsive volley from the Spanish rifles. Then a fourth shot was fired, after which there was no answering volley. Gen Gonzales sent a Captain to reconnoitre the situation, and in a few minutes he was heard yelling through the fog. "They are all gone!" Quickly running to the fort they found that the fourth charge of dynamite had thrown down in ruins one angle of the fort and a side wall of stone three feet in thickness. That demolition demoralized the Spaniards and they fled, leaving behind even their guns and machetes.

Ordered to this country on special service, Lieut. Mazzora crossed in an open rowboat to Nassau, tossing at sea sixty-five hours, part of the time in a storm, and from Nassau came to New York. Here he was in charge of one of the important expeditions taking men and munitions of war to the patriots, and landed it safely in Cuba. He has now almost recovered from the illness that interrupted his active service and is awaiting orders to return to Cuba.

Malt-Nutrine

makes buoyant health and good spirits. Makes strong the weak and the strong stronger. Malt-Nutrine is prepared by the famous Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n, which fact guarantees the purity, excellence and merit claimed for it.—Adv.

NATIONAL GUARD IN WAR

No Authority for Its Use by the United States Outside of the National Boundaries.

MAJOR J. N. MORRISON'S VIEWS

He Corrects an Erroneous Understanding of the Scope of the State Militia—The Law as to Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The War Department has to answer every day inquiries as to the composition of the army that may be intrusted with the duty of invading Cuba and of conducting other operations outside of this country.

These inquiries, according to Major J. N. Morrison of the Judge Advocate General's office, are all founded upon the erroneous conception or understanding of the scope of the State Militia or National Guard. It is assumed generally that when war is declared the President may order the National Guard or State militia to any duty, whether inside or outside the National boundaries. This is expressly forbidden by the Constitution of the United States.

Major Morrison, in replying to statements published in a number of papers to the effect that the President may send the militia outside of the country, said:

"It seems passing strange that it has been assumed by the National Guard of the States, as well as by their Governors and the people generally, that in case of war with Spain the President will at once call into the service of the United States the organized militia of the States—the National Guard—as such.

How State Troops May Be Used.

"There are only three purposes for which the President can, under the Constitution and the laws, call them into the service, viz.: To enforce the laws of the United States, to suppress insurrection, and to repel invasion, and there is no probability of their being needed soon at least for any of these purposes. No one is opposing the enforcement of the laws of the United States or threatening to do so; there is no insurrection or rebellion in the United States or any immediate danger of any, and our country is not now, or likely soon to be, invaded or in imminent danger of invasion from any foreign nation.

"If the President calls the State Militia into the service of the United States, he does not thereby change the status of the militia or annul the Constitution; the State Militia becomes the National Militia, but it is so only in name to distinguish it from the rest of the militia not in the field. This militia can be used for only three purposes, the enforcement of law, the suppression of insurrection, and to repel an invasion.

"All of these things must be done, naturally, within the territory of the United States. No power can make these militiamen do duty as soldiers one inch beyond the boundary lines of this country.

Must Volunteer as Individuals.

"It has been said that they can be taken into the army as volunteers. They can come into the regular army as individuals, but cannot be forced in by a Presidential call or by enactment of a law by Congress. The Constitution places them beyond the reach even of the Chief Executive and the National Legislature.

"They cannot volunteer as National Guard, as organized State Militia. The organized State Militia and the volunteers furnished by a State for the United States service are two separate organizations of an entirely different character. The National Guard is a State organization for service in the State, which may be called into the service of the United States on the three kinds of occasions I have mentioned, and used by the United States only for the purposes mentioned, and within its borders. When not being so used by the United States, it can be used as a military force by the State to suppress insurrections, repel invasions, &c., but the volunteer organizations furnished by a State for the United States service cannot be used by the State at all for any purpose, and can be used by the United States for all purposes, and anywhere.

As to Commissioned Officers.

"A member of the National Guard can leave that organization and enter, by contract of enlistment, into a volunteer organization to be furnished to the United States by the State. Or he can enter the volunteer organization as a commissioned officer, if he can secure a commission for that purpose. He, however, cannot enter on his militia commission—that is, a commission as a militia officer. He must have a commission as an officer of the volunteer organization. Whether he would have to secure his commission from the Governor of his State or from the President cannot now be determined, because there is no law in force on the subject, and that is another strange thing, I may mention in passing.

"We have always had to depend largely on volunteer organizations, when we have had any considerable trouble, and yet we never have had any permanent law authorizing the acceptance of the service of volunteers. On each occasion a temporary law has been hurriedly passed for the occasion after the trouble was on us. The only way the regular army can be increased to meet the emergency is to call for volunteers.

How State Troops May Be Kept Intact.

"The War Department will, if the members of militia organizations volunteer in sufficient number, maintain such organizations intact, and have its officers commissioned by the Government. This is desirable, as it would keep up the esprit de corps, and make every regiment popular and a source of pride in its native State. It would also make the war popular, and in a republic no administration can carry on successful war unless it is made popular.

"I should say, therefore, that the army of occupation of Cuba, or whatever it may be called, will be composed of the regular army almost exclusively, at least at first. Later it will be reinforced by volunteers, and volunteer regiments and divisions perhaps will be sent either to that island or wherever it may be necessary to conduct the war.

"Such a condition ought not to be possible. We should be better prepared in the matter of raising troops for war whenever war is unavoidable. As it is, the President will have, in all probability, to call for volunteers, as Lincoln did, either with the direct or implied assent of Congress."

ATTITUDE OF NATIONAL GUARD.

Brooklyn Members Object to Service Unless They Go as Organizations Under Their Own Officers.

The Brooklyn National Guardsmen are alarmed and indignant over the prospect that in case of war they will be transferred to the regular army. At a meeting of the Forty-seventh Regiment on Saturday night it was resolved that the members would not respond to a call for volunteeers in case such a disposition is to be made of them, and a meeting was held yesterday at the home of Gen. James McLeer, commanding the Second Brigade, to consider the question.

The feeling is due to an announcement that the Governors of the several States have been asked to ascertain how many National Guardsmen would volunteer. To volunteer would mean the assignment of the men to posts and regiments commanded by army officers, and against this proposition the Brooklyn Guardsmen are in full revolt. At the meeting of the Forty-seventh, Col. John G. Eddy asked how many of the men would serve in case of war, and the response from the 300 men present was unanimous and enthusiastic. It was, however, expressly understood that they would serve only in case they could go to the front with their own organization and under their own officers.

The meeting at Gen. McLeer's was attended by a number of National Guard officers, including Col. Eddy of the Forty-seventh Regiment, Lieut. Col. Kline of the Fourteenth, Col. Watson of the Thirteenth, and Col. Smith of the Twenty-third. The meeting was secret and none of the officers would state what the outcome was, but Gen. McLeer consented to be interviewed. He said:

"I do not question the authority of the President to call upon the National Guard for service. But if this be not a well-settled fact, and the National Guard is called upon to volunteer their services as organizations to serve under their own officers, the answer will be a prompt, patriotic, and enthusiastic acceptance of the call.

"On the other hand, if a request should be made for the voluntary service of National Guardsmen, and this request should be interpreted to mean that the members were to volunteer as individuals and to enlist in the organizations of the regular army to bring those organizations up to their maximum number, then I question whether any considerable percentage of the Guard will offer to serve with such conditions imposed."

The feeling among the Brooklyn Guardsmen is that if they are spread out among the regular regiments to fill up vacancies and bring the regiments up to their maximum, the esprit du corps of the Guard regiments will be utterly destroyed.

UNION VETERANS TO McKINLEY.

The Kings County Patriotic League Upholds His Course.

The following letter has been sent by the Union Veterans' Patriotic League of Kings County to President McKinley:

Brooklyn, April 9, 1898.

To the President, Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.:

The Union Veterans' Patriotic League of Kings County desire to express to you in the trying ordeal that confronts us as a Nation, our entire confidence in your patriotism, ability, and unswerving purpose to act in a manner befitting the head of this great Nation. Knowing the horrors of war by actual experience, we heartily commend your steadfast purpose to exhaust every honorable resource for a peaceful solution of the Spanish-Cuban problem. It seems to us that in this enlightened age two great Christian nations ought to be able to settle any difference by diplomacy or arbitration, but the interests of civilization demand that the terrible outrages and atrocities perpetrated in the hapless island of Cuba shall cease, by peaceable methods on our part, if possible, by forcible ones if we must.

This Nation stands for freedom and liberty, and cannot allow a helpless people to be starved and crushed at our very doors, without lifting a helping hand, in the name of God, liberty, and humanity. It is thirty-three years since we wore the blue, and these years have brought to some of our number the infirmities of age, but of the 5,000 on our rolls many stand ready to respond to the bugle call again, and there are stalwart sons to take the places of those who cannot. If war must come the interests of civilization and progress demand that we strike to win, and may God give you strength and wisdom to lead, and the Nation the patriotism, and courage to follow.

Very sincerely yours,

George W. Brush, President; J. H. Lockwood, Secretary; Seth R. Johnson, Treasurer; Edward R. Molineaux, Alfred T. Wilson, Henry C. Velsor, Joseph W. Kay, Henry C. Dunham, Lewis R. Stegman, George W. Hart, Augustus C. Tate, James W. Webb, and Bernard Callaghan, Executive Committee.

THE ETRURIA BRINGS GUNS.

Munitions of War Also Due to Arrive on the Marengo.

The steamship Etruria which arrived at her pier yesterday brought fifty-five cases of rapid-fire guns, fittings and carriage work for the Government. They were consigned by the Armstrongs to Baring Brothers.

The Wilson Line steamship Marengo, due to-day, is also bringing war equipment, including Nordenfeldt and Maxim guns, which are to be used on the coast fortifications.

The Spanish Line steamship Mexico which sailed yesterday for Havana was heavily laden, her cargo including a large amount of army supplies and munitions of war.

Work at Chickamauga Park.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Gen. H. V. Boynton, Chairman of the Chickamauga Park Commission, will leave to-morrow for Chattanooga to put the park force of laborers and their teams upon such work as will best afford assistance to the incoming troops at the moment of their arrival by providing an advance supply of wood, and facilities for prompt transportation of camp equipage. Sidings for cars will be increased, and telegraph facilities provided to all parts of the park.

Policemen as Sharpshooters.

Sergt. Petty of the Police Department, who is Inspector of Revolver Practice, said yesterday that he was trying to organize a force of sharpshooters among the members of the force to volunteer to go to war if hostilities should be begun between Spain and the United States. He said that sixty men had notified him that they are ready to take the field if wanted.

Harness for the Army.

CINCINNATI, April 10.—A harness concern in Cincinnati has contracted to turn out 140 sets of harness daily for army use.

OPINIONS ON THE CONTINENT.

General Belief that the Armistice Offers Nothing More than a Delay of Hostilities.

LONDON, April 11.—Continental telegrams to to-day's morning papers all welcome the armistice as giving at least a prospect of peace; but it is the general belief, looking to all the difficulties involved, that there is only a delay of war, as the United States will refuse to be a party to further negotiations.

The Vienna correspondent of The Daily Chronicle, says:

"The European Cabinets are exchanging ideas as to further modes of procedure to secure peace. The negotiations will be very difficult, owing to the susceptibilities of both parties."

The Daily Chronicle's Paris correspondent says:

"Grave doubt exists as to whether a permanent peace can be engrafted upon an unlimited and vague armistice. The real cure lies with the Cubans, and, judging from their group in Paris, an armistice is unacceptable and perilous, as it will give Spain time during the rainy season to save money. The weather does not affect the Cuban insurgents, and they are not likely to give Spain this advantage. Moreover, the Cubans consider that an armistice would be equal to a positive alliance between Spain and the United States against Cuba.

"Another black spot is the attitude of Congress, which, according to the Paris Americans, will never stand the presence of Spanish troops in Cuba while the armistice runs. In the American Episcopalian and other churches here to-day (Sunday) the preachers alluded to the subject, but the joyous hopes of peace were dampened by a feeling of uncertainty."

The Rome correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"The Government is anxious for peace on account of the half-million of Italian emigrants in the United States whose Spanish sympathies would tend, in the event of war, to bring them into dangerous conflict with the American people."

The Rome correspondents of The Times says:

"I have the fullest authority to say that the Pope's intervention has met with complete success. Notwithstanding the nearly desperate state of affairs, his Holiness persevered. An armistice has been agreed to; war for the present is avoided, and there is every hope of a continuance of the peace."

The Rome correspondent of The Daily News, telegraphing Sunday, says:

"The Pope left instructions that he should even be awakened when Spain's reply came. Accordingly, during his siesta, Cardinal Rampolla went to his apartments with the welcome news of an armistice from Madrid. The Pontiff declared this one of the greatest pleasures of his later years and expressed a confident hope that he would succeed in warding off war.

"The Pope telegraphed personally to the Queen Regent and Señor Sagasta to-day (Sunday) to convince them that it was Spain's interest to concede the armistice without delay, and without conditions in order to put President McKinley in such a position as to make it difficult for him to decide what course to take.

"At the Vatican it is said that the armistice will have the effect of moderating President McKinley's message and of inducing Congress to give him greater freedom of action. It is also pointed out that since the Queen Regent's personal letter to Queen Victoria all the powers, including Great Britain, support Spain."

CASTELAR ATTACKS AMERICA.

Spanish Republican Leader Blames the Officers of the Maine.

VIENNA, April 10.—Señor Emilio Castelar, the distinguished Spanish republican leader, has contributed an article to the Neues Wiener Tagblatt, which, while furnishing evidence of his ardent love for his country, proves that little more than a high pitch of excitement prevails among all classes in Spain.

Señor Castelar retorts on the American critic who attributed the Spanish methods and style of to-day to the uninterrupted intellectual decline of that people. For his part, Señor Castelar regards the action of the Americans, to whom he refers throughout as Yankees, as evidence of the mental decay of the once glorious American people. He charges them with diplomatic tricks and artifices with the object of making Spain responsible for the result of the "defective manning of their fleet and the negligence of the officers of the Maine."

Señor Castelar proceeds to argue that "nothing but the height of incomprehensible arrogance would say that the Maine was blown up by dynamite." He declares that "there never was a more thoughtless accusation raised by American naval officers to hide their own incompetence, as the simple fact is that the officers were not at their posts on the critical night."

He describes President McKinley's responsibility as "awful" and reminds him of the French Convention, where a minority overruled the majority. In concluding Señor Castelar says:

"There is no justification for the interference of America in Cuba. It is opposed to the most primitive conceptions of international law. The American army will find us ready to defend the graves of our fathers at the altar of independence."

A Tariff on Gas.

They are having trouble at Detroit about the natural gas pipes to that city from Canada. The Canadian authorities say it would be better to keep their gas at home, unless they are paid more for it; and on the other hand, the gas is threatened with a custom duty, as an article of foreign production entering the United States. All these troubles and annoyances of those who use natural gas are absolutely unknown to the consumers of artificial gas, who use it for heating and cooking as well as illuminating. Supply and pressure are constant, and in New York at least the price is steadily decreasing. So far from a tariff law increasing the cost, the only law affecting the price is one which puts it down 5 cents a thousand each year until the $1 figure is reached. It is this combination of cheapening gas and a better understanding of what gas as a fuel can do that is bringing it so rapidly into favor.

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SPAIN'S GOVERNMENT OF CUBA.

Her Ambassador at Vienna Admits It Would "Bear Improvement."

VIENNA, April 10.—The Neue Freie Presse publishes an interview with the Spanish Ambassador, the Marquis Hoyos, in the course of which he is represented as having admitted that Spain's government of Cuba would "bear improvement," but as saying that "on the whole, Cuba has prospered better than some of the independent States, like San Domingo."

"Only some 20,000 or 30,000 insurgents," said the Ambassador, "have demanded independence. All the respectable business people have protested against severance from the Spanish rule. It is quite probable that Spain may be willing to modify autonomy so as to meet Cuban wishes, but she will never abandon her sovereignty."

LONDON ON THE ARMISTICE.

Hope Expressed that It Will Solve the Question, If Not Too Long Delayed.

LONDON, April 10.—The Times, commenting editorially this morning on the latest phase of the Cuban situation, says:

"We cannot doubt that had the Sagasta Government taken this truly statesmanlike and patriotic action a little earlier, it would have led to a solution honorable to Spain and satisfactory to America. Even now, despite the ominous tone of our New York correspondent, we find it hard to believe that so signal an advance on the part of Spain will not meet with some response from Washington. It is to be earnestly hoped that nothing in President McKinley's message will grate needlessly upon the feelings of Spain or enhance Señor Sagasta's difficulties."

The Daily Mail says:

"The armistice implies a recognition of the insurgents as belligerents, and it is therefore a very notable step, if not too late."

The Daily Graphic thinks that, unless the powers are convinced that the Cuban insurgents will accept an armistice, and the United States is ready to give autonomy a fair trial, their proceedings are "more creditable to their hearts than to their heads."

The remaining editorials express the hope that the golden bridge which the Pope and the powers have provided for Spain will be utilized, but, looking to the fact of Consul General Lee's departure from Havana and to other signs, they express little confidence that the result will be peace.

PARIS PRESS COMMENT.

Praise for the Prudence of the Spanish Government.

PARIS, April 10.—The Temps says:

"Spain has given fresh proofs of her prudence and wise patriotism, and henceforth diplomacy must guard her honor and interests. The United States will shock the consciences of the world if it fails to respond to Spain's advances."

The Journal des Débats says:

"If the jingoes continue their campaign it will prove that under the pretext of humanity they have only pursued their own aims and sought the exploitation of Cuba."

NEW FURNISHINGS FOR THE

New Home.

If you have purchased or rented a new house, why not dispose of your old and perhaps worn out housefurnishing goods, and start with a complete set of new furnishings? It would certainly be more satisfactory, and in the end it would probably be more economical. Why not consult us? It would cost you nothing, and we might be able to give you some valuable information.

We have in stock the largest and choicest collection of High-Grade Goods ever offered in the United States for furnishing city or country homes; in fact, everything necessary for the Kitchen, Laundry, Cellar, Dining-Room, Library, Pantry, Hall, Bath, and Stable. Housekeepers are invited to inspect our exhibition of these goods, or to send for catalogue.

Our Stock Includes

a full line of Cutlery, Cooking Utensils, Moulds, Refrigerators, House-Cleaning Articles, Crockery, Fireproof Earthen and Porcelain Cooking Ware, China, and Glass, Sanitary Articles for sick room and nursery, Water Coolers, Ice Cream Freezers, Clothes Wringers, Fire Goods, Silver Plated Ware, Wooden and Willow Ware, Fire Sets, Andirons and Fenders in Brass and Iron, Cedar and Camphor-Wood Trunks, Hammocks, Carpet Sweepers.

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REFUGEES HERE FROM CUBA

The Steamer Orizaba Arrives with 114 Passengers from Havana.

THEY LEFT THERE WEDNESDAY

Anxious to Learn the Latest News from the Island and Excited Over Consul General Lee's Departure.

The Ward Line steamship Orizaba, laden with refugees from Cuba, arrived here yesterday. Of 123 passengers, 114 were from Havana. All were eager for the latest news from Cuba, and there was great excitement among them when on reaching Quarantine they learned that Consul General Lee had left Havana. Their excitement was due to the fear that some of their friends might still be there, and at the mercy of the volunteers.

Most of the passengers were American citizens of Cuban birth or parentage, and there were entire families who brought their household goods with them. With few exceptions their sympathies were with the insurgents. Those of pro-Spanish sympathies gave the longest interviews, contradicting nearly everything that has been written by the correspondents in Cuba, and that has been told by former passengers from Havana to this and other ports, while one declared that the Senators who visited Cuba were "stuffed" by interpreters and others.

Many Cubans at the Pier.

The Cuban colony of New York was represented by hundreds at the pier, among them many beautiful Cuban women, and many who were refugees by former steamers, eager to greet belated friends.

An English passenger said that Havana was more quiet than Washington, and most of the others said that it was quiet enough—ominously quiet, in fact. The Orizaba sailed from Havana at 11 o'clock on Wednesday night last.

Among the passengers was José Antonio Blanco, a wealthy planter at Consolacion del Lur, who brought with him his wife, three children, two sisters-in-law, a brother, Pedro, and one aunt. His estate is 120 miles from Havana on the Western Railroad, which has a station on his place. He was met at the pier by his brother-in-law, Dr. William Dolz of 156 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, and Dr. Dolz's family. Dr. Dolz's brother, Eduardo Dolz, is Minister of Posts, Telegraphs, and Public Works of the Autonomist Cabinet, and Richard Dolz, another brother, is Professor of Law at the University of Havana. The professor is a sympathizer with the patriots, and expected to sail on the Seneca to-day, though he may already have departed secretly.

Mr. Blanco said there was a good deal of suppressed excitement in Havana. The mounted police were stationed in Central Park ready to quell any disturbance. Both the Spaniards and Cubans were attentive to his plantation, Mr. Blanco said, and he explained that he had suffered great loss from the depredations of both. He thought that at least 500 Americans must still be in Havana, and he feared for their safety.

"The minute President McKinley recognizes the independence of Cuba," said he, "there will be an uprising. The trouble will be with the volunteers. The volunteers are a mob. They are royalists and are as much opposed to autonomy as to Cuban freedom."

Referring to the exodus of Americans, Mr. Blanco said that those who have no money are being carried away free by the steamship companies. It was impossible to get passports and to be vaccinated fast enough. That the situation was becoming critical was shown when the Orizaba sailed. There was almost a panic among the people trying to get aboard.

From the Spanish Point of View.

Nearly all the other passengers spoke in similar vein or repeated the stories already told of the general conditions in Cuba, and of the plight of the reconcentrados. Of those among the passengers of Spanish proclivities were Thomas R. Dawley of Harper's and E. F. Griswold of St. Johnsbury, Va., a veteran of the civil war, who went to Cuba, partly to see some fighting. Mr. Griswold was greatly disgusted because no battles occurred in the path of his journeyings. He said the United States should keep their hands off and let the Cubans fight it out themselves.

"It is only a banditti warfare," said he. Then he said: "I never heard a word against Americans. The correspondents make cock-and-bull stories which haven't a word of foundation."

Inquiries were next made of the correspondent, Mr. Dawley. He said: "Most of the insurgents have surrendered. Weyler's programme overcame the insurgents. A friend of mine who traveled ninety miles into Matanzas told me that the army of Gen. Alexander Rodriguez consisted of twenty-one men. I found that Gens. Delgado, Saenz, and Rodriguez had between them only 100 men. They were so hungry that they were eating their own horses. Since the death of Maceo, the negroes say that they will not recognize any chief."

Mr. Dawley then said that the United States Senators who had visited Cuba were "stuffed." Each had an interpreter who translated replies to suit himself. The Spanish soldiers are following only the negroes now, Mr. Dawley said. He also said that good discipline was maintained among the volunteers.

Among other refugees were the Marquis Miguel Rango, who said that the lives of Americans were in danger; the Marquis R. Panalver and family, George Hunter, Edwin Clark, Angelina de Eubil, A. Fernandez, a plantation owner, once wealthy; Frank McInery, P. Hernandez, M. Johnson, L. V. Place, and Dr. J. F. O'Farrell. Dr. O'Farrell was a Justice in Havana, and a professor of the university, and Mr. Place was the agent there of the Ward and Munson steamship lines. They both said that they had been advised to leave Cuba, and they brought their families with them.

The health officer found that the papers of all the passengers were right, and that all were well aboard, so that none were detained at Quarantine.

The steamship Seneca of the Ward Line, which was to have gone to Havana Saturday and sailed that day, stopped at Key West for late advices, and went to Havana yesterday. She was expected to sail from there with any remaining Americans last night. The Vigilancia, which sailed from here on April 6, was also due at Havana yesterday, and unless orders are given to the contrary will probably be the last of the Ward Line's boats to touch at Havana. As reported yesterday, the company has chartered the British steamer Kennett for the next trip to Havana. She will sail Wednesday.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

MANHATTAN AND BRONX.

2:30 A. M.—12 Attorney Street, John Paley; damage, $5.
9:40 A. M.—456 West Thirty-third Street, Charles A. Flammer; damage, $100.
12:50 P. M.—336 East One Hundred and Second Street, George Burke; damage, $10.
6:45 P. M.—113 Division Street, Rachel Jaffe; damage, $5.
6:50 P. M.—525 East Twelfth Street, M. Burke; damage, $150.
7 P. M.—165 East Ninety-second Street, Mary Morufer; damage, $800.
8:10 P. M.—609 Ninth Avenue, G. Gaffler; damage, $10.
7:20 P. M.—106 Duane Street, Samuel Lang; damage, $300.
8:30 P. M.—121 Avenue D, owner unknown; no damage.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ALBANY, Oregon, April 10.—The Waterloo Woolen Mills, owned by Thomas Key, burned last night. Loss, $50,000.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., April 10.—The principal buildings occupied by the Newburyport Car Company were burned last night. Loss, $30,000.

Murder and Suicide in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 9.—While intoxicated, John Cella to-night shot and killed Mrs. Henry Carter and then killed himself with the same weapon. Cella was well known as a local politician, and Mrs. Carter was the wife of a traveling salesman.

Bloodhound Scheme in Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., April 10.—The Kansas Bloodhound Association has applied for a charter, its object being to raise these animals for hire and sale to officers to track

THE MARVEX GLOVE.

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Highest Excellence in Glove Making.

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MAY INDICT INSURANCE MEN.

Superintendent Payn Wants District Attorney Gardiner's Aid in Prosecuting Lincoln Fire Officials.

ALBANY, April 10.—Superintendent of Insurance Payn has addressed a communication to District Attorney Gardiner of New York County calling upon him "to co-operate with the Insurance Department in an endeavor to procure the indictment of those officers of the Lincoln Fire Insurance Company of New York City, who procured a charter to transact insurance business from the State through fraud, and in order to conceal the same subsequently rendered a false annual statement to the department." The affidavits on which the charter was procured, the annual statement of the company, together with the report of the examination of the company's affairs, make a part of the communication to Mr. Gardiner.

Speaking of this data, Superintendent Payn says: "After examination of these inclosures, it will be seen that a charter was procured as the result of a false affidavit given to the Commissioners appointed by me to ascertain the fact that the capital of the company had been paid in as required by law."

MOB ATTACKED A NEGRO.

Says He Shot at Them in Self-Defense, and Would Have Been Killed but for the Police.

BRIDGETON, N. J., April 10.—Early this morning William Johnson, a young colored man, was mistaken by a crowd of white men as one of a party of negroes with whom they had had trouble earlier in the night. David Broadwater, Albert Kennedy, and others attacked Johnson, who to protect himself, drew a pistol. He fired twice. Both shots missed those active in attacking him, but one of the bullets struck Baker Emmett, a white man who was looking on, in the neck and narrowly missed the jugular vein.

Emmett fell and it was said he was seriously hurt. A crowd started in pursuit of Johnson, who ran when the crowd fell back before his fire. He reached his house, but the pursuers who had increased in strength and numbers battered down the door. The rumor spread and a mob was soon aiding in the work. Johnson was hauled out, and the mob started to deal with him.

It would have gone hard with the colored man had not a couple of policemen arrived, and by a free use of their clubs reached Johnson and protected him until more officers arrived. Johnson was locked up. He says he fired in self-defense, and it is believed he did. He is said to be usually unaggressive. Emmett will recover. Several of the policemen were injured during the fight to save Johnson, who would have been killed by the mob had not the police arrived.

AN ANNIVERSARY SERVICE.

Manasquan, N. J., and that Town's First Presbyterian Church Are Fifty Years Old.

MANASQUAN, April 10.—The fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the First Presbyterian Church of this place, and, in conjunction with it, also, a secular observance of a similar anniversary on behalf of the town, was observed to-day with solemn and impressive services, which will be renewed to-morrow and also on Tuesday.

The church, a unique reminder of olden times, whose white spire glistens in the sunlight and is a central point of observation throughout the town, was a veritable Summer garden. Flowers and potted plants were arrayed in rich profusion on the platform. Ranged on the walls were the historical and theological banners of the Presbyterian Church, representing epochs in the history of that body from its earliest inception. The Rev. Nathan Dusbane Hynson, the pastor, delivered the anniversary sermon in the presence of a congregation that taxed the capacity of the old church.

The Rev. Dr. Edward B. Hodge of Philadelphia made the opening prayer, in the course of which he made an earnest plea for peace with honor to the Nation, or else that the bird of victory might perch on the shoulders of the American people in case of hostilities with Spain. In the evening, Dr. Hodge preached on "The Characteristic Doctrines of the Presbyterian Church." A special choir of forty voices gave a splendid Easter musical programme.

To-morrow, the Rev. Henry Cross, representing the local pastors; the Rev. Dr. Thaddeus Wilson, representing the Presbytery of Monmouth, and the Rev. Dr. Charles Herr, of Jersey City, representing the Synod of New Jersey, are announced for addresses. On Tuesday, in the evening, the Rev. Dr. Wilton Merle Smith of New York will speak on the topic, "The Church of the Twentieth Century." The final ceremony for Wednesday evening is a congregational reception.

The story of the Presbyterian church at Manasquan is the story of the town itself. Up to fifty-five years ago the only church in the neighborhood was the Friends' meeting house, nearly a mile west of Squan village. The nearest Presbyterian churches were the famous church at Tennent, at that time about 150 years old; one at Shrewsbury, and another at Freehold. It was in April, 1848, that the Presbyterians determined to erect this church. The cornerstone was laid in June and the church was dedicated March 1, 1849. The first pastor was the Rev. Morse Rowell, through whose exertions the church was organized.

THE CHILCOOT PASS DISASTER.

Skaguay Advices Say Possibly One Hundred Lives Were Lost—Sixty-nine Bodies Recovered.

SEATTLE, Washington, April 10.—Advices received to-day from Skaguay, Alaska, say that at least 75 lives were lost in the snowslide on the Chilcoot Pass. The number may possibly be as high as 100. Sixty-nine bodies have been recovered so far, and the work of excavating is still progressing. The place where the slide reached the greatest depth has not yet been touched. The following is a list of the dead:

Andrew Anderson San Francisco; Edward Atwood, New York; —— Atkins, Idaho and Albert Auglund, Tacoma.
A. D. Bissell, Seattle, and C. Beck, Sandford, Fla.
Walter Chappey, New York; Thomas Clark, Idaho; Thomas Collings, Portland, Oregon; Thomas Cullender, Kirkland, Oregon, and William Carroll, San Francisco.
W. H. Dhomstrom, Lincoln, Neb.; —— Durber, —— and A. Doran, Tacoma.
George Egbert, Portland, Oregon, and R. L. Esterbrook, Seattle.
William Falk, San Francisco.
T. G. Glenn, Spokane; T. Glynn, Portland, Oregon; W. E. Garrison, Seattle; Con. Geppert, Seattle; W. Grimes, Atkins, Idaho; S. M. Grimes, Tacoma; F. M. Grimes, Sacramento, Cal., and Preston Grizzeley, Buffalo, N. Y.
C. R. Homer, Seattle; E. J. Hudson, Portland, Oregon; E. P. Haines, Seattle; C. P. Harrison, Seattle; Harry Holt, Tacoma, and Rosmus Hedyeard, Baker City, Oregon.
T. R. Johnson, Spokane, and H. Jueger, ——.
C. H. Kinney, Prescott, Arizona, and A. S. King, Tacoma.
G. Loon, ——, and George Lewis, Spokane.
G. J. Milton, St. Paul; J. R. Morgan, Emporia, Kan.; Mrs. Annie Moxer, Jefferson County, Penn.; John Merchant, Redding, Cal.; E. F. Miller, Vancouver, Washington; Frank Miller, Butte, Mon.; C. L. McNeil, Elk River, Minn.; Sanford McNeil, Portland, Ore.; J. M. Murphy, Dixon, N. D.
Austin Preston, Redding, Cal.; J. B. Pearce, Tacoma.
J. Reese, Wisconsin; George Ritchie, Chicago; Mrs. W. L. Riley, Seattle; Mrs. Ryan, Baltimore.
Matt Schons, St. Paul; Joseph Smallwood, Portland, Ore.; Gus Seaborn, Chicago; Gus Seabarth, Seattle; Steve Stevenson, Seattle; Frank Sprague, Seattle; G. F. Smith, Tacoma; J. W. Smith, Wooley, Washington; Jeff Soley, Idaho.
O. A. Uler, Wooley, Washington.
L. Weldin, Kansas City, Mo.; M. M. Warner, San Francisco; —— Withem, Menlo Park, Cal.

CASTORIA.
The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

THE CUBANS' GOVERNMENT

Senor Quesada Says the Insurgents Have a Complete and Well-Organized Republic.

CIVIL AUTHORITY SUPREME

Governed by Duly Elected Officials Who Exercise Their Authority Under Carefully Prepared Constitution and Statutes.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Señor Gonzalo de Quesada, the diplomatic representative of the Cuban insurgents, to-day issued the following signed statement to show that the insurgents have a regularly organized civil government, whose independence can be recognized:

THE REPUBLIC OF CUBA AND ITS CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

It is circulated by the enemies of the cause of the independence of Cuba that they have no government or civil organization to recognize. It is admitted by all that there is a Cuban army which has forced Spain to confess her inability to reestablish her control of the island; the triumphs and hardships of the Cuban soldiers are written up every day, but the more admirable example of the virtue and capacity of the people of Cuba, the creation and working of its organized government, is lost sight of. And yet there is no writer who has visited the island, English or American, who has not told the world of the Government of the Republic of Cuba. At this moment a short sketch of the laws and officers of the republic cannot fail to interest the American people and serve to dispel any doubt in the mind of Senators and Congressmen who will be called to vote for a resolution recognizing the republic.

Beginning of the Government.

From the very inception of the revolution the Cubans provided for a civil power. The Cuban revolutionary party which prepared and directed the movement was a civil organization headed by José Marti, most zealous in establishing the paramount influence of the law over the sword.

Gen. Gomez then and throughout all the revolution has shown himself desirous that the civil authorities should have the supreme power. When he and Marti landed their first aim was to constitute a provisional Government. Gomez as well as all the other military leaders recognized Marti as the civil head. After the meeting of Gomez, Maceo, and Marti at Mejorana, on May 4, 1895, a call for the selection of representatives of the Cuban people to form a civil Government was made and Marti and Gomez marched to the central provinces to arrange for this important event. The decrees of that time are always signed both by Gomez and Marti.

The death of Marti postponed for a time the selection of the representatives but in the beginning of September, 1895, the call previously issued was complied with.

Representatives from each of the provinces of Santiago, Puerto Principe, Santa Clara, and the western part of the island, comprising the Provinces of Matanzas and Havana, making twenty in all, were elected to the Constituent Assembly, which was to establish a civil Government, republican in form.

The Declaration of Independence.

The Constituent Assembly, composed of doctors, lawyers, and distinguished Cubans, met at Jimaguayu, in the Province of Puerto Principe, on the 13th of September, 1895. It was duly organized, it solemnly declared the independence of Cuba and its separation from the Spanish monarchy and confirmed the existence of the Republic of Cuba among the political divisions of the world.

The Constitution, based upon democratic and republican rules, was to be in force two years, unless the freedom of Cuba was obtained previous to the expiration of that time.

On the 18th of September the following officers of the Government were elected by the Constituent Assembly in accordance with the terms of the Constitution:

President—Salvador Cisneros Betancourt of Puerto Principe.
Vice President—Bartolome Maso of Manzanillo.
Secretary of War—Carlos Roloff of Santa Clara.
Secretary of the Treasury—Severo Pina of Sancti Spiritus.
Secretary of the Interior—Santiago Garcia Canizares of Remedios.
Secretary of Foreign Relations—Rafael M. Portuondo of Santiago de Cuba.
Sub-Secretary of War—Marie Menocal of Matanzas.
Sub-Secretary of the Treasury—Joaquin Castillo of Santiago de Cuba.
Sub-Secretary of the Interior—Carlos Dubois of Baracoa.
Sub-Secretary of Foreign Relations—Fermin Valdez Dominguez of Havana.

The installation of these officers duly followed. The election of the General in Chief and the second in command, who was to bear the title of Lieutenant General, was then had, and resulted in the unanimous selection of Maximo Gomez and Antonio Maceo, respectively.

On the same day the constituent assembly elected by acclamation as delegate plenipotentiary and general agent abroad of the Cuban Republic, Tomas Estrada Palma.

The Government in Operation.

During the two years of the Cisneros administration and up to the present time of Masso's the civil authorities of the republic have exercised their functions throughout the territory controlled by the Republic of Cuba, which is about three-fourths of the island. There is a civil Governor in every province, who has his subordinates and employes.

The provinces are divided into prefectures, under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior. The duties of the prefectures are in working operation, as the official telegrams of the Spanish press afford innumerable proofs.

Gen. Blanco, in a communication to his Government under date of Havana, March 12, published in all the Madrid papers, says: "In operations of columns in the east the military lines of the enemy between Bayamo, Manzanillo, and Canto were broken, also destroying the civil organization which they had in that territory for two years."

Documents were filed before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations last April, which were published as Document No. 19, Fifty-fifth Congress, first session, which proved that the civil Government explained as to commerce, Government workshops, manufactories, coast inspectors, Post Offices; that stamps have been issued, public schools established, civil marriage provided for; that the public Treasury is well organized, taxes being collected and amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars, President Cisneros and afterward President Masso issuing State papers as they became opportune.

Civil Authority Supreme.

The military authorities are subordinate to the civil Government. In many documents the Generals so declare it. Gen. Gomez, the Commander in Chief, duly took the oath to the Constitution in July, 1896. He published the following circular:

> Headquarters of the Army of Liberation.
>
> Circular: This headquarters being informed of the unworthy proceedings of some chiefs and officers of the army with regard to the civil authorities of the republic and resolved as it is not to consent in any case nor by any person that the sacred principles of discipline, subordination, and morality of the revolution should be disregarded, but that that respect should be rendered to the majesty of its democratic institutions, it reminds all chiefs and officers of the inevitable duty which they have to respect the functionaries of the civil government, according to their rank.
>
> The military authorities are obliged to give the decisive protection of their force to the civil authorities, for the better fulfillment of their duties.
>
> The chiefs of the corps, divisions, and brigades will chastise severely all subordinates against whom any complaints may be made of their bad conduct in this respect, they being answerable to this headquarters for their leniency or indifference.
>
> P. Y. L., Remanganaguns, July 22, 1896.
> The General in Chief.
> MAXIMO GOMEZ.

Newspapers and Schools.

Five newspapers are also published in the Republic—El Cubano Libre, La Independencia, El Boletin de la Guerra, La Sanidad, and Las Villas. Books have also been published, the first being the primer for the public schools.

Pursuant to the mandate contained in the Constitution, a Constituent Assembly was convoked to meet in October, 1897, to revise the laws, and to elect new officers. The Government Council passed an electoral law, and twenty-four representatives were chosen from the six provinces by all the citizens of the Republic, those in the army as well as the civilians. The election was untrammeled by the military. In a notable letter of Gen. Calixto Garcia, a translation of which reached President McKinley, he told how in Santiago de Cuba he gave his vote the same as the soldier and peasant, and how inspiring it was to see the people exercise the right of suffrage in districts controlled entirely by the Republic.

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Speedy, sure, gentle.—British Medical Journal.

CAUTION: See that the label bears the signature of the firm
Andreas Saxlehner.

The New Constitution.

It was a brilliant Congress which sat the most of October and November. Dr. Mendez Capote, ex-Professor of Law in the Havana University, presided. The outgoing Secretaries of State submitted their reports, which were examined and passed upon by the committees appointed for the purpose. A new Constitution was adopted on the 29th of October, 1897, which will be in force two years, unless independence is obtained beforehand, when an Assembly shall be called to provide temporarily for the government and administration of the Republic until a definite Constituent Assembly shall meet.

The preamble says:

> We, the representatives of the Cuban people, freely meeting in constituent assembly, convoked by virtue of the mandate contained in the Constitution of the 16th of September, 1895, ratify our firm and unshakable resolve of obtaining the absolute and immediate independence of the island, in order to establish in it a democratic republic, and inspiring ourselves in the present necessities of the revolution, we decree the following Constitution.

The Constitution determines what is called the republic, who are citizens, their individual and political rights, the officers of the Government, their powers, and provides for the assembling of the representatives.

The principal articles are:

> Article 6. Cubans and foreigners will be protected in their religious opinions and in the practice of their respective cults as long as these are not opposed to public morals.
>
> Article 8. Education is free in all the territory of the republic.
>
> Article 10. The electoral right shall be regulated by the Government on the basis of universal suffrage.
>
> Article 17. The administration of justice, in reference to civil matters belongs to the civil authorities and its procedure shall be regulated by a law.

Powers of the Council.

Besides the powers conferred upon it by other articles of this Constitution, the Government Council has the following, mentioned in Article 22:

> (1) To make all laws and regulations regarding the revolution and the military, civil, and political life of the Cuban people.
>
> (2) To receive the petitions addressed to it, ordering those which are not properly transmitted to take their due course.
>
> (3) To depose for just cause and under its responsibility any Councilor or Sub-Secretary. (This resolution shall be reported to the first Assembly and can only be passed by the affirmative votes of four Councilors.)
>
> (4) To appoint a Secretary and Sub-Secretary for the transacting of business in any department when both positions shall have been vacant for two months.
>
> (5) The appointees remove public functionaries of all classes in the manner provided by law, ordering that they shall be submitted to the courts of justice in the proper cases.
>
> (6) To determine the policy of war and the general lines of campaign and to intervene when in their judgment there be founded motive for it, in the military operations, always by means of the General of the nation.
>
> (7) To raise troops, to declare reprisals, and to grant letters of marque.
>
> (8) To grant military ranks from Sub-Lieutenant to Major General in the form established by the law of military organization.
>
> (9) To issue paper money, to coin money, fixing its kind and value.
>
> (10) To contract loans, determining when they shall become due, the interest, discounts, commissions, and guarantees, and to make all negotiations advised by the public weal, being strictly responsible for the use it shall make of these faculties and of those provided in the previous article.
>
> (11) To levy taxes, to decree the investment of the public funds, and to ask and approve the accounts of the same.
>
> (12) To determine the foreign policy and to appoint and remove agents, representatives, and delegates of all classes.
>
> (13) To grant passports.
>
> (14) To issue the safe conduct necessary for the discharge of the functions of the Government.
>
> (15) To make treaties with other powers, choosing the Commissioners who are to celebrate them; but without being able to delegate in them its final approval. The one of peace with Spain must be ratified by the Assembly and cannot be initiated but on the basis of the absolute and immediate independence of all the Island of Cuba.

Article 31 provides that the Secretary of War shall be the superior officer in rank of the Army of Liberty.

In the additional articles as to military organization the folowing are found:

> 3—That the Government can name and may freely separate the General in Chief and the Lieutenant General.
>
> 4—That there shall be a chief for every army corps appointed by the Government, on the information, or at the proposal of the General in Chief as to the first mentioned, and by the chief of departments through the General in Chief for the second.

The New Civil Officers.

Pursuant to that constitution, which is published in Document 129 of the Fifty-fifth Congress, Second Session, the new Government was elected as folows:

President—Bartolomé Masso.
Vice President—Domingo Mendez Capote.
Secretary of War—José B. Aleman.
Secretary of Foreign Relations—Andres Moreno de Latorre.
Secretary of the Treasury—Ernesto Fonts Sterling.
Secretary of the Interior—Dr. Manuel R. Silva.
Sub-Secretary of War—Rafael De Cardenas.
Sub-Secretary of the Treasury—Col. Saturnino Lastoa.
Sub-Secretary of Foreign Relations—Nicolas Alberdi.
Sub-Secretary of the Interior—Pedro Aguilera Kindelan.

The said Government Council appointed Major Gen. Maximo Gomez General in Chief and Major Gen. Calixto Garcia as Lieutenant General.

But the best proof of the existence of the Cuban capital and Government is the following official telegram published by the Spanish Minister Dupuy de Lome, dated the 22d of January, 1898, and signed by Señor Congosto, the Secretary of the Spanish Government in Cuba. It is as folows:

> Havana, Jan. 25.
>
> Gen. Castellanos has taken possession of the Village of Esperanza, in the Sierra de Cubitas, where the insurgent Government had its headquarters.
>
> During the stubborn resistance made by the insurgents, the Government officials escaped.
>
> The next day, continuing his operations, the same General defeated a body of 2,500 insurgents who were coming up to the aid of the Government, scattering them in all directions and killing fifty-nine.
>
> CONGOSTO.

The Cubans are willing to rest their case on this testimony of the Spanish Government.

GONZALO DE QUESADA,
Chargé d'Affaires of the Cuban Republic.

GEN. NUNEZ SKEPTICAL OF WAR.

He Believes Spain Will Yield to All Demands.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—Emilio Nunez, a General in the Cuban Army and member of the Cuban Junta, and who is best known through his activity in promoting Cuban filibustering expeditions, talked to-day relative to the possibility of the United States not recognizing the independence of Cuba.

Gen. Nunez said he has been told by a man who was well informed in diplomatic matters, and who is an intimate of a representative at Washington of a foreign Government, that the United States will not recognize the independence of Cuba.

Gen. Nunez does not believe that there will be war between the United States and Spain. He firmly believes that Spain will yield to all the demands made by the United States.

"It would be suicide for her to go to war," he said, "with the few good ships that she owns. Spain would not only lose Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippine Islands, but would have to face a revolution at home that would be difficult to put down. On the other hand, if Spain should yield, she will lose only Cuba and the revolution at home, if one should be started, would not, in my opinion, amount to much."

Gen. Nunes left to-night for Washington.

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Fighting in Santiago de Cuba.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 10.—An agent of the Cuban Government arrived here today and is going on to New York. He reached Port Antonio Friday by the Brookline.

According to advices from Santiago de Cuba small engagements are of daily occurrence in the country along the River Cauto. Gen. Pando and 1,500 Spaniards are operating near Bayamo, where the insurgents have them practically surrounded.

Americans who arrived by the Brookline declare that the operations must be active because for the last two weeks wagons loaded with wounded and sick have entered the city daily from the field.

Señor Estrada Palma cabled the local Junta yesterday to suspend the fitting out of an expedition here for Puerto Rico pending further advices. The Junta has agreed to make certain proposals to the American Consul, Mr. Dent, that in the event of war they would furnish pilots into safe, undefended and uncharted harbors.

The Gomez-Garcia Campaign.

KEY WEST, April 10.—There is no fresh news from the Moron-Jucaro trocha, though there is little doubt that Gen. Maximo Gomez and Gen. Calixto Garcia have effected a union of forces. The commission sent by Gen. Gomez six weeks ago, prior to the interview between Gen. Pando's representatives and some of the insurgent leaders, is now carrying out its work, and it is believed that between 4,000 and 5,000 men, in addition to those that Gens. Gomez and Garcia would have, are available in the Provinces of Havana and Matanzas.

Quesada Talks of the Armistice.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Señor Quesada, the diplomatic representative of the Cuban insurgents in this city, when asked to-day what he thought of the Spanish armistice, said:

"It is only a Spanish trick. They want to put us before the American people in the attitude of being unreasonable. But we do not believe the American people will so consider us, for we think they know it is merely a last effort to force some kind of Spanish home rule on us.

"We have fought three years for independence; we know this is a Spanish trick, and we will not give in now."

SPAIN'S MILITARY ACTIVITY.

Cruisers and Troops Leave Cadiz—Reinforcements for Cuba.

LONDON, April 11.—A dispatch to The Daily Telegraph from Gibraltar says that the Spanish cruisers Cristobal Colon and Infanta Maria Teresa have left Cadiz for a destination undivulged, with six battalions, each 1,000 strong.

Additional troops, the dispatch asserts, will leave Cadiz by the mail steamers during the next few days for Cuba.

SPAIN IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Recapture of Cebu Claimed, with a Heavy Insurgent Loss.

MADRID, April 10.—Dispatches from Manila say that the insurgents captured Cebu, but were expelled later by the Spanish garrison, with an insurgent loss of 500. The Spanish losses are described as insignificant.

POLES RIOT IN BUFFALO.

Caused by Split in a Roman Catholic Church—No One Seriously Hurt.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 10.—There was a riot in front of the new Polish church in Playter Street, near Broadway, this afternoon. For nearly an hour the air was full of flying stones and the street was black with an angry, vicious mob. The doors of the church were broken in and all of the windows in the front smashed before the police arrived. The riot grew out of a split in the Polish Roman Catholic Church.

The church that was attacked is a temporary structure built by Apolinary Karwoski and his followers, who seceded recently from the church of Bishop Kaminiski. The police had to be reinforced before quiet could be restored, and more trouble is looked for, especially on Wednesday, when the new church is to be dedicated. No one was seriously hurt during the rioting.

ALLEY "L" ADOPTS ELECTRICITY.

Third Chicago Elevated Road to Change Its Motive Power.

CHICAGO, April 10.—By the middle of this month the South Side Elevated Railway (Alley "L" system) will have discarded steam for the Sprague electrical system of traction. This will make three elevated roads using electricity in this city. The new power house is nearly finished and the wires and machinery are all in.

The engines and dynamos are something of a novelty in that they are made capable of handling an overload greatly in excess of their most economical point of working. This is because of the sudden strains which may come in starting many trains at once. Both are rated and run most economically at 1,200 horse power, but are guaranteed to take care of a 2,000 horse power strain for ten hours at a time. The engines are of the Reynolds-Corliss type. They are cross-compound condensing and will make eighty revolutions a minute on 150 pounds of steam. The dynamos are Westinghouse mounted on the shaft.

SOUGHT CHILDREN ALL NIGHT.

Went Visiting, but Their Father Thought They Had Been Kidnapped.

The disappearance on Saturday of Kate Blancon, aged thirteen years, and her brother George, eleven years old, from their home at 317 Harman Street, Williamsburg, gave the police of the Hamburg Avenue station considerable worriment.

The children before going away dressed themselves in their Easter garments and went to the house of an aunt in Myrtle Avenue. When they failed to return in the evening their parents became alarmed, as the children had not told where they were going. The father became so excited that he ran to the police station and declared his belief that the boy and girl had been kidnapped. He was so persistent in his belief that the police sent out a general alarm.

All night long Blancon searched the streets without being able to find any trace of his children. Just before noon yesterday Kate and George returned home with Easter eggs and relieved the anxiety of their parents.

Girl Ends Her Life on a Roof.

Annie Powers, nineteen years old, of 443 West Thirty-second Street, committed suicide yesterday morning by taking acid. The girl went to the roof of the building to take the poison, and was found there by some of the tenants in the house. What induced her to take her life is not known.

Three Deaths in Verplanck.

PEEKSKILL, April 10.—The funeral of Hannah Hopkins, fifty-nine years old, took place this afternoon. She died on Thursday at her home in Verplanck. Hers was the third sudden death to take place within a few days in the little village. On Sunday last Lizzie L. Dahlkey, fourteen years old, was taken ill and died without being attended by a physician. Paralysis of the heart was given as the cause. On Monday night, among others who attended the wake was Mary Duff, a schoolmate of the dead girl. She went home and was dead within a few hours. The same cause was given for death.

SPECIAL SALE.

STERLING SILVER TEA SPOONS, new patterns, Full Size, per set of Six $2.90
STERLING SILVER BON BON DISH, rich repousse pattern (5 inches in diameter) 2.15
Cut Glass SALTS and PEPPERS, large variety of new assorted patterns, sterling tops, gold lined, each . . . . 50c.

The Meriden Company
SILVERSMITHS,
208 FIFTH AVE., Madison Square.

AN INDIANAPOLIS PATRIARCH.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 10.—Edward Dorsey, who was born in 1801, has just taken his sixth bride, the wedding ceremony having been performed last Thursday by Presiding Elder Lewis at 1,502 Lafayette Street.

Mr. Dorsey's first marriage took place sixty years ago, when he was united to Melvina Mutter of Stamping Ground, Ky. They had twelve children. Twenty years later he married Miss Parais, by whom he had eight children. His third wife was Eliza Williams of Lexington, Ky., and his fourth was Mrs. Sally Johnson of Indianapolis, the latter bearing him eight children. By his fifth wife, Mary Alexander, he had fifteen children. She has been dead only seven months. The latest Mrs. Dorsey is fifty-four years of age.

WOMAN SERIOUSLY BURNED.

Miss Wormser Ran Into the Street a Mass of Flame.

Miss Minne Wormser, twenty-two years old, of 165 East Ninety-second Street, was seriously burned last night during a fire in the house, which ignited her clothing. The house is a three-story brownstone dwelling. It is occupied by Mrs. Mary Wormser. Minnie, the daughter, was in the kitchen when the fire broke out in the clothes closet in the rear basement hall.

She gave the alarm and in opening the door to see how serious was the blaze her clothing caught fire. She ran into the street, and by the time she reached the walk she was a mass of flame. John Murphy of 164 East Ninety-second Street tried to catch the girl, but in her frenzy she evaded him. She got about 100 feet from home when she dropped, exhausted.

Murphy wrapped his overcoat about her and another neighbor used a pail of water. An ambulance was called and Miss Wormser was taken to the Presbyterian Hospital. Later she was removed to Bellevue. The fire was confined to a loss of $800. The careless handling of matches is believed to have been the cause.

MOTHER AND CHILD RUN DOWN.

The Woman May Die and Two Tandem Riders Are Held.

Mrs. Mary Roach, thirty-two years old, of 117 West Fifty-fourth Street, and her one-year-old baby, which she was carrying, were run into at Eighth Avenue and Fifty-fourth Street by a tandem bicycle yesterday afternoon, and Mrs. Roach is lying at her home unconscious with a fractured skull. Her recovery is said to be improbable.

The riders of the machine are George Smith, twenty-four years old, of 281 Sixth Street, Jersey City, and Charles J. See, twenty years old, of 232½ Erie Street, Jersey City. Both were arrested and held in the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station.

CARRIAGES IN COLLISION.

Mrs. Annie Marquard of Bayside Thrown Out and Badly Hurt.

Mrs. Annie Marquard, twenty-four years old, who lives in Whitestone Road, Bayside, Borough of Queens, was severely injured last night, while out riding in a carriage with her husband and child. Their vehicle was run into by a heavier one in which were several men, and Mrs. Marquard was thrown out. She was taken to her home and attended by Dr. Jaeger.

The police arrested the men alleged to have been in the carriage which was in collision with the Marquard rig. They are accused of reckless driving, and were locked up at Flushing. They gave these names and addresses: Alexander Meyers, 157 Havemeyer Street, Brooklyn; Charles Bonhoss, Fifth Avenue, Woodside; George Becker, 408 Keap Street, Brooklyn; George Young, 69 Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn; William Muller, 42 Weaches Street, Brooklyn; Joseph Hudson, 56 Metropolitan Avenue, Brooklyn.

Arrested for Reckless Driving.

James McIyre, twenty-five years old, of 752 Greenwich Street, and George Sheldrich, twenty-eight years old, of 639 Hudson Street, were locked up in the West Twentieth Street Police Station yesterday afternoon by Bicycle Policemen Whitman and Gillis for racing their horses while driving in Eighth Avenue. The men nearly ran down a dozen or more wheelmen, the police declare.

A Policeman Run Over.

In trying to warn a reckless driver yesterday afternoon Policeman Peter Wiggans of the Morrisania Station was run over and seriously injured. He was taken home in a cab. Joseph Dranscheim of 356 West Forty-sixth Street, who, with his family was in the vehicle, was locked up in the Morrisania Station on the carge of reckless driving.

Woman Knocked Down by a Cab.

Miss Mollie Brunt, eighteen years old, of 159 West Forty-fifth Street, was painfully injured last night at Broadway and Forty-fifth Street by being knocked down and run over by a hansom cab. Miss Brunt was taken home by friends. The driver of the cab escaped.

The Bratton Passed Wreckage.

The steamship Bratton, from Hull, which arrived yesterday, reported a very rough passage of twenty-six days. When off Barnegat, at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, she passed a large quantity of wreckage, consisting of chairs, tables, and white-painted boards and fittings, apparently part of the upper work or cabin of a vessel, and not long in the water.

Vessel Sighted Three Warships.

The steamship Juniata North, Capt. Perry, from Calcutta, which arrived yesterday, reported that on April 5 in latitude 36 degrees 52 minutes, longitude 58 degrees 57 minutes, she passed three men-of-war, all old-style vessels, bound East. Capt. Perry thought they were British training ships.

A Newark Man's Suicide.

NEWARK, April 10.—Frederick H. Earl, forty-five years old, a bachelor living with his mother at Alpine Street and Elizabeth Avenue, shot himself in the head this morning while in the cellar of his house and was dead when found. No reason is known for the suicide.

A Young Woman Takes Acid.

Lizzie Kelly, eighteen years old, who lived at 202 Allen Street, committed suicide yesterday morning by swallowing acid. The girl worked in a dry goods store in Grand Street. She was of a cheerful disposition, never having given any indication that she was tired of life. Dr. Jones, an ambulance surgeon from Gouverneur Hospital, worked over the girl for some time before she died, but could not save her. The girl's parents live at 615 Sixth Street, and the body will be taken there on the permit of the Coroner.

SHIPPING AND THE MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

	A. M.		P. M.		A. M.
Sun rises	5:28	Sun sets	6:35	Moon rises	....

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	11:05	Gov. Isl'd.	11:09	H. Gate	....
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	11:29	Gov. Isl'd.	11:38	H. Gate	12:58

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) APRIL 11.	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Trinidad, Bermuda	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
TUESDAY, APRIL 12.		
Finance, Colon	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Holstein, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen	*10:30 A. M. 7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
La Champage, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Merida, La Plata	4:00 P. M.	6:00 P. M.
Seminole, Jacksonville	....	3:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13.		
Britannic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
El Paso, New Orleans	....	3:00 P. M.
Friesland, Antwerp	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Iroquois, Charleston	....	3:00 P. M.
Kennett, Vera Cruz	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Paris, Southampton	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to April §11 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia,) which are forwarded via Europe, New Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April §15 at 7 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.)

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) APRIL 11.

Bellanoch, St. Lucia, April 1.
Buffalo, Hull, March 28.
Cevic, Liverpool, April 1.
Europe, London, March 29.
Manitoban, Glasgow, March 25.
Marengo, Newcastle, March 29.
Minnewaska, London, March 31.
Picqua, Gibraltar, March 24.
Rio Grande, Brunswick, April 8.
Saratoga, Nassau, April 7.

TUESDAY, APRIL 12.

Alleghany, Port Limon, April 4.
Antilia, Nassau, April 7.
Camatense, Para, March 31.
El Rio, New Orleans, April 7.
Flaxman, St. Lucia, April 4.
Hudson, New Orleans, April 6.
Kensington, Antwerp, April 2.
Llandaff City, Swansea, March 29.
St. Cuthbert, Antwerp, March 30.
Stag, Gibraltar, March 29.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13.

Lahn, Bremen, April 5.
Majestic, Liverpool, April 6.
Nueces, Galveston, April 6.
Oranje Nassau, Port au Prince, April 7.
Pomeranian, Glasgow, April 2.
Saale, Bremen, April 4.
Seneca, Havana, April 9.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14.

Comanche, Jacksonville, April 11.
Croma, Dundee, March 31.
El Mar, New Orleans, April 9.
Liv, West Hartlepool, March 30.
Patria, Hamburg, April 2.
Powhatan, Gibraltar, March 31.

FRIDAY, APRIL 15.

Allianca, Colon, April 8.
Campania, Liverpool, April 9.
St. Paul, Southampton, April 9.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16.

Catania, Havre, April 2.
Francisco, Hull, April 2.
Lancelot, Shields, April 2.

Arrived—Sunday, April 10.

SS Orizaba, Downs, Tampico April 3 and Havana 6th, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:28 A. M.

SS Strathesk, (Br.,) Stott, Kingston, &c., March 28, with mdse. to the Tweedie Trading Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11 P. M. 9th.

SS Bellanoch, (Br.,) Robertson, Santos, &c., March 5, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 2 A. M.

SS Galileo, (Belg.,) Fisher, Rio Janeiro, &c., March 19, with mdse. and passengers to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Juanita North, (Br.,) Perry, Calcutta, &c., Jan. 8, with mdse. to Norton & Son. Arrived at the Bar at 11:15 A. M.

SS Vittoria, (Br.,) Wetherell, Cardenas April 3 and Matanzas 5th, with sugar to Lawrence Turnure & Co.—vessel to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M.

SS Venezuela, Hopkins, Curacao April 2 and La Guayra 3d, with mdse. and passengers to Boulton, Bliss & Dallett. Arrived at the Bar at 10:08 P. M.

SS Bratten, (Nor.,) Holm, Hull March 15, in ballast to master. Arrived at the Bar at 1:40 P. M.

SS Oevenum, (Port.,) Vieira, Lisbon March 14 and Oporto 20th, with mdse. to Hagemeyer & Brun. Arrived at the Bar at 1:15 P. M.

SS Aller, (Ger.,) Nierich, Naples, &c., March 28, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1:40 P. M.

SS Alexandra, (Br.,) Marshall, London March 31, with mdse. and passengers to Sanderson & Sons. Arrived at the Bar at 9 P. M.

SS La Gascogne, (Fr.,) Baudelon, Havre April 2, with mdse. and passengers to Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 6:10 P. M.

SS Princess Anne, Hulphers, Norfolk and Newport News, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Seminole, Bearse, Jacksonville April 7, and Charleston 8th, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Tallahassee, Askins, Savanah April 8, with mdse. and passengers to the Ocean Steamship Co.

SS El Paso, Gardener, New Orleans April 6, with mdse. to J. T. Van Sickle.

SS Glenisle, (Br.,) Morris, Kymassie, &c., March 6, with rock to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 4 P. M.

Ship S. D. Carleton, (of Rockport, Me.,) Amsbury, Singapore 93 ds., with mdse. and one passenger to order—vessel to W. R. Grace & Co.

Ship Lennie Burrill, (Br.,) Larkin, Barbados. Anchored in Lower Bay at 12:33 P. M.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., April 10, 9:30 P. M., calm, partly cloudy.

Sailed.

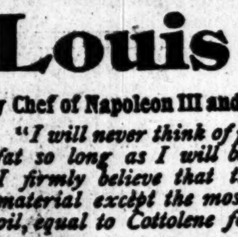
SS Algonquin, for Charleston, &c.
SS Dalecarlia, (Ger.,) for Philadelphia.
SS Venus, (Dan.,) for Stettin and Copenhagen.
SS Lucerna, (Br.,) for Dover for orders.
SS Mexico, (Span.,) for Havana, &c.
SS Pocasset, (Br.,) for Genoa, &c.

By Cable.

LONDON, April 10.—SS Moravia, (Ger.,) from Hamburg for New York, passed the Lizard to-day. SS Bremen, (Ger.,) Capt. Reimkasten, from New York for Bremen, arr. at Southampton to-day. SS Lucania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, (from Liverpool,) sailed from Queenstown for New York at 12:10 P. M. to-day.

Louis Tanty
formerly Chef of Napoleon III and the Imperial family of Russia, says:
"I will never think of preparing for myself frying fat so long as I will be able to get Cottolene, and I prefer it to the most expensive and pure olive oil, equal to Cottolene for frying purposes."

Cottolene



is pure vegetable oil combined with choice beef suet, and is healthful, appetizing, digestible. Endorsed by eminent physicians, and [illegible]

The genuine Cottolene is sold everywhere in one to ten pound tins, with our trade-marks—"Cottolene" and steer's head in cotton-plant wreath—on every tin. [illegible]

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago. St. Louis. New York. Montreal.

Dress Goods

The Wanamaker Store

A Chapter of Values

From the Dress Goods Counters

THIS small type detail is rather a hard thing to read, but there's much of interest and profit in it to the readers who understand goods, and who know regular figures. Look over that which follows, and prove this to your own satisfaction.

Of course, there is a good deal more than merely less prices to be inquired into. Style counts for much,—we think it counts for most. Originality and novelty are important, and the element of exclusiveness, which prevents your being duplicated at every corner, is a strong feature with us. But take them all into consideration and look over these quotations critically. You will note that it is a diverse assortment, in which prices run from pennies to dollars. But all those elements are considered in *each*, whatever the price.

BLACK MOHAIRS AND SICILIANS
36-inch Plain Black Mohair, at 28c.
36-inch Plain Black Mohair, at 37½c.
36-inch Plain Black Mohair, at 50c.
42-inch Plain Black Mohair, at 65c.
46-inch Plain Black Mohair, at 75c.
46-inch Plain Black Mohair, at $1.
46-inch Plain Black Mohair, at $1.25.
52-inch Plain Black Mohair Sicilian, at 75c.
50-inch Plain Black Mohair Sicilian, at 90c.
46-inch Plain Black Mohair Sicilian, at $1.10.
56-inch Plain Black Mohair Sicilian, at $1.50.
36-inch Figured Black Mohairs, at 37½c.
38-inch Figured Black Mohairs, at 50c.
44-inch Figured Black Mohairs, at 65c.
44-inch Figured Black Mohairs, at 75c.
48-inch Figured Black Mohairs, at $1.

BLACK DRESS GOODS
Two popular stuffs, big values at little cost.
38-in. all-wool Challis, at 31c.; worth 40c.
50-in. all-wool Storm Serge, at 50c.; worth 65c.

BLACK NOVELTY STUFFS
Silk ribbon taffeta bayadere plaid grenadine Epingline, at $4.50.
Silk-and-wool gauze Crepon, with bayadere cords, at $4.
Silk-and-wool crocodile Crepon, at $4.
Silk-and-wool escurial lace Crepon, with bayadere cords, at $4.
Silk figured iron frame Grenadine, at $3.
Knotted silk ribbon stripe gauze Crepon, at $3.
And a silk crocodile Crepon, that is light as zephyr; the crepon held in place by ingenious little meshes on the back of the goods; price $1 a yard. Value, $1.25.

SCOTCH GINGHAMS
Fancy bordered Ginghams, 37 1-2c.
Loop corded plaid Ginghams, 31c.
Fancy corded plaid Ginghams, 25c.
Bright Tartan plaid Ginghams, 31c.
Fancy stripe-plaid Ginghams, 20c.
Plaid and Check Ginghams (light and dark), 22c.
Fancy corded check and stripe Madras, 35c.
Bright plaid Cheviots, 35c.
Plaid and stripe Toile du Nord (Linen Ginghams), 28c. and 45c.

AMERICAN GINGHAMS
Plaid and stripe Ginghams, at 6 1-4c., 8 1-2c., 9c., 12 1-2c., 15c. and 25c. a yard. All these are extra good values,—the first two especially.
Bright Tartan plaid Cheviots, at 25c.
Shirting and Shirt Waist styles in beautiful Cheviots, all exclusive patterns,—10c., 12 1-2c., 15c., 25c.
Shirt Waist and Shirting patterns in pretty Madrases, at 18c. and 25c. These are two striking values, and the pattern-selection is very large.

PRINTED COTTONS
12 1-2c. Printed Lawns, at 7c.
12 1-2c. Printed Lawns, at 10c.
Printed Dimities, at 12 1-2c.
Printed figured Swisses, at 12 1-2c.
Printed dotted Swisses, at 15c.
Printed stripe Organdies, at 18c.
Printed Organdie, at 17c. and 25c.
Printed Cheviot, at 25c.
Printed Irish linen Lawns, at 25c. and 31c.
Printed Irish Dimities, at 25c.
Printed French Organdie Lisse, at 35c.
Printed French Organdie Raye, at 37 1-2c.
Printed French Organdie Carreaux, 37 1-2c.

Talking About Bicycles

BICYCLES are like no other merchandise in existence. There is probably no mercantile enterprise afoot in which the personal opinion of individuals is so important. The average bicyclist amends the apothegm, "Whatever is, is right," to make it read, "Whatever I own is right"; and he will adhere to that idea despite disappointment, confusion and disaster.

There was never a more loyal set than the purchasers of The CONTINENTAL bicycle during the past two years, and they have had no disappointment nor disaster. This wheel represents our bicycle policy as no other wheel can. It was the first wheel on which we were successful in materially lowering price. It was undoubtedly the most valuable wheel for the price on the market last year, and this year, with its improvements, it maintains its prestige in the face of a hundred makes at about its own figure, as offering the *most for the least*.

The CONTINENTAL costs Forty Dollars;—or, with a brake, a dollar and a half more. It is only a modest statement to say that it is a $75 wheel. It is a wheel on which we rest our bicycle reputation without hesitation, and nearly twenty thousand more-than-satisfied riders support our claims.

Then there's the HUMBER,—now priced at $73,—a wheel which needs very little advertising. It is a costly wheel because it is expensively constructed. Do you know how the Humber is made? Did you know that every separate bearing is made separately? There is no higgledy-piggledy mass of balls and cones from which the wheels are assembled. The cones and balls of each particular bearing are made *as a whole*,—mated to each other,—fitted each to each specifically and separately. The wholesale-and-pick-'em-out method is not followed in the Humber factory. Each wheel is "hand-made," and you note the difference as soon as you ride one;—or, more noticeably still, perhaps, if you try to *follow* one.

Continentals and Humbers are not the only wheels we sell. There are Coronets, for instance, which cost only $25, but which are the biggest $25 worth in the bicycle market, beyond question. This is really a wonderful wheel for the money. Stanch, reliable, light, solid, rigid,—a wheel which will always *get you home again*, and every rider knows what that phrase means. Moreover, there are these mounts which need no introduction or laudation:—

The Monarch The Rodman The Duquesne
The Continent The Cygnet

And as for Bicycle Sundries,—come and see. There's everything here, and at prices which sometimes surprise people, and always please them.

Branch Store for the sale of Bicycles and Sundries at 42nd St. and 5th Ave.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., Broadway, 4th Av., 9th and 10th Sts.

SIX MEN IN A FIGHT.

No One Seems to Know Just How It Started, but Five Went Down with Stab Wounds.

Six men stood at the corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and Fulton Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. They had been discussing the Cuban question and other matters in different saloons until they were in a mood to go out and declare war on all the nations of the earth. Their voices were loud and their faces flushed. A small crowd gathered on the opposite corner and began to watch the progress of the discussion. Finally one of the men, who afterward proved to be Adolph Behr of 2,979 Fulton Street, said to another, Louis Rohr of 504 Sutter Avenue, in a threatening voice:

"Rohr, give me that money you owe me."

Rohr struck him, and the next moment there was a free fight. Knives came out and flashed in the air, and in a few moments Rohr fell with a savage slash across the scalp. A moment later John Anerer of 70 Georgia Avenue went down. The rest of the crowd fought on, oblivious of the fall of their companions, until a cry of "Police!" made them scatter. With one exception the men were all injured, and it was a difficult matter for them to run.

Policemen McMahon, Brunner, and Undermark of the Liberty Avenue Station were coming down the street at a double quick, and in a few minutes the injured men were dumped into a patrol wagon in spite of their feeble efforts to escape. Rohr and Anerer were unconscious; and Surgeon Gormly of St. Mary's Hospital, who responded to an ambulance call, had considerable difficulty in restoring them to consciousness. Anerer had a slash on the head, and his lips were cut. The other injured men were Peter Beck of 806 Arlington Avenue, whose fingers were slashed, and who had a stab wound in the side; Adolph Behr, right wrist cut, and stab wound in the right shoulder; Frank Keller of 70 Georgia Avenue, wounds in the cheek. The sixth man, who was uninjured, was William Faust of 106 Sheffield Street. The men were all locked up on a charge of assault.

No one seems to know how the fight started. Behr says that he and Beck were together, and that the other men attacked them.

COLLINS HELD FOR MURDER.

He Killed His Wife Saturday Night with a Scrub Broom.

Timothy Collins, a laborer of 315 East Sixtieth Street, appeared at the Yorkville Court yesterday charged with having killed his wife, Mary, Saturday night in their home, by striking her on the head with a heavy scrub broom. The blow fractured the woman's skull, and she died in a few minutes. Neighbors, who had heard the two fighting, found Collins bending over his dead wife trying to call her back to life. Their nine-year-old daughter was crying on a bed.

Collins, who is employed by the Consolidated Gas Company, went home Saturday night and bought beer, which he and his wife drank. At 11:30 they began fighting over some trivial matter, and Collins struck the fatal blow. He was arrested a few minutes later. At the station house he showed no signs of intoxication. He said he had not the slightest intention of hurting his wife. He was held by Magistrate Brann for examination to-morrow.

George C. Jenks Found Dead.

George C. Jenks, seventy-five years old, was found dead in bed at John Heffernan's lodging house, 24 Coenties Slip, shortly after 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The dead man, who was known as "Captain Jenks," conducted a printing office on the second floor of 77 South Street. It is said he had relatives in Rhode Island and Pennsylvania, but none in this city. The body was removed to an undertaker's at 82 Greenwich Street.

A PLEA FOR INTERVENTION

Prof. Felix Adler, at Carnegie Music Hall, Defends the Cause of Cuba.

HORRORS MUST BE STOPPED

War, He Declares, Would Be Justified on the Grounds of Humanity and Inalienable Rights of the Cubans to be Politically Emancipated.

Prof. Felix Adler lectured yesterday before the Society for Ethical Culture at Carnegie Music Hall on the question of "Is War Justified on Grounds of Humanity?" and in the course of his address made a stirring appeal for Cuban independence, at the same time insisting upon the right of the United States to intervene in order to bring about that result. He spoke with pathos and suppressed excitement, and at the conclusion of the lecture members of the society, disregarding the strict rules against applause, as well as the large audience of guests, who knew nothing about the rules, broke into a storm of applause.

The lecturer began with an argument upon the question of whether physical force can be used as a means to moral ends. He answered this in the affirmative, declaring that the morally forward have a right to compel the morally backward to stop wrong by force, if reason be unavailing. Coming then to the subject at issue, he said:

"Suppose, for instance, that Armenia had occupied the place of Cuba and Turkey the place of Spain. Is there a doubt in the mind of any clear-thinking, right-feeling person that the United States would have been justified in interfering in order to put a stop to the massacres committed by the Turks? Do not all regard it as a shame and an everlasting stain upon the European powers that they were so divided by mutual jealousies as to be unable by joint action to procure the cessation of these outrages? It is true we also did not intervene, and that has been used by some as an argument against intervention in Cuba. But if Armenia had been as close to our shores as Cuba is, who can question for a moment that the American people would have intervened, and should have been justified in intervening? The circumstance of propinquity makes a great difference.

Justification for Intervention.

"Now, as to the case of Cuba, are the facts such as to warrant an exception to the rule of non-intervention, to justify us—yes, to constrain us to employ force, if all other means shall have proved unavailing, to terminate the existing state of things? Are two conditions fulfilled? Do we come with clean hands into court? That is, are our motives upright and pure? I think that, so far as the bulk of the American people are concerned, there cannot be the least doubt that they are. We are not moved by the desire for aggrandizement. I doubt, if the question of annexation of Cuba were put to a vote whether the partisans of annexation would muster even a respectable minority. We wish to see the perfectly legitimate interests of our citizens in Cuba safeguarded, and we wish to be relieved of the strain put upon our Government in its efforts to fulfill the duties of a neutral neighbor.

"And now, in order to see whether the second condition, namely, that the offense is flagrant, persistent, and incorrigible by any efforts of the afflicted people—is fulfilled, let us for a moment pass in review the history of the relations of Spain to its western dependency. The history of Spain is a singular illustration of the ruin brought upon a nation by the exaggerated tendency to a throned unity. The story of Spain for at least four centuries is a record of continuous attempts to overemphasize the centripetal forces and to weaken the centrifugal forces of the kingdom, instead of establishing a balance between them. There was to be a religious unity. There was also to be absolute political unity. All power was to be concentrated in the hands of the King, so that the State might be strong, so that it might work like a perfect machine in obedience to the impulse of a single will. And this false seeking for political unity, this congestion of blood in the head, led to the gradual extinction of the faculty of self-government among the people.

Spain's Policy Toward Cuba.

"Now, if Spain herself decayed because of its policy of lodging all power in the head and withdrawing it from the members, the same policy proved equally mischievous, equally disastrous when applied to a distant colony. The policy of Spain toward Cuba has been as deadening as a sirocco blast. It may be formulated in the words, 'Cuba exists for the benefit of Spain; not for the benefit of Cuba.' It has been a policy of exploitation, of spoliation."

In recounting, then, some of the grievances from which the Cubans have from time to time vainly sought redress, Prof. Adler mentioned the army of hungry office seekers which Spain has burdened upon the Cuban people, the corruption which existed among the Spanish, and the unjust system of taxation.

"There remains," he continued, "the worst grievance of all, with which I shall deal presently. But, in the meantime, let me ask whether the conditions described are not sufficient to account for revolt, whether we should not despise a population that did not revolt against such conditions, whether we have need, in order to explain the chronic state of insurrection that exists in Cuba, to ascribe a restless and turbulent spirit to the insurgents. The continued series of outbreaks, the ever-smoldering hearth of revolutionary fire, that, ever and anon, blazes up into a devouring conflagration, must be borne in mind, if we are to understand the note of determination in the voice of the American people, from the lips of its Representatives in Congress, and of its Executive, that now, at last, there must be an end.

War for Humanity's Sake.

"I have put the question whether a war on grounds of humanity is justified. 'On grounds of humanity' does not merely mean out of pity for suffering, however extreme the suffering, however deep the pity. The word 'humanity' is rated too cheaply if it is taken as identical only with the sentiment of compassion. 'On grounds of humanity' means also out of respect for human rights, for what we believe to be the inalienable right of a people to be self-governing, to work out its destinies for weal or woe, to be politically emancipated. And it was the profound sympathy with the efforts of the Cuban revolutionists to accomplish their liberation, to wipe out the last anomalous vestige of the despotism of the Old World from the face of the new that wrought in the hearts of the American people long before the horror of the destruction of the Maine provoked that undercurrent of resentment which has been steadily flowing ever since, or the statement of Senator Proctor melted us all to tears.

"But, of course, the barbarities that have been perpetrated—and this is the last grievance, to which I referred a moment ago—have not failed to produce their effect and are sufficiently calculated to arouse indignation on their own account. When has it ever occurred that a vast host of non-combatants were not only expelled from their homes and deprived of present means of subsistence, but were forcibly prevented from seeking such means of subsistence as they could find elsewhere? When has it ever occurred that 400,000 men, women, and children were herded together in fever and famine dens, in prison yards, surrounded by trenches, with the rifle of the sentry pointed at them to prevent them from going forth in search of food, with the result that 200,000 of them perished like sheep and one-quarter of those that remain are so diseased that they cannot be saved?

Torturers' Hands Must Be Tied.

"Those who ask us to concentrate our attention upon the alleviation of suffering, with no thought of any ulterior action, forget that true mercy requires not only that we shall bind up the wounds, but bind the hands of those who have inflicted the wounds, that they may inflict similar ones no longer. And if there are those who say that the cause of conflict is removed, that the order has been issued permitting the reconcentrados to go home and promising them relief from their sufferings, we may ask: 'Which reconcentrados?' The 200,000 that have died? They have gone home long ago. The others who are too sick to be saved? They will probably be relieved of their sufferings long before Spain's tardy charity can reach them.

"There are certain objections against intervention to which, perhaps, I ought passingly to allude before closing. One is that intervention should not take place because the Cuban insurgents have been unable to establish a Government. But this objection has been met by John Stuart Mill, in his essay on non-intervention, where he draws a distinction between two cases, the one in which an insurrection occurs against native rulers, and where he thinks that non-intervention should be the rule, on the ground that, if the people have not sufficient love of liberty to wrest it from despotic oppressors, the liberty bestowed on them by others will not be real or permanent. But he carefully distinguishes from this the case of a people struggling against a foreign yoke, or against a native tyranny upheld by foreign arms. 'For a people,' he says, 'the most attached to freedom, the most capable of defending and making a good use of free institutions, may be unable to contend successfully against the military strength of another nation much more powerful.' Is not this the case of Cuba? Is it not just to say that the Cuban insurgents, cut off from communication with other countries, confronted by 'the largest force that has ever been transported across the sea,' could not, thus far, have been expected to prevail?

The Use of Freedom.

"The other objection relates precisely to the future use which the Cuban people are likely to make of their freedom. It is quite possible that the island for years to come may be a source of care and trouble to us. Granted even that it will be, the one question for us to answer is whether matters have come to such a pass that we must intervene, no matter how onerous the burden we assume by so doing. A child one day, upon whom a brutal father had drawn a knife, appealed to a bystander asking for protection. Would the bystander have been justified in refusing to intervene because he risked his own skin in so doing, and because the child was likely to become a charge to him for years? This, in my opinion, is the case of Cuba and the United States.

"War drums and Easter bells seem to commingle to-day their sounds in strange, discordant combination, the one telling of peace, the other of the distance by which we are still separated from the goal of peace. But Easter has also other meanings. It means life triumphant over death. It means resurrection. Why not the resurrection of a nation as well as of an individual? And, if we turn to the pages of the Old Testament, we find that the Easter festival celebrates precisely the emancipation of a people who had dwelt for 400 years in the house of bondage, and whom the ruler would not let go. So has Cuba dwelt now for 400 years in the house of Spain and her ruler would not let her go. May the glad Easter tidings to her be the tidings of speedy deliverance from her thralldom, and may the Easter sun when it rises again upon the world behold Cuba libre—Cuba free."

NO OCCASION FOR WAR.

The Rev. Dr. C. M. Lamson Wants a Settlement Through Diplomacy.

HARTFORD, April 10.—The Rev. Dr. C. M. Lamson, pastor of the First Church in this city and President of the American Board of Foreign Missions, concluded his Easter sermon this morning with notable passages against the resort to war. He said the joy of Easter was touched with the shadow of a great fear. It was not the fear of cowardice, nor selfishness, but a fear that two Christian nations should take the methods of barbarians to decide questions that could be decided more justly by the supreme diplomacy of Christian charity.

"If war comes," said Dr. Lamson, "it will come either from the selfishness of greed or the folly of insanity." He trusted that Easter Sunday would teach those in authority in Spain, in Cuba, and in the United States that war was unnecessary, and, because unnecessary, wicked. Whatever the issue, war would demoralize and cause unutterable sorrow and evil; any conclusion of the war would be a disaster.

"The responsibilities of the President," said Dr. Lamson, "are too solemn for the haste of anger or the inconsiderateness of passion. War should be manifestly the last resort of Christian statesmanship, justifiable in after ages to the Christian conscience of mankind. In that case patriotism should answer with great wealth and great armies that the war might be terrible and quickly ended in the interests of mercy and justice, and offer permanent peace. The present opportunity is the best one offered in modern history for establishing Christian diplomacy on a surer foundation."

FOR THE DEAD FROM THE SEA.

Governor of New Jersey to Sign a Bill Providing for the Purchase of Burial Lots.

TRENTON, April 10.—Gov. Voorhees will sign to-morrow a bill which will provide a respectable and permanent resting place for the dead that the sea gives up. The State provides for their burial, but does not provide a place for their interment, and, while they all receive Christian burial, it is through the humanity of the old-fashioned shore folks who live in the coast towns and hamlets.

Through the endeavors of a number of philanthropic citizens living along the New Jersey coasts a bill passed the Legislature which provides for the appointment of a commission to expend $800 for the purchase of burial plots in shore cemeteries where the dead that come up with the tide and who are unknown can be properly interred.

Some years ago when a body came ashore kind hands would dig a hole for it on the beach, but the beach is now all claimed and occupied, so that graves there are no longer allowed. A law was passed which allows to the Coroners of the county $20 for each burial of the unclaimed dead, but the Coroners had to trust to charity for the burial place. It has happened that sailors have been buried in the woods for want of a better place to lay them. Generally a place has been found in some country churchyard, but the church cemeteries are fast filling up and the room for charity burials is becoming limited.

The cemetery of the Baptist Church at Manahawkin contains more of these unknown dead than any other place along the coast. It is a matter of pride with the people of this vicinity that they have given a resting place to so many. They have not only buried them, but have kept their clothes and relics for possible future identification, and only a few months ago a seaman from Denmark was identified by clothing kept, and his relatives have furnished funds for the erection of a substantial tombstone to mark his resting place. There are graves of the unknown dead of the sea in other cemeteries.

The new bill provides that the Coroner of the county must keep a faithful description of the body, the time of finding and burial, location of the grave, and if a shipwreck, the name of the ship or vessel that was wrecked. He is to preserve any letters, writing, coins, medals, keepsakes, and other articles which may serve as aids to identification in the future. The bill is weak in one particular. It does not say where these articles are to be kept. The Coroner has no office and he is frequently changed.

THE KITE EXPERIMENTS.

The kites, with thermomeeers, sent up by Henry L. Allen on Saturday in Bayonne, N. J., and by William A. Eddy and W. W. Hotchkiss at the same time showed some interesting results as to temperature observations, with similar attachment, from the roof of the Postal Telegraph Building, in this city. The points of departure were about twelve miles apart.

The temperature on the roof of the building was 49 degrees. The thermometer went up 660 feet, and when hauled down showed 45 degrees at its highest altitude. At Bayonne there was a sea level temperature of 51 degrees. The thermometer went up 400 feet, and showed 45 degrees.

The kite at Bayonne throughout the afternoon maintained a perfect tension and did not sink or rise. In sending the kite up in New York there was trouble. The winds continually changed and shifted, died out and blew strongly. Apparently the high buildings and resulting divergence of the wind close to the ground as a result of them caused the variance. One peculiarity was a circular blowing current that was struck at times.

His One Hundredth Century.

E. S. Edwards, the Century Wheelman who started Jan. 1 to make a century ride every day during the year, completed his one hundredth consecutive century yesterday. Accompanied by fifty Century Wheelmen and about 200 riders from various other clubs, he left the Circle at Fifty-ninth Street and Eighth Avenue at 9 o'clock in the morning. The party crossed the East Twenty-third Street Ferry to Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. At the Bedford Avenue fountain the start proper was made at 10 o'clock, and the run was to Oakdale and return over the Merrick Road. Oakdale was reached at 1 o'clock. On the return a stop was made at Bay Shore at 2 o'clock, and nearly 100 of the wheelmen completed the run with Edwards at about 7 o'clock. Edwards reached his quarters in West Sixtieth Street at 8:30 o'clock.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION

Miss Adele M. Field's Request to Talk on Politics Is Not Accepted.

THE DISPUTE OF BREWERS

A Resolution to Ask the Mayor to Have Work Rushed on the New Library Is Tabled—Delegate Henry's Complaints.

Miss Adele M. Field, Secretary of the League for Political Education, visited the Central Labor Union yesterday with the view of addressing the members of that body on politics. Probably for the first time in her career Miss Field ran across a set of men who thought that they knew politics as much as she did, and perhaps more.

John O'Connell of the Cigarmakers was elected Chairman, and received Miss Field's request to make an address through the Committee on Visitors and Outside Communications. He communicated it to the meeting, with the remark: "I don't think that we need any more education in politics."

"I guess we know all we want to about politics," said a delegate.

"I don't believe in political speeches," said Delegate Prince of the Cigarpackers.

These words coming from Prince caused an outburst of laughter, in which the Chairman joined, while hammering with his gavel for order.

A delegate whispered to Prince, who then said: "I have been asked to tell what my politics are. I am a Democrat, and belong to Tammany Hall, and I'm not ashamed of it."

The Tammany men present applauded amid shouts of "No political speeches!"

Then the question before the house came up again, and a discussion ensued. Several delegates were in favor of listening to Miss Field, and one remarked: "I think we know as much about politics as Miss Field, and we can even give her a couple of pointers on that subject."

Miss Field's offer to address the body was not accepted.

Another Dispute Arises.

Then another fight between Knights of Labor and American Federation of Labor men came up. Some time ago the Knights of Labor brewers, known as Local Assembly 8,390, were suspended by the Central Labor Union because its members refused to recognize the working cards of Federation union brewers.

Owen Carroll of the eccentric engineers, who are Knights of Labor, yesterday asked the Central Labor Union to condemn a pamphlet issued by the National Union of Brewers, which is affiliated with the Federation, giving a list of breweries, and mentioned the Knights of Labor brewers as non-union men.

"The Knights of Labor Brewers' Union is not a bona fide union," said Delegate Weyl of Brewers' Union No. 1.

Delegate Carroll insisted that it was a bona fide union, whether it was affiliated with the Central Labor Union or not.

"What constitutes a union brewery?" asked a delegate.

The Chairman made several efforts to explain, and then said: "A union brewery is a brewery where only union men are employed."

A dispute followed, and finally the matter was referred to the Grievance Committee.

The New Library Building.

A resolution was offered to request Mayor Van Wyck to see that there should be no delay in the building of the new library. Delegate O'Brien of the granite cutters advised patience, as the Mayor had said that the city was nearly bankrupt. "Let us first find out the financial condition of the city," he said. "There are plenty of public works going on where workmen can get employment."

"I have too good an opinion of the Mayor to criticise him," said Delegate Prince. "But the officials find plenty of money for their salaries, and the Mayor said he would stand by the workingmen."

The resolution was tabled.

Delegate Henry of the wood carvers said that an eight-hour work law had been passed in Washington, but it was not enforced, and he asked that Speaker Reed be requested to see that the law is enforced.

Mr. Henry had another complaint. He said that the firm of D. S. Hess & Co. had a contract for work in the Washington Post Office. It was expected that the work would be done here, but the firm had sent it to be done in Nashville.

Delegate Drollinger of the bakers complained that the ten-hour bakeshop law was being violated in certain bakeshops in the city, and he asked that the attention of the Chief Factory Inspector be called to the matter.

Another resolution was passed to get up a testimonial fund to help out James McDonald, editor of The Paterson (N. J.) Labor Standard, that carried a mortgage of $5,000. Mr. McDonald had labored in the cause of the workingman for twenty-one years and was now poor and in straits. The meeting headed the subscription with $25.

PRINTERS SHOW NO FEAR.

The Threat of the Typothetae to Lock Them Out Is Not Taken Seriously.

Neither the printers nor the electrotypers seemed to be alarmed yesterday over the threat made by the Typothetae and the Employing Electrotypers' Association to lock out all union men unless Typographical Union No. 6 and the Electrotypers' Union called off the strikes they had ordered in the offices of the Globe Printing Company, of Van den Houten, and the offices of the employing electrotypers. They do not believe that the threat will be carried out.

Samuel B. Donnelly, President of the Typographical Union, said yesterday that the offices of the Globe Printing Company and of Van den Houten were both non-union, and were not members of the Typothetae, and they never paid the union scale of wages. The two unions organized the men in both places, and then demanded a recognition of the unions in the shops. The request was refused.

"When the men in those places struck," said Mr. Donnelly, "several other employing electrotypers assisted those firms by doing their work for them, and several type foundries did likewise.

"The Employing Electrotypers' Association has tried hard to prevent all possibility of sympathetic strikes by breaking up the Allied Printing Trades combination. Last week it passed a resolution stating that unless the union called off the strikes in the two printing offices it would lock them all out. On Friday the two unions met and decided not to call off the strikes. Then it was intimated to the unions that a great lock-out would be ordered on Monday, and the latter forestalled the action of the employers by ordering strikes in all the offices of the members of the Employing Electrotypers' Association.

"The striking printers and electrotypers in the offices of the Globe Printing Company and Van den Houten have been shadowed by Pinkerton detectives employed by Lawrence & Co., through whom the printing work of the Mutual Life Insurance Company was given to the firms in whose offices the fight began.

"In as far as the threat of a lock-out by the Typothetae is concerned, that association cannot lock-out over 300 men. If the Typothetae takes that step to protect the two firms that are not members of their organization they will find a big fight on their hands, as the Allied Printing Trades, including the pressmen, will fight. Then either the Typothetae or the Allied Printing Trades will have to go down, and I do not think that the Allied Printing Trades can be broken.

"We think that the Typothetae will back out. There are now only thirty firms in the Typothetae, and the whole trouble has been instigated by several non-union firms who expect to profit by the disruption of the Typothetae."

Delegate Dempsey of the electrotypers said that a decoy plate from a boycotted electrotyping shop had been sent to seventeen different shops in succession, but all the men refused to handle it.

Mrs. Lucy E. Parsons to Speak.

A mass meeting of Anarchists is announced to be held this evening in Clarendon Hall, at which Mrs. Lucy E. Parsons, the widow of Albert R. Parsons, one of the Chicago Anarchists who was hanged for participation in the Haymarket tragedy, will make an address. Her subject will be "Trades Unions; Their History, Development and Destiny."

McGibbon & Co.

Spring Goods, For "Mountain" or "Seashore."

White and Colored Counterpanes from 75c. upwards, and some suitable for Brass Bedsteads.

Summer Blankets, all grades.

Veranda Pillows, a novelty, 50c. each.

Art and Madras Drapery, 19c. and 25c. a yard.

Cottage Muslins, extra wide, . . 27c. "

Embroidered "Ficelle" Net, . . 20c. "

Ficelle Sash Curtains, . . . $2.75 a pair.

Upholstery Fabrics, new. Taffetas and Orientals.

Materials for Slip Covers. Estimates Furnished.

Broadway and Nineteenth Street

BOOMING PRESIDENT DONNELLY.

Printers Want Him to Head the International Typographical Union.

A meeting of printers was held yesterday afternoon at 11 Spruce Street, to boom the nomination of Samuel B. Donnelly, President of Typographical Union No. 6, for the office of President of the International Typographical Union.

All were unanimous in his support, and indorsed a circular that has been sent to all the typographical unions in the United States and Canada.

The circular says that as a result of three years of Mr. Donnelly's administration, No. 6 stands to-day stronger than it ever did before in its half century of existence. The book and job trade is organized better than ever before. Of seven strikes, six were successful. The union averted a strike recently, and at the same time succeeded in getting a reduction of working hours.

RAILROADS IN JAMAICA.

Manhattan Trust Company Secures Control of the Government Lines —Trade Possibilities.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 2.—The transfer of the Jamaica Railway to the Manhattan Trust Company of New York was announced by the Government in the Legislative Council. The island railroads previously were in the hands of an American concern—the West India Improvement Company of New York, but owing largely to complications with English capitalists involving jealousies and unfair treatment, and possibly bad management also, the business failed to meet its liabilities.

The conditions became so intolerable that the Americans finally threw up the franchise and the whole property reverted to the island Government under the terms of the concession. This was just what the English element in the affair wanted, but the Government had had experience of English management in the past, and declined to surrender the property to those who had failed to improve it in the first instance, and then deliberately forced it to shipwreck just when American influence had proved what could be done with it in energetic hands.

After a great deal of negotiation, an amicable agreement has been reached with the Manhattan Trust Company, and now the future of the enterprise is regarded as assured. The importance of the transaction lies in the fact that the control of the railway, which at present has some 200 miles of permanent lines, and is laid with a view to the construction of almost unlimited branches, carries with it the control of an immense extent of agricultural lands ceded with a view to the establishment of industrial colonies.

It was the main object of the West India Improvement Company to create such colonies, bringing into the island American farmers, and especially fruit growers, to take up these lands. The railway itself was but a necessary preliminary means to this end. If the Manhattan Company carries out the plan, the island will be benefited immensely, while a new field, possessing especially attractive features will be opened up for American enterprise.

It would not require much effort under the conditions now existing, for the United States to capture practically the whole of Jamaica's trade. Reciprocal trade treaties may help to this, but are not essential.

AT THE HOTELS.

BUCKINGHAM—Prof. Charles M. Shields, Princeton.

FIFTH AVENUE—Richard Dobell, M. P., Canada; Dr. C. S. Gardner, San Francisco.

PARK AVENUE—Mme. M. Wood, Calcutta, India; Pedro Hernandez and Rene Sussag, Havana.

WALDORF—Arthur J. Mills, London; Col. S. B. Young, Third Cavalry, United States Army; H. B. Yuille and R. H. Bruce, India.

WINDSOR—Capt. McCormick, London; J. Stuart, Yokohama.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. Stutzman, dress goods, 2 Walker Street; Park Avenue Hotel.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. W. McLean, laces, 115 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Freeman Overall Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; R. B. Freeman, overalls; St. Denis Hotel.
Havens-Geddes Company, The, Terra Haute, Ind.; R. Geddes, domestics, 258 Church Street; Broadway Central Hotel.
Lawfer, W. R., & Co., Allentown, Penn.; J. H. Lawfer, furnishing goods, 328 Church Street; Hotel Imperial.
Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; F. E. Mandel, cloaks and suits, 450 Broome Street; Hoffman House.
Mandel Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; J. B. Ertle, silks and velvets, 450 Broome Street; Grand Hotel.
Muhlfelder, I., Glens Falls, N. Y.; millinery; Hotel Imperial.
Muhlfelder, J., Pittsfield, Mass.; millinery; Hotel Imperial.
Malley, Neely & Co., New Haven, Conn.; Miss Deegan, ladies' and infants' wear, 45 Lispenard Street; St. Denis Hotel.
McHenry, J., Cleveland, Ohio; dry goods and notions; Park Avenue Hotel.
Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Porteous, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street.
Rothschild, Levi & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; B. Rothschild, woolens; Hoffman House.
Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits, 57 White Street; Murray Hill Hotel.
Shillito, John, Company, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; J. H. Burman, dress goods, 346 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Stix, Louis, & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; J. Gerwin, notions, 53 Franklin Street; Holland House.
Shillito, John, Company, The, Cincinnati, Ohio; R. P. Kincheloe, notions and fancy goods, 346 Broadway; Broadway Central Hotel.
Walsh & Sons, Albany, N. Y.; H. S. Walsh, hats and caps; Hotel Manhattan.

Buyers without addresses can be reached through Merchants' Association, New York Life Building.

A Maine Captain Dies at Sea.

BOSTON, April 10.—The ship Edward O'Brien of Thomaston, Me., arrived to-day from Cebu, Philippine Islands, and her master, Capt. E. P. Oliver, reported the death of his father, Capt. D. P. Oliver, the former Captain of the ship, which occurred on Feb. 21 two days out from St. Helena. Death was due to heart disease. The ship called at St. Helena for medical treatment for Capt. Oliver. The body will be sent to Thomaston for interment.

Divorced and Married in an Hour.

TRENTON, April 10.—Elisabeth W. Quinlan yesterday obtained a decree of divorce from Clarence E. Quinlan, proprietor of a riding academy here. An hour after the decree had been filed Mr. Quinlan had married Miss Helen Knowles, a young woman who was formerly a close friend and companion of his first wife. Mrs. Quinlan No. 1 is now ill with nervous prostration.

LAST UNITARIAN VESPERS.

"The Old and New Thought About the Future Life" Discussed.

"The Old and the New Thought About the Future Life" constituted the theme of the two closing addresses of the series of Unitarian vesper discourses which were last night ended in the Church of the Messiah, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street. The Rev. Samuel A. Eliot was the first speaker, and the Rev. Dr. M. J. Savage followed him.

"The old thought, the conventional thought," said Mr. Eliot, "conceives of immortality as a future promise; the new thought conceives of it as a present gift. The old thought thinks of immortality as the author of a hope; the new thought declares the joy of a possession. The old thought reads life as duration, as continuance; the new thought reads it as abundance, intensity, breadth, length, height, depth.

"It seems to me that a revelation of immortality is no great boon if it merely means continuance of years—just to be told that we need fear no end to these envying, misunderstanding lives of ours. Immortality, to my mind, is not a thing of time or place, but a spiritual quality; not a matter of continuance of life, but a matter of fullness of life; it is a trumpet call ringing through all the hiding places of our souls and summoning us to newness of life, to seek the things that are above, to be worthier of higher responsibilities, bidding us put forth the effort to win the steadfastness and loyalty that befit those that, as they tread these paths of earth, carry with them immortal souls.

"But that which I have called the new is nothing more than the thought of Jesus Christ. Jesus never spoke of immortality as a mere future rising from the grave. The phrase he always used, 'eternal life,' is of present just as much as future significance.

"I think," continued Mr. Eliot, "we are all the time allowing that detestable idea of a commercial salvation, a bargain with God by which the future bliss of a soul is insured, to interfere with the simplicity of the teaching of Jesus about these things. That conventional doctrine of salvation is utterly pagan. It has no authority from Jesus Christ whatever. His thought was always of the quality of life, of the present possession of that quality of soul that gives the power of eternal progress. To Jesus this visible world was a part of the heavenly kingdom just as much as any invisible world. He did not bid us look away from the things of time in order to see into eternity.

"He did not expect us to find God beyond our earthly circumstances, but in them and through them. He did not bid us love heaven more by loving earth less. And shall not we thus learn to base our assurance of eternal life not on dreams, not on the proofs that do not prove, but on that fact of our present share in the eternal life of an indomitable God? Shall we not perceive that the change which a man is conscious of when he inherits eternal life is not in his prospects but in himself? Not that he shall live longer, but that he shall live differently? Instead of conceiving of time and eternity as two separate realms, ought we not conceive of them as existing not successively but simultaneously? Our heaven to my mind is just going to be the fulfillment of the partial heaven that we can make here.

"In proportion as our human nature rises into nobleness it realizes its end, as it leaves behind selfish meanness and sordid aims, as it develops its moral and spiritual possibilities, as it loves, as it hopes, it aspires, doubts disperse and darkness breaks away and the spirit knows its kinship with a risen Christ."

A MYSTERIOUS WOMAN'S DEATH

Ada English, Who Expired in St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Said to Have Been an Heiress.

An investigation into the case of Miss Ada English, the young woman who died on Saturday in St. Elizabeth's Hospital, 233 West Thirty-first Street, developed the fact yesterday that she was an heiress and received a weekly allowance from her guardian in Baltimore. She is a daughter of a highly connected family of that city, and paid $60 a week at the hospital for treatment.

She had lived in a flat at 127 East Twenty-seventh Street, and became ill a week ago. Upon the advice of Dr. Kearney of Lexington Avenue and Twenty-ninth Street she went to the hospital. The diagnosis was given as alcoholism on the hospital slip. Her death was reported to the Coroners' office, and an autopsy was held by Coroner's Physician Donlin, who gave the cause of death as Bright's disease.

At the house where Miss English lived it was said yesterday that she was a refined person whom every one liked. She made social calls, but few women visitors were ever received by her. She had a brother, Walter, who lives in Brooklyn, but from whom she was said to have separated. She had been educated in Germany. She never took a stimulent, the landlady said.

Her guardian has been notified, but information as to his identity is withheld. The body was removed to an undertaking establishment in Seventh Avenue last night. It was said there that two men had called and arranged for the burial. All further information was refused.

A FREAK ARTESIAN WELL.

Government Affair in South Dakota That Is Turning Out Columns of Blue Clay.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., April 10.—"Uncle Sam" has a freak artesian well on the Brule Indian Agency, in this State, which is attracting the attention of scientists. It threw a six-inch stream of water when it was opened up, and for several years thereafter, but during the last eight months has been diligently at work forcing up a six-inch column of blue clay, about after the fashion that sausage is forced out of a machine.

It is an endless chain which rises in a column ten or twelve feet in height until blown over by the wind, when it falls to the ground, and another column starts. This eruption continues night and day without cessation, and the amount of clay thus far accumulated has necessitated the employment of men to keep the premises clear. Little water comes up with the clay.

The clay rises twice as rapidly on the approach of windy weather as it does during pleasant weather.

"Finest Flavor—Fairest Price"

Wilbur's Breakfast Cocoa

GOSSIP FOR THE HORSEMEN

The Eastern Racing Season for 1898 Will Open at the Bennings Track To-day.

HARRIMAN'S NEW TRIAL TRACK

May Hempstead, One of the Best Thoroughbred Fillies of the Year, Was Injured at Cumberland Park, and May Not Start for Some Time.

The curtain on the opening scene of the Eastern racing season for 1898 will roll up to-day, when the starter's red flag at the Bennings race track, near Washington, D. C., swishes through the air, and sends the horses off for the first race. Many of the "regulars" went over to Washington yesterday to be on hand at the opening, but the majority of the New York men will wait until the Aqueduct meeting opens on the 25th inst. The meeting at Bennings will run for two weeks, and by the time the horses come on to the metropolitan circuit many of the good ones will have been selected, and some idea of the form of the horses that will furnish racing in New York until Nov. 8 will be obtainable.

⁂

Information from Goshen, N. Y., is to the effect that E. H. Harriman, owner of Arden Farms, near that point, has completed arrangements for the construction of a new exercise track not far from the city. Last Fall R. B. Hock and A. J. Moore purchased a tract of ground from the Pooler estate, and a few days ago Civil Engineer Victor K. Mills completed the survey of the track. The track is to be used by Mr. Harriman, who is also lessee of the driving park property, as a jogging and speeding ground. The course is rather a peculiar one, being triangular in shape and eighty-six feet short of half a mile. The turns are necessarily sharp, owing to the shape of the land, and the course as a whole will not be available for racing. It will, though, do splendidly for the brushing of youngsters, and the stretches only, of course, will be used for this purpose. Special attention is to be paid in building it to have the footing so that it will never become unduly hard. The track is practically two stretches of something more than one-eighth of a mile each, with a turn connecting the two. Grading will be commenced at once. The Goshen people interested in the horse look with much favor on the project to build this track, for the reason that it will prevent the driving park course and its accommodations becoming unduly crowded, and thus more horses and men may go to Goshen. Young trotters and pacers will be jogged on the new track, leaving the other track to the older horses, that are being worked for racing.

⁂

C. T. Patterson's crack two-year-old filly, May Hempstead, while being exercised at the Cumberland Park Track, Nashville, April 1, came in collision with a runaway two-year-old, which had thrown its rider, and was so seriously injured that it will be some time before she can start again. She was engaged at the Nashville and other meetings on the circuit, and her lay-up will be a very costly one to her owner, who expected her to win most of her engagements. The filly was thought to be one of the crack two-year-olds of the year.

⁂

Briar Sweet, ch. f., 3, by imp. Sir Modred, dam Sweetbriar, by Virgil, is the fastest three-year-old filly on the Pacific Coast this season. She won the California Oaks and recently ran five furlongs in 1:00¼ at Ingleside, Cal., and established a new track record for the distance. She is a full sister to Dr. Hasbrouck, one of the fastest sprinters of his day on the turf. Briar Sweet first saw the light of day on the Rancho del Paso Stud, California.

⁂

The outlook for a successful Grand Circuit meet in Glens Falls, N. Y., is very promising. Applications for entry blanks have been received from J. C. Welty, Canton, Ohio; N. W. Hubinger, New Haven, Conn., and W. C. Hendrickson, proprietor of the Belle Mead Farm. This action may be taken as an indication that Ambulator, winner of the 2:15 pace at Glens Falls last year; Pilot Boy, 2:09¼; Frank Agan, Grace Hastings, and Margaret, will be on hand for the tap of the bell.

⁂

Frequent inquiry is made at the Treasury Department in Washington regarding the customs laws regulating the reimportation of American racehorses. A few days ago Assistant Secretary Howell ruled that American racehorses might be admitted without inspection or certification, and now he instructs the Collectors that there are no quarantine restrictions on the reimportation of such animals.

⁂

Col. W. S. Barnes, proprietor of the Melbourne stud, has shipped East his promising two-year-old filly, The Lady in Blue, and she is now in the stable of James Rowe. She was the highest tried filly in Kentucky last season, having worked three-eighths at the Melbourne track in 0:35 2-5, with weight up. She is by Himyar-British Blue Blood, by Bendigo, and is engaged for some of the rich two-year-old stakes.

⁂

The thirty-first annual catalogue of the Belle Meade yearlings is ready for distribution. The sale will be held at the Easton Company's paddocks on June 29 and 30. There are sixty-four head catalogued, the get of Iroquois, Longstreet, Luke Blackburn, Clarendon, Great Tom, Inspector B., Dandie Dinmont, and Loyalist.

⁂

American horses are apparently to cut some figure if there is a land engagement between Spain and the United States. Within the past few weeks the Spaniards have increased their purchases at St. Louis by 1,000 horses and 4,000 mules. It is said that since the rebellion broke out in Cuba, Spain has bought at least 25,000 head of horses and mules in this country.

⁂

The reported sale of the fast pacer Berkshire Courier, 2:10, to Daniel Odell of this city, to be used on the road, has been denied. He is owned by C. C. Schermerhorn of Albany, N. Y., who is said to be willing to back him against all comers on the road in that vicinity, hooked to wagon.

⁂

E. R. Sanford recently purchased the Newburyport (Mass.) Driving Association's property at public auction in that city. The sale hung fire for several weeks, but at last went through. The price paid was $375, which is, of course, for the association's equity in the property.

John Young of Terre Haute, who developed many of the Axtells, including Praytelle, 2:09½, has now twenty-five youngsters from the Allen farm at Terre Haute. He is working thirteen head by Kremlin, 2:07¾.

⁂

J. W. Schorr & Son's bay colt Meadowthorpe, 4, by imported Kantaka-Baby, broke down in his work at Memphis a few days ago. He was a candidate for both the Brooklyn and Suburban Handicaps.

⁂

D. J. Campau of Detroit is said to be endeavoring to secure control of the Union Driving Park, Saginaw, Mich., with a view to making it a member of the Grand Circuit.

⁂

Dr. George H. Bailey, Deering, Me., recently performed the operation of neurotomy on Veni Vici, (2:21¼,) owned by H. M. Bain, Camden, Me.

⁂

There are not less than 1,000 horses being trained as trotters and pacers in Fayette County, Ky., of which Lexington is the county seat.

⁂

The Director colt for which George Starr paid $4,500 as a yearling has been named Central Trust, and will be in the stud the early part of the season.

⁂

Presbyterian won the Crescent City Derby by a length, driving. She was bred at Rancho del Paso, and was one of the first of imp. Prestonpans's get to appear on the American turf.

⁂

Marcus Daly will send about twenty-five thoroughbred yearlings to New York this Fall to be sold.

N. Y. A. C. Has Shaw Trophy.

The fencing competition for the Shaw trophy, which began at the New York Athletic Club early Saturday evening, was completed at 2 A. M. yesterday. The New York Athletic Club won the cup with 2,120 points. The Fencers' Club finished second, with 2,067 points, and the New York Turn Verein was third, with 1,418 points. George Kavanagh of the New York Athletic Club made the best individual showing. The cup is now the personal property of the New York Athletic Club, it having won it three times.

A Cock Main in Newark.

A main between Philadelphia and New York game cocks took place early yesterday morning in a barn on the outskirts of Newark. Representative sports from both cities to the number of 200 were present, and the betting was very lively. Six of the seven battles were won by the Pennsylvania birds, and the "Quakers" went home with bulging pocketbooks.

SCIENTIFIC EXHIBITION.

To be Held Under the Auspices of the New York Academy of Sciences.

The fifth annual reception and exhibition of the New York Academy of Sciences will take place on Wednesday and Thursday at the American Museum of Natural History. The New York Academy of Sciences was formerly the New York Lyceum of Natural History, and is one of the oldest scientific societies of this country. Fifteen departments of science will make exhibitions this year of greater or less extent, in each one of which many special features will be worthy of note.

On Wednesday evening the reception will be given by the officers of the academy to the members of the academy and invited friends, and on Thursday afternoon the exhibition will be open to those interested, and particularly to students in colleges and preparatory schools. Thursday evening the annual reception of the academy to the Scientific Alliance will be given, at which Prof. George E. Hale of the Yerkes Observatory will deliver the annual address before the academy on "The Function of Large Telescopes."

The scientific events of the year in this country have been numerous, but perhaps those attracting the most attention thus far have been in astronomy, due to the opening and dedication of the Yerkes Observatory, and in chemistry, through the recent investigations of liquid air, both of which events will be illustrated and demonstrated.

Among other exhibits are the preparations in anatomy exhibited by Dr. Joseph A. Blake of the department of anatomy, Columbia University, and the large series of illustrations of recent photographic results in astronomy, exhibited by the Harvard College Observatory. In botany the exhibit will include a great many illustrations of recent progress in that science, particularly in the way of experiments and preparations illustrating the development of plants and their life history. Several new species in general of grasses and other plants will also be exhibited.

In the department of chemistry, in addition to the illustrations of liquid air, there will be an exhibit of artistic glass by Louis C. Tiffany and an industrial exhibit by Columbia University. In the department of ethnology and archaeology will be exhibited certain of the results of the Jesup North Pacific expedition, which has been sent out by the President of the American Museum for the study of the history of the Indians of the North Pacific Coast.

In the department of experimental psychology several new instruments for psychological measurements will be exhibited by the psychology departments of Columbia University, New York University, and others. In geology there will be an exhibit from Europe, arranged by Dr. Heinrich Ries, who has made a special study of the clays and kaolins of Europe from an industrial standpoint, and Prof. Stevenson and Dr. Hovey will show rock specimens gathered on their trip to the International Congress of Geologists last year. Two models, geologically colored, one of Nantucket Island and one of Manhattan Island, will also be exhibited.

In mineralogy, besides the exhibit of new and beautiful minerals of the year, there will be certain new instruments for petrographic use, exhibited by the inventor, Dr. Jaggar of Harvard University, and of models exhibited by Prof. Moses of Columbia University.

In the division of palenotology, there will be a large exhibit of vertebrate remains from the Department of Vertebrate Paleontology in the Museum of Natural History, showing the results of recent investigation in the vertebrate bearing deposits of the West, and also an exhibit of new fossil fungi by Dr. A. A. Julien of Columbia University.

For the first time in the history of the academy an exhibit will be made this year by the department of philology, including manuscript, fac similes, old, rare and new editions, lexical works, photographs, autograph letters, &c., of the great groups of languages, particularly the Indo-Germanic, the Semitic, the American Indian, and the Chinese.

The exhibit in photography will include a large number of new features in photographic apparatus, and the demonstration of a new color process by electric light.

In physiography there will be a number of new models shown, among them a model of the Catskill Mountains and the model of Manhattan Island, showing the topography in 1776, as compared with the present day, both being exhibited by the New York State Museum. The more recent topographic maps of the United States Geological Survey will also be shown.

In zoology there will be a large exhibit of invertebrate forms, many of them illustrating the results obtained from the study of the Puget Sound Expedition of Columbia University. A number of preparations of vertebrates will also be shown, and the maps and designs of the buildings of the New York Zoological Park will be exhibited extensively.

ONE DEAD, SEVEN ARRESTED.

David Shine, a teamster, twenty-four years old, of 2,717 Eighth Avenue, died in Manhattan Hospital at 8 o'clock yesterday morning from a blow on the back of the head supposed to have been inflicted by Adam Hager, twenty-four years old, of 265 West One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street. Shine was found unconscious at Bradhurst Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street at 3 o'clock yesterday morning by Policeman Frye of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Station. Frye had been attracted to the spot by the sound of a falling stone and a cry of pain. He found Shine lying on the pavement, and saw a man running away. Frye followed the fleeing man and caught him in a frame structure on the elevated railroad.

Frye took his prisoner back to the scene of the assault, and, having been joined by several other officers, he was attracted by the sounds of a brawl across the street in the Raines law hotel of Charles Horstman. There they found five men fighting, and the proprietor trying to stop them. All were arrested.

In the meantime Shine had been taken to the hospital in an ambulance. It was found that he had sustained a compound fracture of the skull, the bones at the back of the head being driven into the brain. He never regained consciousness. Hager denied having assaulted Shine, although admitting that he had been in the fight in the saloon. The police learned that Hager had been sitting in the saloon asleep when Shine, in a spirit of mischief, had struck him on the back. Hager jumped to his feet and struck Shine, whereupon a general row took place. Shine is said to have left the saloon followed by Hager, although the latter denies it.

The seven prisoners were arraigned in the Harlem Police Court yesterday morning. Horstman was held in $1,000 bail on a charge of violating the excise law. Hager and the other five prisoners were committed without bail for examination this morning. They are Warren Randell, twenty years old, of 46 Post Road, Yonkers; Richard Casey, Twenty-four, of 321 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; Stephen Jones, twenty-eight years old, of 2,717 Eighth Avenue; John E. Timmins, thirty-one years old, of 417 Manhattan Avenue, and Joseph Casey, twenty-eight years old, of 321 West One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street.

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W. P. Squibb & Co. Lawrenceburg, Dearborn County, Ind., Distillers

BUSY HARLEM OARSMEN

The River Dotted with Ambitious Boating Men in Many Kinds of Racing Craft.

THE SEASON NOW FAIRLY OPEN

The Metropolitan Rowing Club Took a Four-Mile Spin in a Four-Oared Gig, and with Other Clubs Began Spring Training.

Yesterday was an ideal day for oarsmen, and it marked the opening of the rowing season on the Harlem River. All day long the river was dotted with every description of racing craft, and many visits were exchanged between crews and members. Plans for the coming season were discussed, and the new boats inspected. All the clubs kept open house, and several of them made up barge parties and took a spin up the river.

The Metropolitan Rowing Club was out in full force. During the morning a four-oared gig crew, composed of C. Haines, bow; W. Clark, No. 2; J. Chicherio, No. 3; J. Conlin, stroke, and W. Spaulding, coxswain, took a four-mile spin up the river. Clark and Spaulding were also out in a double shell. Capt. Binzen, announced that he will pick a junior eight and a four-oared gig crew during the week, and that they will go into active training at once.

There were many visitors to the boathouse occupied by Davis, the boat builder, where he is building a four-oared gig for the Hudson Boat Club, which will enter a crew in both the Harlem and Middle States regattas. The boat will be ready for launching next Sunday, and promises to be unusually fast and light. It has many new features, and is built of cedar only an eighth of an inch thick. This is glued to waterproof canvas. Mr. Davis asserts that the advantage of this is not only the lightness, but the fact that even if the cedar does crack, which is a very common occurrence in boats of this build, the boat will not leak. The boat is also fitted with the new Davis seat, which has slide gear wheels that prevent any friction or binding on the slides.

At the Harlem Rowing Club's house there was considerable activity, and during the afternoon the four-oared crew which carried off the honors last year was out on the water. The crew is composed of W. Ammen, bow; J. Mahr, No. 3; U. Nagle, No. 2, and C. Mese, stroke. The men are rowing in fine form for the little training they have had.

Wallace Ross Coaches.

Wallace Ross, the old professional oarsman, took the Bohemian Boat Club's eight-oared crew out during the morning, and coached the men from the barge. The club's four-oared gig crew also did some good training during the day.

At the Crescent Boat Clubhouse the members were busily engaged getting their fleet of boats, which has been increased by a new single and a new double gig, ready for the season.

Several of the members took short spins, among whom were W. Dowling and J. McKeon. The club will hold a reception at its boathouse Saturday evening, April 30.

The members of the Wyanoke Boat Club intend to do some rowing this season, and Capt. H. C. Deane has instructed all candidates for the intermediate and junior four-oared gig crews to be on hand to-morrow evening, when the crews will be picked. A four-oared crew composed of M. Untermeyer, bow; M. Hirsch, No. 3; G. Mellinger, No. 2; M. Herz, stroke, and A. Harris, coxswain, was out yesterday, and their work was favorably commented upon.

The Friendship Boat Club had a four-oared barge in the water with their new colors, a flag composed of narrow black and white stripes, flying.

At a meeting of the club held during the week three new members were elected and a committee was appointed to purchase a new four-oared gig as soon as possible in order that a junior crew may get to work training for the Harlem regatta on Decoration Day. Much enthusiasm was shown among the members, and there is a possibility of the club entering a junior double in both the Harlem and Middle States regattas.

If war is declared with Spain, and the Naval Reserves are called out, Columbia will be without either a freshman or 'Varsity crew, as the majority of the candidates have pledged themselves to join the reserves. The candidates are now quartered in Schermerhorn Hall in the room formerly used as the chapel, and are training hard and faithfully every day.

Crews for the Schuylkill.

It is expected that several Harlem clubs will send crews to the People's regatta to be held on the Schuylkill River July 4.

Edward H. Ten Eyck, who won the diamond sculls at Henley last year, has signified his intention of entering the senior single event of the Harlem regatta this year. Later he will go to England and again compete in the Henley regatta. Ten Eyck's entry in the Harlem regatta will add much interest to the affair, and serve to increase the entry list. Ten Eyck will be a guest at the annual entertainment and reception by the Harlem Rowing Club, to be held at Lenox Lyceum Thursday evening. The proceeds will be used to help swell the building fund for a new boathouse, of which the club is sadly in need.

Capt. James Farrelly of the Union Boat Club expects to enter the single event of the Decoration Day regatta, and has had a new single scull built by Ruddock.

The Nonpariels, as well as the Lone Stars and Atlantas, had crews in the river until about 4:30 o'clock, when the threatening weather drove all the crews home to their boathouses. Several of the clubs have planned barge parties for next Sunday.

Electric Tandem Team Here.

Henri and Victor Jallau, the famous champion cycle team, with their electric tandem arrived last night on the French steamer La Gascogne. They have been booked to appear on various bicycle tracks by the International Cycle Track Association. The electric tandem has a speed of fifty miles an hour, and was used successfully in pacing the leading French riders last year. The brothers will go to Chicago this week to meet their father, who lives there.

John Splan Buys a Two-Year-Old.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 10.—For $1,000 John Splan of Cleveland has bought of Sam Hinkle of Lexington the two-year-old bay colt by Donatelle, dam Eliza Hindoo by Hindoo. Splan will race him at Chicago.

YACHTING NOTES.

The steam yacht Linta for W. Luttgen of the New York Yacht Club is being fitted out at Seabury's, Morris Heights.

Capt. George D. Purdy is building a twenty-four-foot, shallow-draught racing catboat at Morris Heights for Thomas A. McIntyre's son for use at Seabright on the Shrewsbury.

The Jamaica Bay Yacht Club will give another of its enjoyable beefsteak dinners today at the Rockaway clubhouse. Arrangements have been consummated for 200 members and their guests.

The fifty-foot auxiliary sloop yacht Alfred had a trial under sail power a few days ago and proved satisfactory. The yacht has also had a trial under motive power, and is now ready for delivery.

The steam yacht Columbia for Albert L. Pope building by the Gas Engine Company and Seabury & Co. is progressing rapidly. The cabin houses are on and the machinery in place. She will be ready for use May 1.

The fifty-six-foot steam launch for Carleton Green of Trinidad, building at the Morris Heights Works, is well along. Several of the launches and other small boats for Howard Gould's new steam yacht Niagara are finished.

The one-hundred-and-three-foot flush deck steam yacht building at Seabury's will be called the Onaway, and is for Jesse H. Metcalf of Providence. The Onaway is almost completed and will be launched about the 15th of this month and be ready for delivery about May 1.

The next regular meeting of the Hudson River Yacht Club is scheduled for Tuesday evening, April 12, at the clubhouse, foot of West Ninety-second Street. The organization will be formally placed in commission a week from to-day with the usual ceremonies. At 1 o'clock in the afternoon the new triangular pennant of the club will be sent aloft for the season, after which a collation will be served to members and their guests.

A Handsome New Keeley Institute, 745 High St., Newark, N. J., is now open. Manager and physician veteran graduates of the cure most successfully treat patients.—Adv.

SPANISH-AMERICAN TRADE

Suspension of Diplomatic and Commercial Relations One of the First Effects of War.

CONSULATES READY TO CLOSE

None of Our Representatives in Spanish Territory Believed to be in Danger—Rapid Decline of Commerce with Spain.

One of the first consequences of the existence of a state of war between two countries is the termination of diplomatic and commercial relations and the departure of the Minister and Consuls of each Government from the territory of the other. The tension between the United States and Spain has reached a point where friendly communication exists more in name than in fact, and the next move on the part of either Government is likely to cut the slight thread that connects the Washington Administration with the Madrid Ministry and precipitate war.

The fact that the two countries are not at war at this moment may be due to the fear of President McKinley for the safety of the Consuls and citizens of the United States residing in Cuba, which constrained him to withhold his message to Congress for several days. Those persons have taken advantage of the delay to return to the United States, and the Spanish residents of this country are preparing for a hasty departure. Some of the Spanish Consuls have already left their posts and others are prepared to leave at a moment's notice. Minister Woodford remains at Madrid, but most of the members of his staff have left Spanish soil. The Spanish Legation is open in Washington, but will be closed as soon as a decision is reached to settle the controversy between the two Governments by force of arms.

Spain maintains one of the largest legations in Washington, the number of its Attachés exceeding even that of the British Embassy. Besides Minister Polo y Bernabé and his First Secretary, Señor Don Juan du Bosc, who acted as Chargé d'Affaires after the departure of Dupuy De Lome, the legation consists of three Secretaries and four Attachés, the latter including representatives of the Spanish Army and Navy. Minister Woodford's staff in Madrid is less pretentious, being made up as follows: First Secretary—Stanton Sickles; Second Secretary—J. R. McArthur; Military Attaché—Capt. T. H. Bliss; Naval Attaché—Lieut. George L. Dyer.

American Consuls in Spain.

The United States Government has many consulates in Spanish territory, but nearly two-thirds of them are located in small places, where the fees resulting from the amount of business transacted are insufficient to support a Consul. In these cases the United States follows the practice of other Governments in appointing a Spanish citizen of the place to look after its commercial interests. The only effect of a declaration of war upon these Consuls will be to cut off their fees, which in most cases amount to only a few dollars a year.

At the more important Spanish ports citizens of the United States are stationed as Consuls, and these, of course, will be compelled to leave Spanish soil at the earliest possible moment after war is declared. The following is believed to be a complete list of the Americans located at Spanish consulates:

SPAIN.

Almeria, Malaga—Franklin C. Bevan of Maryland, Consular Agent.
Barcelona—Herbert W. Bowen of New York, Consul General.
Cadiz—J. H. Carroll of Maryland, Consul.
Corunna—Julio Harmony of New York, Consul.
Denia—Andrew F. Fay of Illinois, Consul.
Jeres de la Frontera—William W. Wysor of Virginia, Consular Agent.
Malaga—R. M. Bartleman of Massachusetts, Consul.
Seville—Samuel B. Caldwell of New York, Consular Agent.

CUBA.

Baracoa—Alfredo T. Triay of Florida, Consul.
Cardenas—Joseph L. Hance of New York, Commercial Agent.
Cienfuegos—Owen McFarr of Tennessee, Consul.
Havana—Fitzhugh Lee of Virginia, Consul General; Joseph A. Springer of Maine, Vice Consul General; Donnell Rockwell, Consular Clerk.
Matanzas—Alexander C. Brice of Iowa, Consul; George A. Brinckerhoff, Vice Consul.
Nuevitas—Henry Seymour of Pennsylvania, Consular Agent.
Sagua la Grande—Walter B. Barker of Mississippi, Consul.
San Juan de los Remedios—James H. Springer.
Santiago—Pulaski F. Hyatt of Pennsylvania, Consul; Charles S. Fox of Maryland, Vice and Deputy Consul.
Trinidad—Carlos Yznaga of New York, Consular Agent.

PHILIPPINES.

Manila—Oscar F. Williams of New York, Consul; W. A. Daland of New York, Vice Consul.

PUERTO RICO.

San Juan—P. C. Hanna of Iowa, Consul; J. Ramon Latimer, Vice and Deputy Consul.

CANARIES.

Teneriffe—Solomon Berliner of New York, Consul.

All Believed to be Safe.

It is not believed that any of the American Consuls in Spain will have difficulty in securing a safe conduct out of the country whenever it becomes necessary for them to leave, as the Spanish Government is supposed to be strong enough to compel the observance of international courtesy in the peninsula, whatever may be its shortcomings in the colonies. The Consuls at some of the Spanish ports already have taken the precaution of committing their official records and papers to the care of the British Consuls, who, in the event of war, will care for the commercial and financial interests of Americans in their respective consular districts.

The safety of the American consular representatives in Cuba has been insured by affording them and other citizens of the United States an opportunity to leave the island before any action by the President and Congress looking to the opening of hostilities. "Sol" Berliner, who recently was appointed Consul to Teneriffe, in the Canaries, is safe in New York, and has been advised by the State Department to wait until peace is established on a firm basis before leaving for his post. The Vice Consul at Teneriffe is Philibert Lallier, a native of the Canaries, about whose safety the Government need have no concern.

The only American consular officers, therefore, who can be conceived to be in any danger are those in Puerto Rico and the Philippines. According to one of the alleged plans of the Navy Department, Puerto Rico may be the scene of one of the first engagements of the impending war, while the Philippines are in a disturbed condition owing to a fresh outbreak of the revolution of the natives against Spanish rule. The United States fleets on the Atlantic Coast and at Hongkong, however, would be able to take prompt measures to insure the safety of the representatives of the Government both in Puerto Rico and the Philippines, if the Spanish authorities should be unable to guarantee their protection in leaving the islands.

The Spanish Consulates.

The Spanish Consulates in the United States are as follows:

Los Angeles, Cal.—Gregorio del Amo y Gonzales de la Riva, Honorary Vice Consul.
San Francisco—Felipe Castro y de las Rios, Consul.
Cedar Keys, Fla.—James O. Andrews, Consular agent.
Key West, Fla.—Joaquin Carsi, Consul; Rafael Seco, Vice Consul.
Jacksonville, Fla.—Juan Potons y Martinez, Vice Consul.
Pensacola, Fla.—Juan L. Borras, Vice Consul.
St. Augustine, Fla.—Venancio Sanchez, Consular Agent.
Tampa, Fla.—Pedro Solis y Arias, Consul; José Buizas y de Dalman, Vice Consul.
Brunswick, Ga.—Rosendo Torras, Vice Consul.
Savannah, Ga.—Rafael Lopez Lago, Consul.
Chicago—Hobart C. Taylor, Honorary Consul; Fernando Stand y Gimenez, Consular Agent.
New Orleans—Narciso Perez Petintio, Consul; Enrique Somoza y Tenreiro, Vice Consul.
Portland, Me.—E. de B. le Prohon, Honorary Vice Consul.
Baltimore—Prospero Schiaffino, Vice Consul.
Boston—Manuel Garcia Cruz, Consul.
Detroit—G. G. Griffiths, Honorary Vice Consul.
Kansas City—Enrique Guerra, Vice Consul.
St. Louis—Mariano Rivera, Consul.
Portsmouth, N. H.—Robert O. Treadwell, Vice Consul.
Jersey City—Manuel de Tornos, Honorary Vice Consul.
New York—Arturo Baldasano y Topete, Consul General; José Garcia Acuna, Vice Consul.
Wilmington, N. C.—Frederic Ancrum Lord, Vice Consul.
Philadelphia—José Congosto, Consul; Rafael Casares, Vice Consul.
Galveston—Bernardo J. Gautier, Honorary Vice Consul.
Charleston, S. C.—William Alfred Merchant, Honorary Vice Consul.
Norfolk, Va.—Arthur C. Humphreys, Vice Consul.
Richmond, Va.—H. R. Baldwin, Vice Consul.

Of those mentioned in the above list Messrs. Andrews, Taylor, Griffiths, Treadwell, Lord, Merchant, Humphreys, and Baldwin evidently are American citizens, or, at all events, not Spaniards, and a declaration of war will inconvenience them only by taking away their official incomes. The Consuls who are citizens of Spain will quit American soil at once. The press dispatches already have announced the closing of the Spanish consulates at San Francisco and Tampa, Fla., and the departure of the Consuls stationed in those cities.

Loss of Trade with Spain.

The suspension of commercial relations between the United States and Spain will not be a matter of such moment now as it would have been three or four years ago, before the revolutions in Cuba and the Philippines had ruined American trade with those islands. The following table shows the value of the merchandise imported from and exported to Spain and her colonies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, a short time before the commencement of the present revolution in Cuba, compared with that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897:

IMPORTS.

	1894.	1897.
Spain	$4,255,875	$3,681,973
Cuba	75,678,261	18,406,815
Puerto Rico	3,135,694	2,181,024
Philippines	7,008,342	4,383,740
Canaries	23,123	49,909
Spanish Africa	......	......
Total	$90,101,235	$28,653,461

EXPORTS.

	1894.	1897.
Spain	$13,122,906	$10,912,745
Cuba	20,125,321	8,259,776
Puerto Rico	2,720,508	1,988,888
Philippines	145,466	94,597
Canaries	203,257	297,878
Spanish Africa	......	4,740
Total	$36,317,458	$21,558,624

This table shows that in the three years since the outbreak of hostilities in Cuba the total Spanish trade of the United States has dwindled from $126,418,698 to $50,212,085, a decrease of more than 60 per cent. These figures are the more remarkable from the fact that in the same period the total foreign commerce of the United States, notwithstanding the loss of more than $76,000,000 of Spanish trade, increased $268,588,744, or about 15 per cent. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, the aggregate imports of the United States were $654,994,622 and the exports were $892,140,572; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, they were, respectively, $764,730,412 and $1,050,993,556.

In this connection it is a somewhat singular fact that for the year ending June 30, 1897, while the exports to Cuba were about $10,000,000 less than the imports from the island, the current of exchange, as indicated by the movement of gold, was in favor of the United States. In that year $4,454,032 in gold was received from Cuba and none was exported. It has been suggested that this fact probably is due to the precarious situation of capital in the island and the paralysis of business resulting from the insurrection, which have impelled the wealthy men of Cuba to send the remnants of their estates here for safe investment.

Both Countries Quite Independent.

A detailed examination of the imports and exports of the United States for the fiscal year 1897 shows that this country is dependent upon Spain and her possessions for but few articles. From the Philippines the United States obtains its entire supply of manila hemp, the chief staple of the islands. From Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines considerable sugar is received, but much less than formerly, and other sources of supply exist, especially the Hawaiian Islands and Germany, which would make the cutting off of the product of the Spanish islands a matter of small consequence. The imports of fruits and nuts from Spanish territory are small in comparison with those from other countries. The United States obtains the bulk of its supply of corks from Spain, but they can be purchased elsewhere. Of course, in case of war, the importations of Havana tobacco would cease temporarily, but the cigar manufacturers of this country are said to be well supplied, and smokers would not be deprived of their favorite weeds unless the war should be prolonged. These are practically all the important articles obtained from Spanish possessions.

On the other hand, no part of Spain's territory would suffer much from the lack of anything obtained from the United States except Cuba and Puerto Rico. Those islands depend largely upon this country for their supplies of coal, lumber, provisions, and breadstuffs, and it is said that the City of Havana is poorly prepared for a siege. Spain buys large quantities of cotton and petroleum in the United States, but can purchase those staples in the European countries instead of importing them direct.

Leading Items of Spanish Trade.

The detailed reports of exports and imports show that the articles which the United States supplies to Spain and her colonies are much more varied in character, though greatly less in aggregate value, than those which are obtained from them. The following tables shows the principal items of the imports from and exports to Spain and her possessions for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897:

IMPORTS.

Crude tartar, (Spain)	$90,516
Cochineal, (Canaries)	28,715
Glycerin, (Spain)	47,013
Licorice root, (Spain)	60,515
Natural mineral waters, (Spain)	18,510
Miscellaneous chemicals, drugs, and dyes, (Spain)	70,861
Coffee, (Puerto Rico)	22,489
Unmanufactured copper, (Cuba)	144,003
Corks, (Spain)	347,576
Cotton waste, (Spain)	25,284
Manila, (Philippines)	2,707,651
Sisal grass, (Philippines)	384,155
Yarns and threads, (Philippines)	22,170
Bananas, (Cuba)	147,133
Oranges, (Spain)	79,651
Raisins, (Spain)	261,957
Other fruits, (Spain)	579,041
Other fruits, (Cuba)	143,197
Almonds, (Spain)	477,248
Almonds, (Canaries)	19,606
Cocoanuts, (Cuba)	9,727
Cocoanuts, (Puerto Rico)	14,321
Goat Skins, (Spain)	65,386
Hide and skins, (Cuba)	692,122
Iron ore, (Spain)	175,826
Iron ore, (Cuba)	475,281
Manganese ore, (Cuba)	36,776
Sulphur ore, (Spain)	352,763
Manufactures of palm leaf, (Spain)	110,917
Sponges, (Cuba)	141,789
Manufactures of straw, (Philippines)	72,137
Molasses, (Puerto Rico)	470,532
Sugar, (Cuba)	11,982,473
Sugar, (Puerto Rico)	1,577,911
Sugar, (Philippines)	1,199,202
Leaf tobacco, (Cuba)	2,803,651
Cigars, cigarettes, and cheroots, (Cuba)	1,967,825
Still wines, (Spain)	514,388
Cabinet woods, (Cuba)	40,747
Manufactures of wood, (Spain)	30,793

EXPORTS.

Horses, (Cuba)	$194,180
Mules, (Cuba)	219,787
Other animals, (Cuba)	13,857
Books, maps, &c., (Cuba)	221,251
Brass and manufactures of, (Cuba)	19,825
Bread and biscuit, (Puerto Rico)	29,787
Bread and biscuit, (Cuba)	9,992
Corn, (Spain)	200,907
Corn, (Cuba)	247,905
Wheat, (Spain)	23,230
Wheat flour, (Cuba)	564,638
Wheat flour, (Puerto Rico)	516,188
Wheat flour, (Philippines)	10,068
Wheat flour, (Canaries)	10,293
Other breadstuffs, (Cuba)	52,936
Other breadstuffs, (Puerto Rico)	13,083
Broom corn, (Cuba)	14,783
Acids, (Cuba)	17,348
Medicines, (Spain)	11,121
Medicines, (Cuba)	48,937
Medicines, (Puerto Rico)	10,339
Other chemicals, (Cuba)	127,892
Other chemicals, (Puerto Rico)	36,661
Anthracite coal, (Cuba)	69,929
Bituminous coal, (Cuba)	562,967
Bituminous coal, (Puerto Rico)	55,974
Coffee and cocoa, (Cuba)	12,977
Cotton, (Spain)	8,276,566
Cotton cloths, (Cuba)	24,484
Cotton cloths, (Canaries)	15,020
Other manufactures of cotton, (Cuba)	39,945
Eggs, (Cuba)	128,224
Codfish, (Cuba)	28,663
Apples, (Cuba)	12,121
Canned fruits, (Cuba)	18,527
Dried fruits, (Cuba)	15,569
Glass and glassware, (Cuba)	47,148
Glass and glassware, (Puerto Rico)	8,160
Hay, (Cuba)	49,728
India rubber and manufactures of, (Cuba)	26,577
Scientific instruments and apparatus, (Cuba)	30,375
Scientific instruments and apparatus, (Puerto Rico)	22,801
Builders' hardware, (Cuba)	49,386
Builders' hardware, (Puerto Rico)	8,126
Locomotive engines, (Cuba)	20,638
Locomotive engines, (Puerto Rico)	26,296
Steam boilers, &c., (Cuba)	35,578
Steam boilers, &c., (Puerto Rico)	19,796
Other machinery, (Spain)	10,091
Other machinery, (Cuba)	55,069
Other machinery, (Puerto Rico)	60,462
Cut nails, (Cuba)	25,016
Wire nails, (Cuba)	18,456
Steel rails, (Cuba)	14,650
Saws and tools, (Cuba)	84,686
Saws and tools, (Puerto Rico)	7,083
Wire, (Cuba)	35,905
Wire, (Puerto Rico)	15,719
Other manufactures of iron and steel, (Cuba)	94,958
Other manufactures of iron and steel, (Puerto Rico)	25,519
Lamps and chandeliers, (Cuba)	10,362
Finished leather, (Spain)	14,592
Boots and shoes, (Cuba)	15,105
Harness and saddles, (Cuba)	10,512
Malt liquors, (Cuba)	27,549
Resin, (Spain)	21,605
Spirits of turpentine, (Cuba)	18,800
Notions, (Cuba)	19,433
Mineral oil, (Spain)	540,738
Mineral oil, (Cuba)	296,021
Mineral oil, (Puerto Rico)	59,678
Illuminating oil, (Puerto Rico)	30,718
Illuminating oil, (Philippines)	45,300
Illuminating oil, (Canaries)	71,694
Lubricating oils, (Spain)	22,485
Paints, (Cuba)	23,059
Paper and manufactures of, (Cuba)	43,733
Paper and manufactures of, (Puerto Rico)	12,796
Paraffin and paraffin wax, (Spain)	12,900
Photographic materials, (Cuba)	19,570
Tallow, (Cuba)	20,958
Bacon, (Cuba)	574,402
Bacon, (Puerto Rico)	33,233
Hams, (Cuba)	374,185
Hams, (Puerto Rico)	79,369
Pork, (Cuba)	10,005
Pork, (Puerto Rico)	152,411
Lard, (Cuba)	1,255,188
Lard, (Puerto Rico)	228,051
Other meat products, (Cuba)	75,129
Other meat products, (Puerto Rico)	19,474
Butter, (Cuba)	10,475
Cheese, (Cuba)	11,284
Milk, (Cuba)	70,485
Candy, (Cuba)	13,497
Leaf tobacco, (Spain)	738,730
Leaf tobacco, (Canaries)	61,066
Manufactures of tobacco, (Cuba)	116,679
Varnish, (Cuba)	11,670
Beans and peas, (Cuba)	276,635
Beans and peas, (Puerto Rico)	55,550
Potatoes, (Cuba)	331,553
Pickles, sauces, &c., (Cuba)	12,876
Timber and unmanufactured wood, (Spain)	36,787
Logs, (Cuba)	14,446
Boards, deals, and planks, (Spain)	115,945
Boards, deals, and planks, (Cuba)	242,901
Boards, deals, and planks, (Puerto Rico)	122,524
Boards, deals, and planks, (Canaries)	49,822
Joists and scantling, (Cuba)	43,486
Joists and scantling, (Canaries)	20,175
Shooks, (Cuba)	21,827
Shooks, (Puerto Rico)	72,810
Staves and heading, (Spain)	743,831
Staves and heading, (Cuba)	8,872
Staves and heading, (Puerto Rico)	9,360
Furniture, (Cuba)	34,288
Furniture, (Puerto Rico)	15,700
Other manufactures of wood, (Cuba)	18,841

Effect of a War on Commerce.

As far as it would affect the commerce of the world, or even of the United States, a war between this country and Spain scarcely would be noticed. The total number and aggregate tonnage of the vessels engaged in Spanish commerce which entered and cleared from ports of the United States in the fiscal year 1897 were as follows:

	Entered. No. Vessels.	Entered. Tonnage.	Cleared. No. Vessels.	Cleared. Tonnage.
Spain	173	143,572	137	159,655
Cuba	934	1,038,519	704	798,394
Puerto Rico	150	54,600	105	54,980
Philippines	44	64,743	2	3,168
Canaries	109	158,770	26	11,729
Spanish Africa			1	168
Total	1,410	1,470,204	975	1,028,094

The aggregate tonnage of the commerce between the United States and Spain was 2,498,298, or less than 5 per cent. of the foreign commerce of the United States, the total tonnage of which was 47,469,445.

The commerce of the United States with Spain is carried on almost exclusively under the British flag. There is not a single American line plying between the United States and Spain. British tramp vessels do almost all of the cotton carrying trade. Several American lines are engaged in the Cuban trade, whose operations, of course, would be interrupted by war with Spain.

Some persons may regard it as fortunate at this time that the American merchant marine is so small that the privateers which Spain has talked of fitting out to prey on our commerce would find but little scope for their activities. They might cross the Atlantic several times without falling in with an American merchant vessel.

The United States might be able to accomplish more if it should decide to go into the privateering business. There are half a dozen Spanish lines of steamships of considerable importance. The Compania Trasatlantica has about forty steamships, plying between Spain and Cuba, and between Spanish ports and other ports of the world. The Terra Line operates ten vessels between Liverpool and Havana and between Barcelona and the West Indies. The Larrinaga Line has six steamships, running from Liverpool to Havana and from Spain to the Philippines. The Pinillos Line runs four vessels from Barcelona to Havana and Mexico. The Herrara Line has five steamships plying among the West Indies. The vessels of these various lines are from 2,000 to 5,000 tons register, and would make rich prizes for privateers.

NEW JERSEY SNAKES DEFENDED

The State Department of Agriculture Says that Nearly All the Varieties Are Useful.

TRENTON, April 10.—The New Jersey State Board of Agriculture has begun a crusade in the interest of snakes. Lectures are being delivered before the county institutes and farmers' clubs urging the farmers to give the snakes a chance and to educate the children to regard them as a harmless and useful adjunct of the farm. The reason for asking for suspension of hostilities against the serpents of the field is the belief that the ordinary farm snake earns his right to live and thrive because he keeps the farm free from mice and insects that damage the crops.

The idea of extending a general welcome to snakes has created no end of discussion and some ridicule throughout the State, because many poisonous snakes have been recently killed in the upper part of New Jersey. This plague of snakes came from the blasting on the Palisades, which frightened the snakes and drove them nearer to civilization than they had a right to go, and these snakes happened to be copperheads and rattlers.

Dr. C. C. Abbott, the naturalist, has been urging the farmers at the various institutes to treat the snakes with some consideration for the good they do unsolicited. He claims that out of the twenty-three varieties of snakes in the State only two are poisonous, and they will not fight unless forced to do so for protection. It is the common thing for every man, woman, and child as soon as a snake is discovered to take quick methods to exterminate it. The stomachs of snakes have been examined, and in the smaller variety have been found innumerable insects which feed on vegetables, and in the stomach of the larger variety have been found rats, mice, timber beetles, and large insects. A farmer near Trenton killed a large, fat snake on his farm, whose stomach was filled with cutworms, the greatest pest he had to deal with. He is now determined to protect all snakes in the future, because he believes that they are the farmer's friends.

Prof. C. A. Apgar and Frederick Lucas of Trenton and Prof. G. R. O'Reilly of Newark insist that snakes are entitled to as much protection as birds, and that there are twenty-one varieties of harmless and more or less useful snakes.

The poisonous snakes are easily discerned by color and the spots, the copperhead having twenty-five triangular spots on the back and the adder twenty-eight.

It is claimed that the pine snakes are so good natured that they can be domesticated and petted. On that account these snakes are being sought after by dealers for snake charmers, dime museums, and circuses. They are called by them boas, pythons, and anacondas, but they are principally the lazy, good-natured, spotted adder of the Jersey pines, that are bought from the "Piney Hawkers" for 60 cents a foot, and each snake averages from six to eight feet.

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ARTIFICIAL BLACK MARBLE.

Consul Bruhl Tells How It Is Done in Sicily—A Fine Stone for Decorative Purposes.

United States Consul Bruhl, at Catania, Sicily, a few months ago made mention in a report to the State Department of a process of manufacturing black marble which was in use in Catania. The process in brief consisted of boiling soft sandstone in a mixture of asphalt and tar. In another report on the subject received at the State Department a few days ago the Consul gives the information that the asphalt is no longer used in the process, and that the blocks of soft sandstone, after being cut into the desired shape, are now boiled in coal tar only.

When the process was first introduced the bottom of the boiling tank on which the blocks were placed was in the form of an iron grating. While this grating was in use it often happened that large stones burst during the boiling process, either from too great heat or on acccount of having been carelessly and improperly placed upon the iron rails or grating. Now, a layer of black tiles is first placed upon the rails, in order to furnish an even foundation for the stones to rest upon and keep them from moving up and down during the boiling process, and also to protect the lower ones immediately over the fire from being overheated at the start.

Broken blocks which had been treated by this process are said to be as hard as granite. The tar penetrates and blackens the stone to a depth of about eight inches from the surface and broken surfaces glisten like coal. When the block to be treated is too large to be thoroughly saturated by the tar it is hollowed out in the middle. The tar is not put into the tank hot, but it is slowly raised to a temperature of 700 degrees. The oil which collects on top of the tar during the boiling process is drawn off through a tube leading into a receptacle provided for the purpose, and it is afterward distilled and produces naphthalene. The Consul says the use of the artificial black marble in Sicily is, as yet, not very extensive, being a new product, and anything new is not easily introduced; besides, the immense lava beds furnish cheap and good stone for many purposes, and white marble from Carrara (Upper Italy) is used largely. It has been used, however, to some extent for monuments and mausoleums. The plant for the manufacture of the material is engaged in making pedestals, columns, garden tables, mantelpieces, washstands, urinals, and flooring, inlaid with borders or centrepieces of colored marble. For slabs for anatomical purposes it is especially recommended, being considered to have disinfectant properties. The product seems lasting, and is, of course, far cheaper than true marble, and is available for all sorts of decorative work.

THE PATRIOTS OF MECKLENBURG.

Granite Shaft to be Dedicated in Their Honor at Charlotte, N. C., May 20.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 9.—A granite shaft, erected to commemorate the signing of the first declaration of American independence at Charlotte, on the 20th of May, 1775, will be dedicated next month. The declaration was signed by the patriots of Mecklenburg, in the old County Court House, more than a year before the delegates of the thirteen colonies declared them free and independent States at Philadelphia.

The anniversary of this event is celebrated with appropriate ceremonies each year, but the celebration of 1898 will in its scope eclipse all such previous occasions. President McKinley has been urgently invited to attend, and will be present unless urgent business prevents. Adlai E. Stevenson, former Vice President, a descendant of one of the signers of the Mecklenburg declaration, is to deliver the address at the unveiling. Seven Senators, a dozen Congressmen, a couple of Governors, and a large number of other prominent men have accepted invitations.

The celebration will begin the morning of May 18, and continue until the 21st, embracing three days. Military, firemen, and prominent citizens are expected to attend from Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Georgia.

The monument itself is a shaft of granite, the principal block of which is twenty-five feet high and weighs fourteen tons. The height is forty feet. This is mounted on a handsome pedestal, the base being nine feet square. On the four faces of the pedestal are bronze tablets; one of these bears the emblem of the city, the hornet's nest; another contains the names of the signers, and the other two bear appropriate inscriptions.

The monument is in a beautiful location, directly in front of the handsome new Mecklenburg Court House, standing in the centre of the Court House lawn. Mr. William A. Gault of Baltimore is the designer.

PETER A. SIMMONS HELD.

Peter A. Simmons, formerly coupon clerk of the banking house of Blair & Co., 35 Wall Street, who was arrested Saturday by Central Office detectives, was arraigned in the Centre Street Court yesterday charged with having stolen in the neighborhood of $24,000 worth of coupons from his employers.

Cornelius P. Roseman, the cashier of Blair & Co., made the complaint against the prisoner. He alleged specifically that Simmons took a package containing $32 in cash, a bond of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway valued at $1,044.17, and thirteen coupons from various railroad bonds, to the amount of $2,440.50, making a total of $3,516.67, all the property of the First National Bank of Chicago. This property is alleged to have been taken April 4 and 5 of this year.

Simmons was not represented by counsel and pleaded guilty to the charge. In default of $5,000 bail he was sent to the Tombs to await trial. He refused to discuss the case or tell what he had done with the money not yet recovered.

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"All the News That's Fit to Print."

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The White Heather—8:15.
AMERICAN—Billie Taylor—I Pagliacci—8:15.
BIJOU—The Old Coat—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Highwayman—8:15.
CARNEGIE HALL—Concert—8:15.
CASINO—In Gay New York—8:15.
COLUMBUS—Oliver Twist—8:15.
DALY'S—Taming the Shrew—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks—Concerts—Cinematograph—Day and Evening.
EMPIRE—The Conquerors—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Love Finds the Way—A Bit of Old Chelsea—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—The Girl from Paris—8:15.
GARDEN—The Master—8:25.
GARRICK—The Little Minister—8:20.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—What Happened to Jones—8:15.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Minstrelsy—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Lady of Lyons—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—Monte Carlo—8:15.
IRVING PLACE—The Little Lambs—8:15.
KEITH'S UNION SQUARE—Vaudeville—12 M. to 11 P. M.
KNICKERBOCKER—The Bride-Elect—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Refined Vaudeville—Spectacular Ballet—Concert—7:30.
LYCEUM—The Moth and the Flame—8:30.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Buffalo Bill's Wild West Show—2:00 and 8:15.
MANHATTAN—'Way Down East—8:15.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Oil Paintings—Day and Evening.
PROCTOR'S—Vaudeville—Noon to 11 P. M.
POLO GROUNDS—Baseball—3:30.
SAM T. JACK'S—Burlesque—2:00 and 8:00.
WALLACK'S—Robin Hood—8:15.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 10.

TEN PAGES
with
Financial Review and Quotation Supplement.

Readers of The New York Times who may at any time be unable to procure copies of this paper at any news stand, ferryhouse, railroad station, or on any railroad train where newspapers are sold will confer a favor upon the management by sending to this office information of that fact.

THE NEW SPANISH MOVE.

After some days of practical suspension of diplomatic intercourse, the Spanish Minister yesterday, on the eve of the President's communication to Congress, submitted to our Government an important statement. It announced the proclamation in Cuba of a suspension of hostile operations, for a period and on terms to be fixed by the Governor General. It called attention to the granting to Cuba by Spain of institutions as liberal as those enjoyed by Canada, which it would be the duty and the privilege of the Cortes, when it meets on May 4, to carry out. It noted the expressions of condolence regarding the destruction of the Maine and the offer to refer the question of cause to experts appointed by the maritime powers.

From the point of view of the Spanish Government these are generous and substantial concessions, and they will without question be considered by the Government of the United States candidly and carefully, with a strong desire to reach a peaceful solution of the problem forced upon it. Only one of them is clearly new. The "liberal institutions" referred to are those embraced in the project of autonomy, the true character and practical effect of which have doubtless been closely examined in Washington. The proposition as to the Maine may be new, but, so far as the reports now accessible go, is one that has been already submitted. In any case, it is our impression that the Maine is more properly to be taken up after the essential question has been, in principle, at least, decided. The wholly novel concession is the unconditional suspension of Spanish hostilities—it is not really an armistice, for that is mutual—in Cuba. The value of this depends plainly on what is to follow.

If we assume that the Government of the United States has made it plain to Spain that the permanent settlement of the Cuban question requires her final withdrawal from the island—and we can reconcile the course of the Government and the official utterances of the Administration with no other supposition—then the stopping of military operations against the insurgents may hopefully be regarded as the beginning of the end. That, as the case stands, is the meaning most logically to be attached to it.

It is not the province of the press to advise the President as to specific action in a situation which he knows not only completely but exclusively. But it is clearly within that province, and is indeed a matter of duty, to point out that the country has come to believe that the withdrawal of Spain has been required and fully approves of that requirement. Public opinion will accept, and earnestly desires, every possible effort to attain that end peacefully, by whatever arrangement as to method or time may be most effectual. It is not, however, blind to the fact that whatever concessions of real value Spain may have been induced to make have been made in the face of energetic preparations by the United States of no doubtful character and under a steady pressure to which those preparations gave significance and effect. The continuance of the same policy, in the same spirit, will command the confidence of the entire Nation, which will deeply rejoice if the final outcome shall be the peaceful and permanent triumph of justice.

BATTLESHIPS AND CRUISERS.

In case of war upon the seas the decisive fighting must be done by battleships and first-class armored cruisers. Everything else will be subsidiary, and it behooves us to consider how we are equipped for such a conflict. It might almost be said that the really decisive force will be the battleship, if it is effectually defended from the villainous torpedo. The greatest English authority on naval affairs has lately written: "The relative strength of navies depends almost entirely upon their relative strength in battleships." And yet the modern battleship is a development of the last twenty-five years and has never been put to a decisive test in actual warfare.

The battleship is primarily a fighting machine of enormous power. It is not designed to run away or to overhaul a fleeing enemy, but to hurl the most deadly projectiles with the mightiest force and to stand the shock of such upon its armored sides and protected decks. The rivalry of inventors for a score of years, on one hand to increase the projectile energy of guns and the destructive force of shot and shell, and on the other to enhance the protective endurance of steel armor with a diminution rather than an increase of weight, has been directed mainly to the efficiency of battleships as engines of destruction. Engine and coal room, and consequently speed, is subordinated to armor and armament, the machinery of immediate action, and the accommodation of men and war equipment.

The first of the great British armored battleships, the Thunderer, was launched in 1872 and was of the unprecedented displacement of 9,330 tons. It was followed in 1875 and 1876 by the Dreadnaught, 10,820 tons, and the Inflexible, 11,880, and then there was a reaction to smaller models on account of the enormous weight and thickness of the armor plate, which ran up to 18 inches or more. In 1884 the larger size was attained again in the Rodney, 10,300 tons, and in 1887 the Trafalgar, of 11,940 tons, was launched. With the improvement of armor plate by the Harvey process and the mixture of nickel with steel, the thickness of the belts was reduced to 9 inches, and at the same time, with stronger explosives and improved projectiles and gun construction, the calibre of ordnance has been reduced to 12 or 10 inches with increased effect, and as a consequence a larger displacement has become practicable, and the latest British battleships are of the Majestic type, of 14,900 tons.

Foreign nations have largely followed the British example, but France, the next naval power in rank, has never gone beyond about 12,000 tons in battleships. The Charles Martel and Jauréguiberry, launched in 1893, are of 11,693 tons. The Bouvet, finished in 1896, is of 12,012, but the two still later ones, not yet finished, the St. Louis and Gaulois, have a displacement of 11,097 tons. Italy, however, beginning with the Durilio, 11,138 tons, as long ago as 1876, and going up to 15,900 in the Lepanto in 1883, kept up the bulky hulls and heavy armor, (though less than this enormous maximum,) until within a few years, but her two newest, the Ammiraglio di St. Bon and the Emanuele Filiberto are of 9,800 tons. Their principal armament is to consist of 10-inch guns in place of the old 17-inch of the Lepanto and the 14-inch of the Re Umberto, a 13,893-ton vessel built in 1888. The best opinion now is against the extreme of bulk, of thickness of armor, and weight of armament. Our own first-class battleships are all recent, and of 10,288 and 11,340 tons displacement.

The principal armament of the typical battleship consists of four heavy guns, generally 12-inch in England and this country, mounted in pairs on the central line, fore and aft, though on the French ships only two are placed on the central lines, the other two being on the broadsides. The secondary armament consists of a varying number of 6 and 4 inch guns of the rapid-fire pattern disposed in casemates and barbettes on the broadsides. The gun positions are protected by vertical armor or heavily armored turrets, and, besides the exterior belts or side armor, there is a steel deck of three or four tough inch plates bent down at the sides to the water line within the belts, to cover the "vital parts"—the boilers, engines, and magazines. Only the heavy guns are expected to do execution by penetrating the enemy's armor with explosive shot. The other armament is subsidiary, to disable the working force of ships and of guns and repel auxiliary craft. The desperate fighting in any sea engagement would be done with battleships, which would almost certainly have to win or go to the bottom. There is no likelihood of successful running away and little of capture.

The cruiser was primarily designed for cruising the sea and attacking the enemy's commerce or transports. The real "commerce destroyer" is an unarmored and generally unprotected cruiser with light attacking armament, but sufficient for its purpose. It is designed to steam long distances at great speed, and hence space is given so far as possible to coal and not ammunition, and weight is allowed for propelling machinery and not armament. The necessity of protecting commerce and driving off the destroyer evolved the armored and protected cruiser, with fighting capacity as well as speed. It presented the problem of combining coal capacity and engines of high power for speed, with adequate armor protection and heavy armament. These were needed, not for attack upon the destroyers, and of course not for defense against them; but, as each hostile nation has its destroyers and its protectors of commerce, the latter are liable to come into collision and have fights of their own. Cruisers, therefore, are normally expected to fight cruisers and not with battleships, though some of the most powerful may be capable of dealing with the latter. Ordinarily, though the cruiser is supposed to have an advantage over a battleship in its speed, it cannot safely engage in a combat with one. It has not the guns to penetrate the armor of the battleship, and it has not the armor to resist the battleship's terrible ordnance. That is why the main fighting in a serious naval war must be done by battleships, while that of cruisers is subsidiary or incidental. The latter may be very destructive to commerce, but it can hardly be decisive in a struggle for victory.

With this view let us see how we are equipped for a sea contest with Spain. We have now on the Atlantic and ready for action three first-class battleships, the Iowa, Indiana, and Massachusetts, and one of the second class, the Texas, mate of the ill-fated Maine. Spain has but two battleships, the old and incapable Vitoria and the Pelayo, which is not ready for service and must be for some weeks yet at a Mediterranean port.

Spain has one very large cruiser in the Carlos V., which has been at Havre undergoing repairs, and is not yet ready to join the squadron. Of the six 7,000-ton cruisers, the Cardenal Cisneros and Cataluña were not in commission at last accounts; the Infanta Maria Teresa and the Princesa de Asturias are still at Cadiz, and the Almirante Oquendo and Vizcaya are at Puerto Rico. The Cristobal Colon and the unprotected cruiser Alfonso XIII. are also at Cadiz. Against these scattered cruisers of Spain we have the big armored Brooklyn and New York, the swift protected Columbia and Minneapolis, both larger than any of the Spaniards except Carlos V., and all waiting for action. Moreover, we have in smaller cruisers and in powerful monitors and gunboats an auxiliary force vastly superior to anything that Spain can present, operating from a long base near the possible scene of action. The same authority that declared that the strength of navies depends upon their battleships says with reference to subsidiary naval forces that there is a great advantage in numbers, to supply reinforcements to take the place of the disabled or worn out.

If our navy should have an encounter with that of Spain in West Indian waters or near our coast, or if it should blockade the port of Havana and await attack, the battleships and supporting cruisers of the first class would have little to fear from the Spanish cruisers, even if all that are available should be brought together. The battleships would only be vulnerable to torpedoes, if these insidious engines of attack could get at them, and it is likely that our force of monitors, small cruisers, and armored tugs, and such torpedo-boat destroyers as we may have at command would be able to defend them. But why should the Spanish torpedo craft be allowed to get near the scene of operation at all?

The greater part of the Spanish torpedo fleet consists of small boats which will not be brought over and which could be easily annihilated if they ventured across the ocean. The really formidable part is included in the two flotillas that have been made up for aggressive action. One of these, consisting of the large torpedo boat destroyers Furor, Terror, and Pluton, and the first-class torpedo boats Ariete, Rayo, and Azor, convoyed by the Ciudad de Cadiz—a steamer of the Compañia Trasatlantica, fitted up as a transport cruiser—is still at the Cape Verde islands, 2,300 miles from Puerto Rico. The other is not yet ready to leave Cadiz, where it is being made up. The new and swift destroyers Audaz and Osade had not at last accounts arrived from the English shipyards, where the former has been undergoing repairs and where the latter has just been finished. The other destroyer belonging to this flotilla is the Proserpina, which is at Cadiz, and there also are the torpedo boats Orion, Barcelo, and Havana. These craft are to be accompanied by two torpedo cruisers of the same type as our Cushing, viz., the Doña Maria de Molina and the Destructor. This torpedo force can hardly be got together in the West Indies in less than twenty-five or thirty days, and if there is to be any fighting with battleships or armored cruisers in those parts they should not be permitted to get there at all.

WAR WITH HONOR.

We publish in another column a letter from a valued correspondent whose initials many will recognize.

The conditions on which he believes that "true patriots" should insist, "if there is to be war," are perfectly sound, though some of them, in the present development of the human race, are impracticable. There is now no appreciable danger of "religious bigotry" as a cause or a motive of war really affecting public sentiment, though through the regrettable inactivity in this generation of the fool killer there are found persons who profess to be animated by that outworn passion. They are really animated chiefly by a restless vanity and blighting delight in the sound of their own voices. Of "sectionalism" there is happily in the present situation no taint. Of "conscienceless, brutal journalism" we have had to endure a certain share; its influence has been quite as great in discrediting a good cause as in promoting "the mere primeval love of fight." Of "political rivalry" we are not wholly free, though there has been wonderfully little of it. We think our correspondent can, on the whole, look forward to the kind of war that we shall have, if we have any, with confidence that the National conscience can and will sustain it, with no more qualification than human action necessarily requires. Certainly he cannot now doubt that "every honorable effort to prevent" war has been made.

THE AHEARN BILL.

No possible means should be neglected for informing the Governor of the effect of the Ahearn bill fixing minimum salaries of teachers upon educational interests in the boroughs of the City of New York.

The Governor should be convinced by authority that will command respect that the measure is wholly in the interest of the less competent teachers and of these alone. Teachers, as a class, will not be helped by it; they will be hurt. Those who are content to give the least service that will suffice to prevent their discharge, who have no ambition for promotion on their merits, and perhaps no confidence that their merits can secure promotion, will be glad to have a law which provides a small increase of salary by the mere passage of time. They will be satisfied to keep within the narrow limits of safety. But teachers with pride in their profession, honestly meaning to do their work in the best way, and trying to improve their capacity for it, will find all hope quenched by the operation of this bill, which puts it out of the power of the Borough Boards to distribute employment according to desert.

The bill is in purpose and actual operation a device of the Tammany spoilsmen. It is a deliberate attempt to enlist the political support of the teachers who are capable of entering on a deal of this sort. It is a survival or renewal of the old spirit which prevailed under the Trustee system when employment in the schools was so largely a part of the patronage of the district leaders. Everything that hampers the school authorities in determining all grades of employment with strict and impartial reference to the merit and competence of employés and to the needs and interests of the schools increases the power and influence of the politicians.

Can Gov. Black think of any reason why a Republican Legislature should put a weapon of this sort into the hands of Tammany, or why a Republican Governor, since the Legislature has been fooled into doing so, should confirm their action?

THE WAY OF SPAIN.

When discovery and exploration had finally defined the existence of the two continents of North America and South America and the adjacent islands, Spain and Portugal, with the counsel and assistance of the Pope, divided between them the newly disclosed western world; an imaginary line was adopted as a line of demarkation between the possessions of the two powers, the American settlements of Great Britain and France being left undisturbed—for the time being. This division of spoils left Portugal in possession of the greater part of the east coast of South America, commonly known as "the Brazils." Spain occupied the west coast of that continent, and the Spanish flag floated over all that part of North America which lies west of the Red River and the Arkansas, south of what is now the northern boundary of the United States, and reaches to the shores of the Pacific. On the Gulf of Mexico the Spanish possession included "the Floridas," a territory comprising the peninsula of the Florida of to-day and a considerable strip of land running along the coast and bounded on the west by the Mississippi River. The rich and fertile territory of Mexico was then the seat of Spanish power in North America. From its apparently inexhaustible mines were drawn vast treasures of gold and silver, and the enslaved natives were the unpaid laborers of Spanish taskmasters. At one time New Spain, as the viceroyalty was called, comprised within its limits a territory that stretched from the Isthmus of Panama to Vancouver's Island. Over this magnificent seat of an empire yet to be the haughty flag of Spain waved supreme. The trouble began in the seventeenth century, when Spanish power in Europe suffered its first decline.

The Island of Jamaica became British property under the treaty of Madrid, 1670. The South American provinces revolted from Spanish rule in 1810. One by one they conquered their independence from the mother country, Peru being the last to gain recognition, in 1821. Then the Spanish flag disappeared from South America. Meantime the ferment of liberty was working on the eastern coast of South America; great masses of territory were sloughed off from the Portuguese possessions, forming the present republics on that shore, and in 1822 Brazil became an independent empire. In 1819 the Floridas, east and west, were ceded to the United States by the hard-up King of Spain, whose alienation of this rich territory threw his dominions into spasms of wrath. Haiti was no longer Spanish, but, after a series of bloody conflicts, the island was divided into two parts under French and native ownership. The last effort of Spain to reconquer that island was made as lately as 1861, and was definitely abandoned in 1863. But the great blow to Spanish prestige fell in 1821. After years of misrule, tyranny, and oppression, the vast domain of New Spain passed out of Spanish domination finally and forever. On the 27th of September, 1821, the independence of the Republic of Mexico was formally established by force of arms, and the colors of Spain disappeared from the continent of North America. Surely no such territorial amputation had been suffered before by any power since the world began.

The reasons for all this disaster, or succession of disasters, lie on the surface. The cause of it all may be compacted in one word—misgovernment. The American colonies were regarded by the statesmen and politicians of Spain as a rich field to be worked for the personal emolument of favorites of the Government. Abundant revenues flowed therefrom into the royal treasury; a certain sum must be extorted for the use of the home Government; but Viceroys and their creatures were expected to enrich themselves as abundantly and as speedily as possible, then giving way to other successive extortioners, who, in their turn, went home to Spain to enjoy "the fruits of honest industry." With fatuous haughtiness, none but "pure Castilian rule" was tolerated in Spanish-American colonies. Native merit and native ability, however commanding, were systematically disregarded. The lords of the soil ruled by prescriptive right under authority from the Spanish Crown. Cortez and Pizarro in Peru were the prototypes of successive brutal, bloodthirsty, and extortionate colonial and viceregal tyrants, even down to the time of Weyler. The history of Spanish occupation in America is a record of perverse and bigoted misrule. The spread of civilization and the illumination of men's minds by the principles of human liberty have not in the least affected Spain. The Spanish Government, learning nothing by centuries of logical disaster, has to the last persisted in its stupid, fatal colonial policy. Finally, the hour has struck. Spanish dominion in the Western World comes to an end.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—While all this hurried conversion of merchant craft into implements of war is going on, shore-staying observers can be excused for making a few mistakes as to the purposes which these vessels are expected to serve and the expedients by which they can quickly be rendered most effective. When the shore-stayers are in the Navy Department, however, and have access both constant and convenient to experts competent to give them accurate information on all questions of this sort, it is at least surprising that they should suggest the possibility of utilizing, as executive officers for the transformed Morgan Line boats, the Captains who have hitherto commanded them. It is no disparagement either of the ability or of the patriotism of these officers to say that they could perform the duties of the position mentioned little if any better than the average intelligent landsman; in other words, that in it they would be practically useless. If there is any man on a naval vessel who must be familiar with every detail of discipline and action, to whom professional training and long experience are absolutely necessary, that man is the Executive Officer. Upon him falls responsibility for the execution of every order issued by the Commander, whether the ship is in port or cruising, or engaged with the enemy, and if a merchant Captain can take his place, then the maintenance of the Naval Academy at Annapolis is a piece of wicked extravagance, and the institution should be abolished at once. There is no "if" really involved, fortunately, and while the Captains will not be made Executive Officers, other employment for their zeal and their large equipment of special and valuable knowledge will doubtless be found after the Navy Department has given the matter a little more consideration.

—Much the queerest case of "war scare" yet reported comes from Gloucester, Mass. If a dispatch to one of the Boston papers can be trusted the hardy mariners of that fragrant town are in a panic, and the cause of it is the belief that their deadly rivals, the fishermen of Nova Scotia, will apply to Spain for letters of marque, as soon as hostilities are declared, and, in heavily armed privateers, will sweep the Grand Banks from end to end, sinking all the American schooners and killing every man on board. "What," asks a Gloucester fish merchant, "is to hinder the Nova Scotians from getting back at us in this way if they desire? Every one knows that they have been seeking such a chance for years. Gloucester is the only obstacle between them and a ready market for their cheaply produced and bounty-fed fish. With the Gloucester boats out of the way, they could make easy fortunes. This would be their opportunity. So long as America is at peace and has the time and means to protect all her interests they stand a poor chance of success, but if war comes, they could deal a blow which would cripple us for years. They would not have to break the neutrality laws, because it would be in each case an individual act, like the filibustering expeditions from the United States to Cuba. All that could possibly save us would be the unusual friendliness of England, and I am not so sure that could do it." This is indeed a dreadful prospect! Come to think of it, though, no civilized nation allows its subjects to accept letters of marque from any power with which it is at peace. That universal rule would make trouble for the Bluenose pirates, even if England had not signed the Treaty of Paris and so forsworn privateering altogether. Gloucester needn't fret. If she watches out for the Dons her smacks will be safe enough.

PERSONAL.

—Such haste has been made by that ever admirable patriarch, Mr. Russell Sage, to express his dissatisfaction with the offers of the Rapid Transit Commission, that it is not unfair, perhaps, to suspect the existence of some apprehension on his part lest the other Manhattan Directors should be disposed to give the proffered franchises careful, if not favorable, consideration. Mr. Sage, of course, is opposed on principle to the spending of money for any purpose whatever, his ideal corporation being one with receipts as large as possible and no expenses at all. It is not probable that he expects even the elevated railway to attain this degree of perfection, but he has kept the lofty mark ever before the eyes of its managers, and naturally objects to a plan which plainly hints that public convenience and interest must be put almost on a level with the dividends of stockholders. The is a view which several of the Manhattan Directors have shown a disposition of late to take, and Mr. Sage can hardly be blamed for getting in an anticipatory argument against any such weak yielding to popular clamor. He is well advanced in years, and prospective profits have no such attraction for him as do those which are immediate. Extensions of the elevated road into parts of the trans-Harlem region where vacant lots still abound do not promise instant returns, and therefore he opposes them. His partners in this business of selling pink tickets are younger, and it is just possible that his arguments will be no more impressive when uttered in the board room than they are when printed in the newspapers.

—It is hard to believe that the army officers of France contemplate another legal battle with Zola. The consequences to them of their first assault were so terrible that they show insanity rather than courage in again entering a court. The dispatches say they are going to try once more, however, and as recent experience has proved the possibility of anything in France the news can be accepted as true. The bitterest enemies the prosecutors have can wish them no worse luck than a second victory like that gained by them at the last trial.

—While W. S. Gilbert's libel suit against The Era was in progress he took the witness stand himself, and under the skillful questioning of the defendant's counsel he revealed several interesting secrets of his craft. Regarding "The Fortune Hunter," the play which excited the harsh criticism and so caused all the trouble, Mr. Gilbert said that he began it on an order from Mr. Willard. "As my work on it progressed," he continued, "I found that the character to be played by Mr. Willard was going into the background, and that of a Frenchman, which was not suited to Mr. Willard, was coming to the front. I wrote to Mr. Willard to release me, which Mr. Willard was courteous enough to do." This would seem to indicate that the dramatist has far from complete control over personages he creates; that they have a sort of independent life, and that he must allow them to work out their relative careers for themselves. When asked about his relations with members of the theatrical profession, Mr. Gilbert said that they were generally good. There had been some matters of dispute, he admitted, between himself and Sir Arthur Sullivan, but they had not ceased to speak. He was not on speaking terms with John Hare, owing to a matter of business outside the profession. Mr. Hare had really quarreled with him, not he with Mr. Hare. Mr. Gilbert said that he had written seventy plays, and only one of them—the first—had been rejected. All the rest were ordered before a line was written.

CURRENT NOTES.

Gov. Wolcott of Massachusetts was invited to deliver the commencement address at Union College, Schenectady, in June, but could not accept.

* * *

The oldest house in Pennsylvania has been badly damaged by fire in Chester. It was built in 1668 and was long used as a tavern, and later as a playhouse.

* * *

Albany's new Historical Society is receiving many prized gifts for its collections, and it is intimated that five wills, recently made or changed, will ultimately add greatly to its possessions.

* * *

A Down East schoolboy defined sound money as money that made a jingling sound when dropped on the floor, a definition which his teacher accepted, though not deeming it quite adequate.

* * *

Edward Atkinson of Boston is to be a guest at a dinner to be given by the Chamber of Commerce of Atlanta, Ga., on Thursday evening. He will deliver an address on the development of Southern industry.

* * *

In the closing hours of the session of the Iowa Legislature the members of the House carried through with loud acclaim a resolution requesting Doorkeeper Wesley Spain to change his name forthwith to Wesley Cuba.

* * *

The Union Veteran Legion of Philadelphia celebrated "Appomattox Day" Saturday by a parade, a supper, and afternoon and evening "camp-fires," and a public meeting at which Gen. James W. Latta and Gen. Archibald Blakeley spoke.

* * *

Gov. Llewellyn Powers thinks it fitting that the time-honored custom of an annual fast day, which has been observed in Maine ever since it was admitted into the Union, should still be respected, and he has appointed Thursday, April 28, to be observed as such in the State.

* * *

The Irish-American organizations of Philadelphia and the surrounding towns expect to have at least 25,000 paraders in their procession in the Quaker City on May 23, in memory of the men and the deeds of 1798. Later they will erect a monument to the Irish patriots, if their present intentions are carried out.

* * *

Dr. John Fiske is delivering in Cambridge, Mass., on Monday afternoons, a series of lectures on some of the battles of the war of the rebellion. His chosen subjects are: From St. Louis to Fort Donelson, Shiloh and New Orleans, Corinth and Stone River, The Vicksburg Problem, Capture of Vicksburg, Chickamauga, Chattanooga.

* * *

The Post Office Department of Canada does not pay expenses, but the deficit last year was only $586,539, while in 1896 it was $781,152. During the last year 123,830,000 letters and 26,140,000 postal cards passed through the mails. Of the letters 3,509,500 were registered. The number of newspapers and books mailed in the year was 22,015,000.

* * *

Ex-Gov. William C. Oates of Alabama has written a letter earnestly advocating the calling of a convention to revise the Constitution of the State, which was formed in 1875, and, as he says, was framed by delegates who, though the Democrats were in a majority, were afflicted by conservatism that bordered on political cowardice, growing out of the restraints of reconstruction times. He especially appeals, too, for suffrage reform and the elimination of every kind of election dishonesty.

* * *

The Alabama Republican State Committee has called a State nominating convention to be held in Montgomery on Tuesday, June 7. They have had no straight ticket in the field for fourteen years past. They have now fixed the representation at two delegates for each member of the Lower House of the Legislature, giving 200 in all. Some of the counties object to this apportionment, saying that the votes cast for McKinley should determine the representation, an objection that is met by others with the assertion that the real McKinley vote was not ascertained, a full and accurate count not having been made.

WAR WITH HONOR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The son of a Methodist minister and taught from childhood to honor the ministry of that Church, I read with peculiar pain the action of a recent Methodist Episcopal Conference which passed resolutions that seemed to favor war with Spain partly from an ecclesiastical point of view, and that deprecated with insult the noble endeavors of the large-hearted scholar, poet, and priest of the Vatican to avert bloodshed between two Christian nations.

Is not the tendency to war evident and overwhelming enough without at this crisis fanning the flames of international hatred with religious prejudice? Would it tend to a united patriotic sentiment at home on the question of war should one powerful sect favor it as a means of injury to another, which other includes an enormous proportion of our own citizenship? And have the Spanish-American republics renounced Catholicism with their renouncement of Spanish authority?

True patriots do not wish to see war brought on for the benefit of any party or of any politicians, or for the purpose of depreciating the currency, or in order to improve business, or for the mere primeval love of fight, or as the result of a mental epidemic. If there is to be war they want it free from the taint of religious bigotry, of political rivalry, of sectionalism, and of conscienceless and brutal journalism. If there is to be war they wish it to be a pure, a righteous, an inevitable war—a war in the interest of peace, of civilization, of humanity. They wish to see both Congress and the Executive exhaust every honorable effort to prevent it, as did Lincoln and his supporters in Congress at the outbreak of our civil conflict. If it is to be war, every true lover of his country passionately desires that it shall be war with honor.

R. W. G.

New York, Easter Sunday, 1898.

THE TIMES'S EASTER CONTRIBUTION TO CHRISTIAN UNITY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

By the simultaneous publication in today's admirable Illustrated Weekly Magazine of the hymns, "Alleluia," from the Protestant Episcopal Hymnal, and "Victimae Paschali," from the Roman Catholic Ritual, and the very able paper by the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, President of the (Presbyterian) Union Theological Seminary, on the foundation of Christianity, not upon a myth, but upon the historic resurrection from the dead of our Lord Jesus Christ, you have done an excellent and most timely piece of journalistic work, and one which must have far-reaching influence for good. These three publications, giving in authoritative form the doctrine and belief of Anglo-Catholic, Roman Catholic, and non-episcopal, non-luturgic Christians regarding the person and office of our Risen Lord show their absolute identity. The value of such a public exhibition of this identity, in a great newspaper, to a divided Christian Church must be very great, because in it we separated Christians can see, as on a chart, the undoubted truth that, notwithstanding our many and serious differences and divisions upon matters of feeling, opinion, polity, and (to a greater or less extent) theological doctrine, we are to-day undeniably one in our belief in the central fact and truth of the Christian Faith, and that we now stand together, face to face, yea, hand in hand, on the bedrock cornerstone of Christianity.

This fact is just what we divided Christians must realize before any really practical and hopeful start can be made on the road to the restoration of a unity which is not now, and never has been, lost, but which, alas! has been for centuries partly obstructed and obscured. A return to complete unity, when it shall have come, as, please God, the rising sun of some bright, happy Easter morning will see that it has, will be found to be in its essence, its motive power and life, a gathering of all faithful Christians close about the person of their risen King and Lord, in love for Him and for each other. The Times has shown us to-day that in faith, little as they realize it, they stand about Him now. When this pregnant truth has taken possession of the minds and hearts of all faithful Chrisdans, surely the restoration (or, shall we say, the complete manifestation,) of Christian unity will be very near.

Meanwhile, would it not be well if those who long for this manifestation would pray for it, somewhat in the way of a prayer which appeared a few years ago in one of the religious magazines of this city, and which said:

"Almighty God, who didst send thine only-begotten Son into the world that He might draw all men unto Him, gather again thy scattered people into one communion and fellowship, that the world may believe that Thou hast sent Him, and Thy Kingdom come, through the same Thy Son Jesus Christ our Lord."

A BELIEVER IN CHRISTIAN UNITY.
New York, April 10, 1898.

Col. Jones and Pure Water.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Col. Jones's ideas as to the test of healthfulness of the water in the Aquarium, viz., by putting the fishes in and noting if they live, in which case the water is all right, if they die the water is bad, is about equal to Bridget's plan of bathing the baby. Mamma offers Bridget a thermometer.

"What's that for?" says Bridget.

"To find out whether the water is too hot or too cold," says mamma.

"Oh, bad luck to it," says Bridget. "I don't worry meself wid things like that. I put the baby right in. If he comes out blue I know the wather's too could; if he comes out red I know it's too hot." A. C.

New York, April 9, 1898.

NUGGETS.

Realized It.

Hicks—Let's see. Who was the best man at your wedding?

Wicks—I was.—Somerville Journal.

Silenced.

Do not let us hear any more ridicule of Spring cleaning. It is said the Spring clean-up on the Lower Yukon will realize $10,000,000.—Boston Bulletin.

In No Rush.

"Harry, are you going to war?"

"Yes; but I'm not going until I'm ready."

"What do you call ready?"

"Well, I'm going to learn Spanish before I go."—Detroit Free Press.

Driven to It.

Kind Lady—If you need clothing I can supply you with an old suit of my husband's, but they'll be about four sizes too big for you.

Tramp—Never mind, mum, I'll wear 'em. I'd rather be mistook for an anglo-maniac than freeze.—New York Weekly.

Their Likeness.

"Really, now, how can you have the assurance to say that Cornfield is as great an actor as Forrest?"

"Well, he is in one respect, any way. The newspapers are telling the same anecdotes about him that used to be told of Forrest."—Indianapolis Journal.

Did Know About That.

"The money market," Mr. Wallace began with that superior air a man assumes when he talks of public questions to his wife, "the money market—"

"Which reminds me," Mrs. Wallace interrupted.

"Reminds you of what, woman?"

"That you haven't given me the market money yet."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE DAYS OF OLD.

Alfred Ellison in Chicago Record.

Let's go back, O brother mine,
To the precious ways of the days gone by—
Back to the gleam of the glad sunshine,
When we were children, you and I.
We are growing old, but I long so much
For the grasp of a mother's hands to hold
Me away from sin and its soiling touch
As they used to do in the days of old.

I'm tired of dogma of Church and State;
Let's trail with our feet the dust of the lane,
As we wander down to the pasture gate,
And bring the cows for mother again,
And see once more the woodlark dip
From stake to stake of the ridered fence;
And feel the old-time fellowship
We felt in our boyhood innocence.

Let's climb to the rafters overhead,
And build a swing on the old barn floor,
Let's "hide and seek" in the wagon shed
And be "knee high" again once more.
Let's part the weeds where the truant hen
Has stolen her nest; then stoop and fold
The sheltering weeds o'er the nest again
As we used to do in the days of old.

Oh, the endless joys of the days of old!
With the path that led to the fruited trees,
Where the dandelions their coins of gold
Had scattered to bribe the bumblebees,
Down in the grass was the cricket's chirr,
And overhead was the dragonfly;
And round about us everywhere
Was the dreamy gleam of the days gone by.

And oh the years and tears since then!
The miles and smiles that have lured us on!
The graves we have passed and the moments when
The cradle and coffin seemed almost one!
So let's go back, O brother mine,
Forgetting to-night our greed of gold,
And talk awhile of the glad sunshine
That gilded the ways of the days of old.

ENGLAND GAINS IN CHINA

Her Disinterestedness Recognized and Her Prestige Now Higher than Ever.

DISTRUST OF RUSSIA GROWS

The Action of Great Britain Believed to Have Saved the Empire from Dismemberment—Students Declare Russia an Enemy.

PEKIN, April 10.—The effect of Great Britain's action at Wei-Hai-Wei is already apparent here. The Chinese thoroughly comprehend now the disinterestedness of England and her prestige is therefore higher than ever.

The Chinese regard Great Britain's action as a step which has saved the empire from dismemberment. No definite arrangements have yet been made regarding the extent of territory to be occupied in connection with Wei-Hai-Wei, but probably it will be the same district as is held by Japan, ten miles inland and parallel with the indentations of the coast. The opening of Woo-Sung possibly will in a slight degree affect Shanghai, which in a few months will be connected by railway with Woo-Sung.

Numerous indications are reported of a growing Chinese distrust of Russia. This feeling is shown by the recent totally unprecedented action of the students now in Pekin for their examinations for admission to their final degrees. All are men of weight and standing. They have memoralized the throne, urging vigorous action against Russian aggression, and declaring that all the Chinese are convinced of the enmity of Russia, while they recognize the friendliness of England.

Though this action is not likely to have a special effect, it is considered by old residents of China as a most striking testimony to the awakening of the Chinese mind to the deceptiveness of Russia's promises of friendship.

REPORTED FIGHT IN CHINA.

Unconfirmed Rumors of a Collision Between English and Russians at Ta-lien-wan.

YOKOHAMA, April 11.—Dispatches from Nagasaki report that a collision has taken place between the English and the Russians at Ta-Lien-Wan.

These rumors are as yet unconfirmed.

DERVISH DEFEAT PRAISED.

The Queen and Emperor William Send Congratulations.

LONDON, April 10.—Queen Victoria and the Ministers of the Khedive of Egypt have telegraphed hearty congratulations upon the victory of the Anglo-Egyptian forces over the Dervishes at the battle of Atbara.

Emperor William, through the German Ambassador, Count Hatzfeldt, has telegraphed his congratulations to Lord Salisbury and Gen. Sir Herbert Kitchener, the Sirdar.

A dispatch from Cairo says that the meeting between the Sirdar and Mahmoud, the captured Dervish General, after the battle, was very dramatic. Mahmoud was haughty and sullen. When the Sirdar asked why he was making war in the Atbara country, Mahmoud replied: "I have to do what I am told, and so have you."

Results of the Armenian Horrors.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 10.—The Armenian Patriarch has sent to the Turkish Relief Committee a list of forty churches wholly or partially destroyed during the recent massacres in Anatolia. He fixes the number of orphans whose parents were killed at 40,000.

Australian Gold for San Francisco.

SYDNEY, April 10.—The Mariposa of the Oceanic Steamship Line will take £300,000 ($1,500,000) to San Francisco.

Mr. Gladstone Has a Comfortable Day.

HAWARDEN, April 10.—Mr. Gladstone slept well last night, and is feeling quite comfortable to-day.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

FOR A RAILROAD IN MADAGASCAR.—A bill is now under debate in the French Chamber of Deputies approving the Provisional Convention for the construction of a railway in Madagascar, from Antananarivo to the sea. According to this bill the company is to be constituted under the régime of the French law, its Directors are to be French, and the company's capital is to be at least 15,000,000f. In view of the company constructing this railway it is not only to receive a monopoly, but will have extensive grants of land in addition, while for fifteen years the Government guarantees it a sum of 2,800,000f. for the transport of its merchandise and passengers. The company is to inform the Government by Jan. 15, 1898, whether it accepts the concession or not, and in the event of acceptance the railway is to be completed within a period of six years from the time the concession is made definite. Three trains, at least, per week are to be run in both directions, and the company is to guarantee a commercial speed of fifteen kilometers and hour. The maximum tariff of the fare is to be 50, 30, and 20 centimes per kilometer per passenger.

⁂

A PROCLAMATION FROM THE COBDEN CLUB.—The Cobden Club of London has just issued a leaflet written by Lord Farrer, warning Englishmen as to their taking part in the proposed international congress in Brussels on sugar bounties. Lord Farrer analyzes the proceedings of the last London conference on sugar bounties, showing that the principal object of the representations of the Continental powers was to commit Great Britain to fiscal action with respect to the sugar of any country which might refuse to abolish its bounties, such fiscal action being necessarily of a character which could do Great Britain no good and could not fail to be highly prejudicial to her interests. The paper is a scathing exposure of the unwisdom of the Government of that time in taking part in the London conference, and of the fatuity of England's course of action within the conference.

⁂

LE TEMPS ON AMERICAN UNIVERSITY ENDOWMENTS.—From the time of their foundation most of the French universities have been notorious for their debts. Frenchmen give largely to learning, but only for immediate and at the same time transitory results. With the economy which in small things distinguishes the French Government in common with the most extravagant spenders, the official budgets of the universities do not admit of expenditures which are really necessary for efficient work. A recent article in Le Temps holds up to wealthy Frenchmen the example of Americans with regard to universities. Le Temps says: "One is tempted sometimes to attribute to the pure love of display these colossal gifts of Americans to their universities. It is a mistake. The Americans are practical people, and in investing their money in science and art, experience has taught them that they put their money out at great interest. You provide a purse, of which some unknown student avails himself. Twenty years later this student is known as Pasteur. Calculate the profit. If the Americans are not altogether free from vanity, neither are we. But we French have a less intelligent vanity. Frenchmen found prizes of literature and virtue at the Academy, and the only appreciable result is a beautiful speech and a touching giving of alms. The Academy has at present more funds than it knows what to do with. To give more is to put our money in a stocking, like the ignorant peasant—to place it where it will produce nothing."

⁂

THE SOCIETY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.—Paris has a Historical Society of the French Revolution, conducted on similar lines to our own historical societies. Recently it held two interesting meetings devoted to the elucidation of that period on which the society was founded. M. Aulard sketched the attempts made by the various revolutionary Governments to enforce by law (as the exponents of the extremest liberty) the methods of address which one "citizen" used to another. The Convention caused an address to be inserted in Le Bulletin, calling upon all "citizens" to employ in their language only those expressions "conformable with the immutable principles of equality," while the Committee of Public Safety made tutoiement—using the familiar form of address tu and toi (thou and thee)—obligatory in all official correspondence. M. Sigismond Lacroix gave an address on the position of the Jews at the time of the Revolution. In 1790 the capital was canvassed as to whether the civil disabilities of the Jews should be removed. Fifty-three districts pronounced in favor of emancipation and only one against, while that one accompanied its negative vote with a testimony to the high esteem in which the district held the Jews as a whole.

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GLADSTONE'S FAVORITE DOG PINES AND DIES.—In these recent days at Hawarden, when the ex-Prime Minister of England is growing weaker, an event has happened in his family which has caused general sorrow and particular pain to the "Grand Old Man." Mr. Gladstone's favorite dog Petz is dead. Petz was a black Pomeranian, and for nine years had been Mr. Gladstone's constant companion in his walks and rambles around Hawarden. Until last Autumn, when Mr. Gladstone went to Cannes, Petz was reported to be as happy as the day was long and in aggressively good health. After the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone Petz migrated with Mr. and Mrs. Drew, and his special protégée, Dorothy Drew, to Buckley Vicarage, hard by Hawarden, but the dog's happy, playful spirit seemed to have departed. Several times he ran away and turned up at Hawarden, and had to be carried back to Buckley. A few days before Mr. Gladstone returned home Petz began to refuse food, and became listless and depressed, it is said. On the day of Mr. Gladstone's return he was taken home to the castle. His master, notwithstanding his own feeble health, called to him, but the dog was too weak to respond and only wagged his tail, gave his master one long, appealing look from his deep brown eyes and rolled over, dead.

⁂

SARAH BERNHARDT'S HEALTH.—Not only has Sarah Bernhardt completely recovered from the effects of the operation which she recently underwent in the private hospital of Dr. Pozzi, near the Arc de Triomphe, but Parisian rumor has it that during the last six weeks she has grown excessively fleshy. She is now at her hotel in the Boulevard Pereire rehearsing a new play which she will produce next week at the Renaissance.

MORRO CASTLE ANTIQUATED.

Naval Officers Doubt Its Impregnability—Capt. Barrett Ordered to Washington.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 10.—A good many naval engineers have held that Morro Castle, at the entrance to the harbor of Havana, is more formidable in appearance than in reality. This opinion of it is confirmed by reports brought by the refugees to-day. They say that while the Spaniards were practicing with the big guns on Morro last Thursday, one of them exploded and killed seven men. The armament of the fortress undoubtedly is antiquated, and as it has not been used for years there seems to be good reason to doubt the impregnability of the castle.

Capt. Barrett of the Bache was detached from his vessel to-day and ordered to report to Washington immediately. It is supposed he is ordered to Washington for the purpose of giving information about the fortifications of Havana, as it is understood that he gained much valuable information about them while in Cuban waters.

MAY BE A STRANGLER'S WORK.

Mamie Murtha, twenty-one years old, was found dead last night in Room 9 of the Pennsylvania Hotel, 98 East Tenth Street, under circumstances that make the case appear like another of "the strangler's." The hotel is of the Raines law sort. Its owner is Lacer Gottlieb, and the proprietor is Bernfield.

About 10 o'clock last night the Murtha woman, with a short, stocky, swarthy man, went to the hotel. He bought her a drink, and then secured a room. He registered in a fairly good hand as "Peter Parson and wife."

Emily Baker, the colored waitress in the place, escorted the couple to Room No. 9, on the second floor. An hour later the man came out of the room and hurried away. The negress saw him go, but thought nothing of it.

An hour passed and he did not return. The Baker woman became alarmed, as she saw a light still burning in No. 9. She rapped on the door and got no answer. Pushing it in she found the Murtha woman lying across the bed partly dressed. The face was discolored and blood was oozing from the mouth.

The negress called for help, and the place was in a turmoil. Policeman Ruth of the Fifth Street Station heard the clamor and ran to the building. Just as he got there a man, who gave his name as John Alt and said he lived at 163 East Thirty-second Street, pushed through the crowd and into the room. Glancing at the bed he cried: "Good, God, that's my Mamie!"

When pressed to explain he said he had been living with the girl for two months at 163 East Thirty-second Street. He said she had met the man "Parsons" in Third Avenue. Policeman Ruth called an ambulance but the woman was pronounced dead by the surgeon in charge. He could give no cause for death nor find any marks.

Policemen Foster and Gerlach guarded the body while Policeman Ruth took Alt to the East Fifth Street Station and reported the case. Detectives Bissert and Larkin were at once assigned on the case. Alt told the Sergeant that "Mamie" had met "Parsons" the week before. He had then told her that he worked in the Post Office, and said he was making $50 a month.

Alt told the police later that he had talked with "Parsons" as he came out of the hotel. "Parsons" told him the woman had died and asked him to find a policeman.

Passengers on the Etruria.

Among the arrivals yesterday on the steamship Etruria were Henry White, Secretary of the United States Embassy at the Court of St. James, who is on a visit to the home of his brother, Leroy White; Erroll B. Hay and Mrs. Kenneth Hay, relatives of Ambassador Hay; Sir Peter C. Walker, son of the late Sir Andrew B. Walker, once Mayor of Liverpool; ex-Alderman William Clancy, and Richard R. Dobell of the Canadian Cabinet, who has been inspecting four steamships building at Newcastle for service between Montreal and some English port not yet decided upon.

Raid on an Alleged Poolroom.

The West Twentieth Street police last night arrested Benjamin Strien and eight men in Strien's cigar store, at 326 Eighth Avenue. Strien is charged with operating a poolroom in the rear of the store, and the others, with gambling there. Strien is a German fifty-three years old, and says he lives at 316 Eighth Avenue. All were released on bail furnished by Senator Louis Munzinger of the Ninth Senatorial District.

Drank Beer and Jumped Overboard.

Herman Ringle is one of the crew of the steamship Aller. The men on this vessel are allowed two bottles of beer a day. Herman saved his on the voyage from Gibraltar, ending yesterday, so as to have them all to celebrate Easter. He celebrated, then went up on the shade deck as the vessel was working into her Hoboken pier, and jumped into the North River. A tug picked him up and an ambulance surgeon put him to rights.

Manufacturers Back from Caracas.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Red D Line steamer Venezuela from Caracas were the members of the National Association of Manufacturers who left New York March 17. Among the party were A. B. Williams, A. G. Elliott and C. B. Buckland.

The Budget of Berlin.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

The Berlin City Council has passed the budget for 1898-99. It amounts to £4,900,000, nearly all of which has to be raised by rates, inasmuch as the city is very poor as regards ground property. The most important city tax is one levied on incomes, which is collected together with the State income tax. Berlin imposes the same percentage for this purpose as the State—1¼ per cent. on incomes of over £45 and under £120 a year; from 2 to 3 per cent. on incomes up to £5,000, and 4 per cent. on incomes over £5,000. The two income taxes of the city and the State amount, therefore, to between 3 per cent. and 8 per cent., according to the amount of the income.

EASTER AT WASHINGTON.

The National Capital Apparently on a Peace Footing—Festivities to be Continued To-day.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The National capital observed Easter to-day as unrestrainedly as if the country was not on the verge of war. The streets were gay with Easter costumes, the churches were thronged with gorgeously appareled women, and the entire city seemed in holiday attire and spirits. Everywhere could be seen festive parties driving and promenading the streets and parks, and for a brief hour or two at least nearly all talk of war ceased and the city was on a peace footing. Only here and there, in groups, the more seriously disposed discussed the prospects of the approach of war.

Men here are beginning to think of some of the horrors along with the possible honors of war, and those who expect the outbreak of hostilities within the next two or three days are getting more sober as the hour draws near for the receipt by Congress of the President's message. The quiet knots of debaters seen to-day were not sufficiently numerous, however, to mar the gayety of the day. Joy was as unconfined as on another memorable occasion in Belgium's capital.

The day itself was typical of April weather—warmth, sunshine, and rain, ending in a chilly evening. The showers came during the church-going hours and spoiled some pretty costumes and saddened many who thought that the sombre weather was not a good augury for the beginning of hostilities. By noon, however, the sun was again shining warmly, and the streets seemed brighter than ever, glowing in all the finery of nature and art.

The flowers that were half killed at the White House by the snow and ice a few days ago are again fresh and blooming, and Spring seems to have come to abide.

Among the officials Easter Sunday was generally observed, as far as their pressing duties would permit. The Cabinet officers were occupied with two sessions during the day, and most of the clerks and secretaries and higher officials went to the Departments of Navy, War, and State for at least a few hours of work. The majority of the clerks, indeed, had to work all day and far into the night, but the outside blinds and curtains were closed and the halls were darkened, and the great building did its best to look quiet and subdued and Sundaylike.

Most of the officers of the Administration either dined out or entertained others at dinner. Assistant Secretary of State Day spent the entire day at the White House, and he and Mrs. Day took dinner with the President in the evening. Even the indefatigable Mr. Roosevelt dined out, and paid only a short visit to his office in the morning.

The day was treated, in fact, as if it was somewhat of a cessation of hostilities, as men rest and eat before a battle.

To-morrow will begin even more gayly. Children will observe their Easter Monday celebration, war or no war. The grounds of the White House have been swept clean and newly trimmed for the children, and every preparation has been made by the President to insure their having a good time. The quaint festivity begins at 9 o'clock in the morning and lasts until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, so that it will overlap the historic scene which it is expected will be enacted in the Capitol tomorrow at high noon. The joy and laughter of the children will frame the solemn picture of a Nation taking the first step in a war.

MARGARET MATHER'S FUNERAL.

Buried Beside Her Mother in Elmwood—4,000 Persons Present.

DETROIT, Mich, April 10.—The remains of Margaret Mather were laid at rest to-day in Elmwood Cemetery, beside those of her mother. The funeral services were of a brief and simple character. They were conducted by the Rev. C. A. Fulton of the First Baptist Church. A quartette of male voices from "The Geisha" Company sang hymns and members of the Otis Skinner Company acted as pallbearers.

Four thousand persons were present at the cemetery, and during the earlier portion of the day crowds of people viewed the body as it lay in her father's house.

FRANCES E. WILLARD BURIED.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 10.—The remains of Frances E. Willard were buried at Rose Hill Cemetery this afternoon.

The body of the late temperance leader was cremated yesterday, and previous to the ceremony to-day a small metal box, wrapped in white and containing the ashes, was placed deep in the grave of Miss Willard's mother.

Funeral of Mrs. Frank Hewitt.

The funeral of Mrs. Frank Hewitt, for some time prominent in the society of the west end, will take place to-night at 8 o'clock, in the family town house, 108 West Eighty-sixth Street. The services will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Strowbridge. Tuesday morning the relatives will accompany the remains to Woodlawn Cemetery, where the interment will be made. The malady to which Mrs. Hewitt succumbed, after a long period of suffering, assumed its grave stage about five months ago. Before that she had forsaken the cares of her household, and, with her husband and daughter, taken up a residence in the Marlborough Hotel. It was there she died on Thursday night.

Mrs. Deland to Lecture.

Mrs. Margaret Deland, the novelist, will deliver a lecture on "The Value of the Novel" at the Barnard College Theatre, at One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, near the Boulevard, on Wednesday, at 3 P. M The lecture is to be in aid of the Smith College Alumnae Library fund, and tickets will be sold at $1 each. They may be obtained at the theatre just before the lecture, or from any of these patronesses: Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Laurence Hutton, Mrs. John C. Mott, Mrs. Frederick Trevor Hill, Mrs. W. C. Baldwin, Mrs. Sheldon Hopkins, Miss Whiton, Mrs. F. T. Phillips, Mrs. Alexander Mann, Mrs. Edward H. Lyman, Mrs. Francis Duryea, Mrs. Manton Lord, Mrs. John Seward, Mrs. Theodore Sherwood Hope, Mrs. Albert O. Fields, Miss Wood, and Mrs. Charlton T. Lewis.

Robbed a Prospective Bride.

Miss E. J. Angabe, a second-class passenger on the Paris, which arrived Saturday, is on her way to Sacramento, Cal., where her future husband awaits her. While she was gazing at the Statue of Liberty as the vessel came up the Bay some one entered her stateroom and stole $40 and her ticket West. Her fellow passengers made up a purse to save her from being detained by the Emigration Bureau as a person likely to become a public charge.

Indians at the Aquarium.

The fine weather of the early afternoon yesterday brought out a large attendance at the Aquarium, among the rest being a party of Indians from the Wild West Show, who viewed the sights with characteristic stolidness of feature, but with evident interest. The number of visitors was 9,477.

New York University Concert.

The annual concert of the Glee, Banjo, and Mandolin Clubs of New York University will take place on Thursday evening at the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall. Under the direction of Frank J. Smith the clubs have made marked advances, and benefited by another year of his training should eclipse the success of last year.

Man and Woman Starve to Death.

SELLERSVILLE, Penn., April 10.—Mrs. Bickley, seventy-five years old, and an adopted son about fifty years old, have been found dead in their dilapidated home, three miles from here. Every evidence points to death by starvation. Although Mrs. Bickley was wealthy, she lived a miser.

Rutgers Alumnae Meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of the Alumnae Association of Rutgers Institute and College will be held at 52 West Twenty-seventh Street to-day at 3 P. M. The subject for discussion is "Literature of Housekeeping and Homemaking."

Town's Business Portion Destroyed.

NEW ORLEANS, April 10.—A special from Morton, Miss., reports that the business portion of the town was destroyed by fire at noon to-day. There were a dozen business houses destroyed. Loss not stated.

POWER OF SOME BIG GUNS

Batteries on One Warship Can Fire Seven Thousand Pounds of Metal at One Discharge.

MACHINE GUN'S DEADLY WORK

The Thirteen-Inch Rifle Can Throw a Shot Weighing Eleven Hundred Pounds—Effectiveness of Rapid-Fire Guns.

The biggest gun carried on any of the battleships is a thirteen-inch breech-loading rifle. The battleships Indiana, Oregon, and Massachusetts each carry four of these guns. They also carry 8 eight-inch and 4 six-inch guns. These form their main battery. In their secondary battery they carry 20 six-pounders, 6 one-pounders, and 6 machine guns. If all these guns were fired at once, projectiles weighing nearly 7,000 pounds would be thrown from each of the big battleships, and some of these shots could be sent about ten miles. The muzzle energy of these guns would be 202,436 tons, or, in plain language, the force with which the projectiles would leave the muzzles of the guns would be equal to the impact of 202,436 tons dropped one foot. These are the fighting ships of the United States Navy, and an idea of their power can be had when their guns are studied a little.

The Iowa is slightly inferior in armament to the battleships just mentioned. She carries 4 twelve-inch guns, 8 eight-inch guns, and 6 four-inch guns. In her secondary battery are 20 six-pounders, 4 one-pounders, and 6 machine guns. The Texas is smaller yet. She carries 2 twelve-inch guns, 6 six-inch guns, 12 six-pounders, 6 one-pounders, and 8 machine guns. The batteries of the cruiser Brooklyn consist of 8 eight-inch guns, 12 five-inch guns, 12 six-pounders, 4 one-pounders, and 6 machine guns. The New York has 6 eight-inch guns, 12 four-inch guns, 12 six-pounders, 4 one-pounders, and 6 machine guns.

These guns throw a projectile cylindroconoidal in form, which can be thrown a mile for every inch of calibre, roughly speaking. On board ship, however, the guns are never elevated to get the maximum distance because the angle at which the gun would have to be elevated would be such that the recoil might hammer the breech down onto the deck and do considerable damage. A thirteen-inch gun's effectiveness is about eight miles.

A 13-inch gun weighs 135,500 pounds, or 60.5 tons. Its total length is 40 feet, and its greatest diameter 49 inches. It takes 550 pounds of powder to discharge one of these guns, and the projectile thrown weighs 1,100 pounds. The muzzle velocity is equal to 2,100 feet a second, and at 2,500 yards it is equal to 1,805 feet a second. The muzzle energy is equal to 33,627 tons dropped one foot, and this shot will perforate 26.66 inches of steel at the muzzle.

The Twelve-Inch Gun.

A 12-inch gun weighs 45 tons and is 36.8 feet in length. Its greatest diameter is 45 inches. It requires 425 pounds of powder to send the 850-pound shot on its journey. This shot leaves the muzzle at a rate equal to 2,100 feet a second, and its muzzle energy is equal to 25,985 tons. It will penetrate 24.16 inches of steel at the muzzle.

The 10-inch gun will throw a projectile weighing 500 pounds, and the charge of powder weighs 225 to 240 pounds. The gun weighs 25.7 tons, is 27.4 feet in length, and its greatest diameter is 40 inches. The muzzle velocity is 2,000 feet, the muzzle energy 13,864 tons, and the shot will perforate 18.75 inches of steel.

The largest gun carried on any of the armored cruisers is an eight-inch. This gun weighs 13 tons, is 25 feet in length, and its greastest diameter is 28.75 inches. This gun throws a projectile weighing 250 pounds and takes a charge of 105 to 115 pounds of powder. This gun on a warship is effective at about five miles. Its muzzle velocity is equal to 2,080 feet a second, and the velocity at 2,000 yards is equal to 1,615 feet a second. The muzzle energy is equal to 8,011 tons, and the projectile will perforate 16.10 inches of steel.

A six-inch gun weighs 4.8 tons, and is 15.8 feet in length. Its greatest diameter is 21.5 inches. This instrument of destruction will throw a projectile weighing 100 pounds, and requires fifty pounds of powder for the charge. Its initial velocity is equal to 2,000 feet a second, and its muzzle energy is 2,773 tons. This 100-pound shot would perforate 10.27 inches of steel placed at the muzzle of the gun.

Some of the Small Guns.

Four and five inch guns are divided into two classes, breech loading rifles and rapid-fire guns. The rapid-fire guns can throw 12 projectiles a minute with deadly accuracy. The four-inch rapid-fire gun weighs 3,400 pounds, is 13.7 feet long, and its greatest diameter is 13 inches. The projectile weighs 33 pounds, and it requires 12 to 14 pounds of powder to discharge it. Its initial velocity is equal to 2,000 feet a second, and its muzzle energy is 915 tons. This projectile will perforate 7.18 inches of steel at the muzzle of the gun. The five-inch gun weighs 7,000 pounds, is 17.4 feet in length, and its greatest diameter is 16.5 inches. It throws a projectile weighing 50 pounds, and requires 28 to 30 pounds of powder to discharge it. This projectile would perforate 9 inches of steel at the muzzle of the gun. Its muzzle velocity is equal to 2,250 feet a second, and its muzzle energy is 1,754 tons.

The four-inch breech loading rifle weighs 3,380 pounds, is 13.7 feet in length, and its greatest diameter in 13 inches. It throws a thirty-three-pound projectile with a charge of 12 to 14 pounds of powder. Its muzzle velocity, muzzle energy, and perforation at the muzzle is the same as the breech-loading rifle of the same size.

The five-inch breech-loading rifle weighs 6,190 pounds, is 13.5 feet in length, and its greatest diameter is 18 inches. It throws a projectile that weighs 60 pounds with a charge of 26 to 29 pounds of powder. The muzzle velocity is equal to 2,000 feet a second, and at 2,500 yards the velocity is equal to 1,323 feet a second. Its muzzle energy is equal to 1,660 tons, and the projectile will perforate 8.67 inches of steel at the muzzle.

A Hail of Bullets.

Machine guns form a very important part of a vessel's armament. These destructive implements can be worked so fast that they throw a perfect hail of bullets on the object against which they are aimed. The Colt rapid-fire gun has been mounted on several of the boats of the mosquito fleet. This gun is of six-millimeter calibre, which, according to the way the size of guns are calculated here, is equal to .236 calibre, or the same size as the rifle now used by the navy. This gun can fire 200 shots a minute and has a range of 6,000 feet. The metal in the barrel of the gun is one inch thick, and the cartridges are fed from a belt, containing 1,000, stored in a steel box attached near the breech. At a test made in the navy yard a bullet from one of these guns was sent through a three-eighths inch of steel plate, through 20 inches of wood, through a steam coil, and finally through another one-eighth-inch steel plate. The gun weighs thirty-nine pounds and the tripod sixty-nine pounds.

Hotchkiss guns are divided into two classes, rapid fire and machine. The machine guns throw projectiles one and three pounds, respectively. The greatest range of a three-pounder is a mile and a half and of a one-pounder about a mile. There are one, three, and six pound rapid-fire guns, which are largely used on all the vessels in the navy.

There are two kinds of one-pounders, light and heavy. The light gun weighs 72 pounds and is 33 inches in length. The projectile weighs one pound, and to fire it requires 2.6 ounces of black powder or 2.1 ounces of smokeless powder. The range of these guns is about a mile, and they are a little more destructive when the smokeless powder is used. With black powder the initial velocity, or speed at which the projectile leaves the muzzle, is equal to 1,318 feet a second, and the muzzle energy is equal to the sudden impact of 13.4 tons. Immediately after leaving the muzzle one of these shots would penetrated 1.1 inch of steel, at a distance of 1,000 yards it would penetrate half an inch, and at 2,000 yards it would penetrate a fraction over a third of an inch.

With smokeless powder the initial velocity is equal to 1,509 feet a second, the muzzle energy is equal to 15.9 tons and the perforation is an inch and a half at the muzzle, 0.55 inch at 1,000 yards, and 0.39 inch at 2,000 yards.

Power of the One-Pounders.

The heavy one pounder weighs 120 pounds, is 55 inches in length, but only throws a projectile weighing one pound a little over a mile. It takes a charge of 4 ounces of black powder, and the initial velocity is 1,800 feet, the muzzle energy is 22.4 tons and its perforation is 1.45 inches at the muzzle, two-thirds of an inch at 1,000 yards, and half an inch at 2,000 yards.

A three pounder weighs 484 pounds, is 80 inches in length, and throws a projectile weighing three and a third pounds. This gun, like the one-pounder, can be fired with black or smokeless powder, but is most effective when smokeless powder is used. With black powder the charge is 28 ounces, the initial velocity at the rate of 2,000 feet a second, and the muzzle energy equal to 92 tons. Its power of perforation is 4.1 inches at the muzzle, 2 inches at 1,000 yards, and 1.2 inches at 2,000 yards.

When smokeless powder is used the charge weighs only 15 ounces, and the muzzle velocity is equal to 2,382 feet a second. The muzzle energy is 128 tons, and its perforation 5.8 inches at the muzzle, 2.7 inches at 1,000 yards, and 1.5 inches at 2,000 yards. These guns will carry about a mile and a half.

The six-pounder, as its name denotes, will throw a projectile weighing six pounds, and it will carry about three miles. The gun itself weighs 805 pounds, and is 9 feet 9 inches in length. The charge of powder it takes is two pounds, and the shot leaves the muzzle at the rate of 1,870 feet a second. The energy of this shot at the muzzle is equal to 145¼ tons. At the muzzle it will penetrate 5 1-3 inches, at 1,000 yards it will penetrate 3 1-3 inches, and at 2,000 yards 2.1 inches.

The marines on the ships are armed with a very powerful rifle called the Lee straight-pull rifle. This is a magazine gun of .236 calibre and it uses smokeless powder in its cartridges and a steel pocketed bullet. The initial velocity of this bullet is equal to 2,460 feet a second. It will penetrate 62 inches of dry pine wood 15 feet from the muzzle of the gun, and it will kill at more than a mile. The pressure on the gun when fired is 60,000 to the square inch. Forty-five shots a minute can be fired with it.

THE ASTOR MEMORIAL WINDOW.

To be Presented to the Church of the Messiah at Rhinebeck.

A beautiful window for the Church of the Messiah, Rhinebeck, N. Y., the gift of John Jacob Astor, in memory of his father, William Astor, has just been completed and will be privately exhibited at the Tiffany Studios, 333 Fourth Avenue, to-morrow and Wednesday.

It represents the Ascension, which almost every artist of note since the eighth century of the present era has essayed to portray. The first compositions were extremely simple, and though there were no attempts at a literal rendering of the scene, at the same time they were strikingly effective, and even where the drawing was grotesque the figure of the Lord invariably kindled in the imagination feelings of wonder and devotion.

As time went on, the compositions became largely symbolical, and often made uninteresting by surrounding the figure of the Saviour with a heavy and elaborate aureola, until it finally came to the literal rendering of the subject by the later Italian artists, as seen in the great work of Perugino, now in the museum at Lyons, or in the tapestries executed from the designs of Raphael. In almost all cases the artists have not only represented the Apostles, but also the Mother of the Lord, in fact making her figure the most important in the lower portion of the composition, while in the upper they either surrounded the figure of Christ with angels in adoration, or with the Saints of the Old Law, or both, all in the act of welcoming the Redeemer to His heavenly kingdom.

The Tiffany window is built very much on these lines, the artist having followed closely the traditions of his art, but, at the same time, giving an individuality to each one of the figures that appeals directly to the spectator. The figure of the Lord is extremely beautiful, and the pose is suggestive of the power and glory of the Incarnate God. The color composition is magnificent, and rivals in beauty, if it does not surpass, the far-famed windows of the Middle Ages. The window was designed by Frederick Wilson, and is made entirely of Favrile glass, under Mr. Tiffany's personal supervision.

Memorials to Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Sr.

Two memorial windows and a bronze tablet were unveiled in St. Gabriel's Church at New Rochelle yesterday, in honor of Mrs. Eleanor O'Donnell Iselin, the wife of Adrian Iselin, Sr. Mrs. Iselin was the founder of the church. The windows were designed by Tiffany, and are presented by Mrs. Iselin's daughters. One represents the Espousal of Joseph and Mary, and the other the Annunciation. The tablet is presented by Mr. Iselin.

IN MEMORY OF MRS. PARNELL.

Women's Societies Hold a Service at the Gilsey House.

A memorial service for the late Delia Tudor Stewart Parnell, mother of Charles Stewart Parnell, was held in a parlor of the Gilsey House yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the Daughters of the Revolution, the Daughters of 1812, and the Woman's Franchise Association. Delegates from several Irish societies of this city and vicinity were present.

The meeting was presided over by Mrs. Flora Adams Darling, who read an interesting sketch of the life of Mrs. Parnell, after which appropriate resolutions were adopted. The meeting closed with several musical and vocal numbers under the direction of Miss Emma Steinert. Those present included Mrs. Le Roy Smith, Mrs. John Quincy Adams, the Misses Stewart of Newark, N. J., great-nieces of the late Mrs. Parnell, and Miss Besie O'Byrne.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Gen. James R. Chalmers.

Gen. James Ronald Chalmers died at Memphis, Tenn., Saturday of complications resulting from the grip. He was a Confederate veteran and a brother of the late Chief Justice H. H. Chalmers of the Supreme Court of Mississippi. He was born in Halifax County, Va., Jan. 11, 1831, and was the son of Joseph W. Chalmers, a well-known Southerner, who was United States Senator from Mississippi from 1845 to 1847. Most of Mr. Chalmers's early life was spent in Mississippi. He graduated from the College of South Carolina in the class of '51, standing second in rank. He made his mark in oratory there, and while still a student there, distinguished himself by his secession speeches in the South Carolina canvass between Gov. Adams, the Secessionist, and John J. Preston, Unionist. He studied law on leaving college.

In 1852 he was sent as a delegate from Mississippi to the National Democratic Convention, which nominated Mr. Pierce for President. He obtained this honor partly in recognition of his brilliant college record and partly as a compliment to his father, then in declining health. The next year he was admitted to the bar, and in 1858 was elected District Attorney of the Seventh Judicial District of Mississippi, and held the post through the war.

A year and a half before the civil war began Mr. Chalmers, who foresaw the coming of hostilities, raised and drilled a company, which went to camp with him in 1861. Mr. Chalmers was elected Colonel of the Ninth Mississippi Regiment, at Pensacola, Fla., in April of that year. He won the favor of Gen. Bragg by the training of the guard of his regiment, which gave the noted Confederate the salute exactly due his rank of Brigadier General, when the General was riding along the lines at Pensacola. Gen. Bragg called Col. Chalmers to him and personally congratulated him, and later gave him opportunities of advancement.

Before the battle of Shiloh Chalmers had risen to be Brigadier General himself. In that battle he was posted on the right flank of the second line, under Bragg, and his brigade led the attack which sent the Federal left back in broken ranks to Pittsburg Landing. He made six assaults that day. At Murfreesborough Gen. Chalmers was wounded severely. Later he was transferred to the cavalry, and put in command of the first division of the corps of Forrest, by whom he was honorably mentioned.

On Hood's retreat from Nashville he often had hand to hand fighting with the Yankee troops. On one occasion he captured a Federal trooper, with whom he came face to face. Another time he had a narrow escape from death from the sabre blow of a mounted picket, who came on him from behind, but was dispatched by Gen. Chalmers and his friend, Col. William Taylor. Gen. Chalmers was engaged in nearly every battle of the Army of the Tennessee.

Entering politics after the war, Gen. Chalmers was elected to the Mississippi Senate in 1875 and in 1877. He was a Representative in the Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth Congresses. He was nominated in 1876 for Congress against John R. Lynch, in the "Shoestring District," a narrow strip of country along the Mississippi River. He won the confidence of the colored voters, and received the certificate of election as a result of the campaign, but his seat was successfully contested by Mr. Lynch. Gen. Chalmers was elected a Representative to the Forty-eighth Congress. He made several speeches that aroused marked attention, among others those in reply to Hale's and Garfield's assault on the South.

Gen. Chalmers was an uncompromising but a liberal Democrat. In person he was short, broad-shouldered, sinewy, swarthy, and alert. He was noted for his courage and his ardent spirit, and the qualities of oratory his youth promised were made good during his career in Congress. His brothers were Chief Justice Chalmers and Col. Alexander Chalmers, a gallant Confederate cavalry officer. Gen. Chalmers's uncle, Dr. John G. Chalmers, was a Cabinet officer of the Republic of Texas.

Ex-Judge John W. Herbert.

Ex-Judge John W. Herbert of Marlborough, Monmouth County, N. J., died Easter morning at his home in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He was for many years a conspicuous figure in the politics of New Jersey, and for over a quarter of a century the recognized leader of the Republican Party in Monmouth County. He was elected the first Freeholder of Marlborough Township in 1848, held the office of County Superintendent of Schools from 1850 to 1868, was for twenty-six years Assessor, and from 1874 to 1879 an Associate Judge of the Monmouth Court of Common Pleas.

In early life he was engaged as a civil engineer, and later in farming on an extensive scale. Judge Herbert was, in 1872, a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Philadelphia, and in 1884 to the National Convention at Chicago, and again in 1888. He was for ten years Chairman of the County Republican Committee of Monmouth, and for sixteen years its Treasurer. He was tendered and declined the nomination for Congressman in 1872, and in 1875 received the Republican nomination for State Senator. From 1861 to 1865 he was engaged in journalism as proprietor and editor of The Monmouth Inquirer. He was regarded throughout the County of Monmouth as the poor man's friend. His business interests were large and diverse. He leaves a wife and five children.

Alexander F. Crichton.

Alexander F. Crichton died Saturday at his home, 604 Fifth Street, Brooklyn. The funeral was held at the house yesterday afternoon, the Rev. Dr. J. M. Farrar of the First Reformed Church officiating. There was also a Masonic service.

Mr. Crichton was born in Blairgowrie, Scotland, in 1837, and came to America in 1871. He was Superintendent of a carpet factory in Brooklyn for two years, and then became Superintendent of No. 2 Lewiston Mills, Lewiston, Me., and subsequently superintended the erection of a mill at Muncie, Ind. He then came to New York City and was from 1878 to 1882 Superintendent of a jute mill. In 1882 he became Superintendent of the Kentucky River Mills, Frankfort, Ky. At the time of his death he was general manager of the Planet Mills at President, Carroll, and Bond Streets, Brooklyn. He was the inventor of a number of jute machines, and is said to have started the first jute mill in America. He was a member of the Brooklyn Masonic Veterans, De Witt Clinton Commandery, and Lexington Lodge, F. and A. M., the Manufacturers' Association of Kings and Queens Counties, and St. Andrew's Society of the State of New York. He leaves a widow, one son, and a daughter.

Col. Oliver T. Beard.

Col. Oliver T. Beard died at his home in Poughkeepsie, N. Y., last night. He was taken suddenly ill while out walking and died in a short time. He was born in Brooklyn sixty-five years ago. He was the son of William Beard, and the oldest of twenty-four children. He had an interesting career. He went to California with the original forty-niners.

He studied law, and was engaged in the practice of that profession when the civil war broke out. He enlisted in the Sixty-ninth Illinois Regiment, and rose to the rank of Colonel. He was three times wounded, and is mentioned in Sheridan's memoirs for bravery.

He was an editor on The Detroit Tribune during the Garfield campaign and made political speeches all over Ohio. He leaves a wife and five children.

Obituary Notes.

GEORGE M. HUNTINGTON died Saturday at his home in Locust Valley, L. I. He was born in Lancaster, Mass., and was a graduate of Harvard. He was sixty-five years old, and for some time had lived a retired life.

RUSSELL HARPER ROOT, a lawyer of this city, died yesterday at his residence, in Tarrytown. He was the eldest son of the late Russell C. Root, and was born fifty-eight years ago. Funeral services will be held at his late residence to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

F. LEAF SMITH, a lawyer of Reading, Penn., died at his home yesterday, aged sixty-eight years. He was graduated from the Georgetown College in 1854, and was admitted to the bar at Reading a year later. He was the grandson of the late Judge Frederick Smith of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court.

MRS. MARY AGNES SCHMIDT, widow of Prof. Henry I. Schmidt, died yesterday at her residence, 126 West Forty-third Street. She was born in this city, her maiden name being Jacot. Her husband was Professor of German in Columbia College, and he died in 1889. Funeral arrangements have not yet been completed.

FRANCIS PARSONS ROGERS, son of the late Rev. Dr. E. P. Rogers, who was pastor of the South Reformed Church, at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, died Saturday at the residence of his mother, 206 West Fifty-second Street. He was thirty-nine years old, and was born in Albany. He was educated in the public schools and entered into business. He was not married. The funeral services will be held at the South Church, at Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

PATRICK DEVOY died on Friday at his home, 147 Fourteenth Street, Brooklyn. The funeral services were held there yesterday. Mr. Devoy was for many years detective in the Astor House and became a well-known figure in New York. He was a close personal friend of Thurlow Weed and Reuben E. Fenton. During the late war Gov. Fenton detailed him to receive and care for wounded soldiers at the Soldiers' Home in Howard Street. He was a member of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, and afterward Adjutant of the First Cavalry Regiment. After the war he held for several years a position in the cashier's office of the Custom House. He leaves a widow and six sons.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Wedding Gifts.

See what we have in useful, beautiful, and artistic Glassware. C. DORFLINGER & SONS, No. 915 Broadway, near 21st St., and 36 Murray St., New York.

DIED.

ADAM.—On Thursday, April 7, 1898, at his late residence, No. 130 East 35th St., New York, John Folger, son of the late J. Henry and Sarah S. Adam, in the 47th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence Monday morning, April 11, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Oyster Bay.

HERBERT.—On Sunday, April 10, at his residence, Wickatunk, N. J., John W. Herbert, in his 78th year.

Funeral services at the "Brick Church," Bradevelt Station, Wednesday, the 13th, at 3 o'clock.

MATHER.—On Sunday, April 10, Helen Eldredge, wife of Charles A. Mather, and daughter of Philip V. and Helen Oakley Myers.

Services at the residence of her parents, 10 West 33d St., Tuesday, April 12, at 3 P. M.

MEAD.—At Coronado Beach, California, April 2, 1898, Robert Gillespie Mead.

Funeral services at his late residence, Sing Sing, N. Y., Monday, April 11, at 2 P. M., on arrival of 12:15 P. M. train from New York. Interment Sleepy Hollow Cemetery.

PHELPS.—On Sunday morning, April 10, at her residence, Woodey, Crest Av. and 162d St., Mary Cecilia, wife of Luis James Phelps, and daughter of Livingston Roe.

Funeral private.

ROGERS.—On Saturday, April 9, at the residence of his mother, 206 West 52d St., Francis Parsons, youngest son of Elizabeth Caldwell and the late Rev. E. P. Rogers, D. D.

Funeral services will be held at the South Church, Madison Av. and 38th St., on Tuesday, April 12, at 10 A. M.

ROOT.—Entered into life on Easter Sunday, 1898, at Tarrytown, N. Y., Russell Harper Root, eldest son of Mary Fletcher Harper and the late Russell C. Root, in the 58th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence on Tuesday, April 12, at 3 P. M. Carriages will meet the train leaving Grand Central Depot at 2:05.

SCHMIDT.—On Sunday evening, April 10, at her late residence, 126 West 43d St., New York, Mary Agnes, widow of Prof. Henry I. Schmidt.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SWIFT.—Suddenly, at her residence, New Brunswick, N. J., on Easter day, April 10, Abby Hortense, widow of McRee Swift, in the 77th year of her age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

TAINTOR.—On Friday, April 8, at the Murray Hill Hotel, William Noyes, eldest son of Henry F. and Frances L. Taintor, in his 28th year.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. William C. Noyes, 60 West 48th St., on Monday morning, the 11th inst., at 11 o'clock.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

MISS RUSSELL'S GERMAN TOUR.

She Will Visit the Continent Under Gustav Amberg's Direction.

Gustav Amberg has induced Lillian Russell to sign a contract for a European tour and the comic opera prima donna is to start for the Continent in July. It is the intention of Mr. Amberg to have her appear first in Berlin, where she will sing in concert, and then the cities of Dresden, Leipsic, Prague, and Vienna will be visited. Should the concerts prove successful, Mr. Amberg will secure talent to produce the operettas in which Miss Russell attained success in this country. They will include "The Grand Duchess," "Poor Jonathan," and "La Belle Hélène." In all probability the tour will extend to Russia, where St. Petersburg, Moscow, Riga, and Odessa will be visited.

Miss Russell will sing in German, and is now taking lessons in that language. She expressed the hope yesterday that by the time her engagement begins she will have mastered enough of the gutturals and labials of that to her rather intricate language to be able to make herself fairly well understood. She is also confident that an American songstress will not fail to impress the impetuous Viennese and the critical Germans with her interpretation of the art.

Tourists Back from the Orient.

The steamship Aller, which arrived yesterday, brought back the tourists of Clark's cruise from the Mediterranean and Orient. They left New York Feb. 5. The distance traveled was 12,918 miles, covering a period of sixty-three days, and they visited Spain, Algiers, Italy, Egypt, the Holy Land, Turkey, Greece, &c. All aboard were highly pleased with the cruise. A pleasing incident of the trip was the presentation at Naples, by the tourists, of a handsome gold watch and chain to Commander Neirich, and a gift to each of the officers of the ship.

DEATHS REPORTED APRIL 10.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Apl.
ARANGO, Vito, 149 Forsyth St.	1	10
ARNOLD, Charles, 166 W. 120th St.	88	8
BERGER, Matilda S., 198 Avenue B.	78	9
BUESSE, John F., 2,411 1st Av.	85	8
CALBURT, Frank, 321 E. 21st St.	40	9
CARDY, Ida, 225 W. 31st St.	30	8
CENGUE, Cladinoro, 765 Columbus Av.	1	8
CONNELLY, Elizabeth, 117 Varick St.	71	8
CONNOR, Frank, 26 Grand St.	3	10
CRITCHLEY, Robert, 403 E. 24th St.	5	7
CRONIN, Dennis, 268 E. 45th St.	80	8
CULLINANE, Catharine, 318 W. 44th.	1	9
DARBY, Mary A., 729 3d Av.	82	7
DE LUCA, Victoria, 123 W. Houston.	1	9
DERCY, Christine, 144 Varick St.	1	9
DEFERNO, Frank, 87 Mulberry St.	2	10
DIETEL, Henry, 84 Scammel St.	42	9
DONNEGAN, Edward, 345 E. 85th St.	30	9
DONOVAN, Jas., 426 Washington St.	48	8
DUERLEIN, Carl, 421 W. 38th St.	58	8
EPLATTIMER, E. L., 23 Jones St.	84	8
FALP, Isidore, 93 Clinton St.	1	8
FARRELL, Nellie, 122 Cherry St.	30	8
FAY, Katie, 96 E. 109th St.	27	8
FINK, Nettie, 122 Attorney St.	1	10
GANNON, Bridget, 330 E. 37th St.	70	8
GIBBS, Nathan, 429 5th St.	2	9
GILLEN, Mary A., 425 Cherry St.	69	9
GLUCK, Minnie, 333 E. 84th St.	58	8
GRAY, Joseph, 468 8th Av.	45	9
GRIMM, Josephine, 138 Essex St.	77	8
GRUNER, Christina, Man. State Hosp.	53	7
HAMJE, Anna H. C., 346 W. 26th St.	2	9
HAMMEL, John, 556 W. 54th St.	59	8
HELLY, Maria, 36 Monroe St.	25	8
HOPKINS, James E., 229 W. 60th St.	35	9
JUNES, William L., 54 Barrow St.	32	9
KAPLAN, Dora, 224 E. 76th St.	24	10
KENNEDY, Lawrence, 219 E. 40th St.	80	9
KINGSMORE, Sarah, 239 9th Av.	54	8
KLEINMANN, Isaac, 69 E. 3d St.	19	9
LEMMA, Pasquale, 182 Bleecker St.	2	10
LIMO, Pedro, 350 E. 69th St.	61	9
LOWENSTEIN, L., Montefiore Home.	47	9
LICHTIG, Joseph, 88 Columbia St.	70	8
MERINO, Michele, 47 Avenue B.	1	9
MORENO, Francesco, 197 Cherry St.	1	9
MILANO, Cotilda, 414 E. 113th St.	3	9
McGEOUGH, Patrick, 254 3d Av.	64	9
McCRODDEN, Mary J., 1,727 Park Av.	42	8
McDERMOTT, John, Imperial House.	34	8
McGUIRE, John, 124 Cherry St.	35	8
McGEE, Patrick, 576 2d Av.	58	9
NELSON, N., 1,413 Amsterdam Av.	1	9
NOBLE, Margaret, 401 E. 10th St.	49	9
O'CONNOR, John, 102 Bayard St.	61	8
O'REILLY, John, 506 W. 49th St.	50	8
PONTEZ, Charles W., 216 E. 118th St.	1	9
PRESS, Max, 139 Suffolk St.	1	9
QUINN, John, 283 E. 20th St.	31	8
SCHUETZLEIN, Charles, 1,673 3d Av.	44	8
SILBERMAN, Eli, 195 Eldridge St.	1	9
SHEVITCH, Juda, 189 Spring St.	3	10
SPICEIATO, Florida, 225 E. 108th St.	1	9
SHAUGHNESSY, D., Yonkers, N. Y.	26	8
SHELLY, Thomas, 155 W. 61st St.	7	8
SMITH, Margaret, 355 2d Av.	51	9
STRIPKOWER, Benjamin, 22 E. 103d.	5	9
SULLIVAN, William, 697 1st Av.	2	8
THOMPSON, John, 614 E. 12th St.	82	6
TAUB, Louis, 46 East Broadway	77	9
TULLY, Kate, 812 2d Av.	49	9
VOGELSANG, Max, 99 7th St.	58	8
WARTER, Andul, 162 Attorney St.	1	9
WOODS, James, 213 E. 73d St.	60	8
WITTE, August, 404 E. 83d St.	72	8
WIEGAND, Ottilia, 173 Avenue C.	62	8

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Apl.
ABBATE, Joseph, 79 Spencer St.	1	9
BISSELL, Baby, 370 Stuyvesant Av.	1	9
BRETTHAUER, Louise, 20 President	74	9
BINNS, Leonidas, 12 Snedeker Av.	65	8
CARMAN, Catharine, 147 Colyer St.	69	9
COAKLEY, J. J., 57 Atlantic Av.	6	8
COLGAN, J. F., 25 Tompkins Place.	32	8
CROMLEY, Ellen, 152 Lorimer St.	55	9
DEMATO, Joseph, 65 Graham St.	2	10
DEAN, Maria L., 703 Bushwick Av.	58	8
FLEISCHMANN, G., 228 Cook St.	32	9
FRANK, Jennie, 356 11th St.	5	9
FRIBURG, Clemencia, 1,434 Flatbush Av.	59	9
GARTLAN, Bernard, St. Peter's Hosp.	28	8
HALE, Samuel S., 18 Judge St.	71	8
HULL, William A., 108 Hull St.	58	9
HEWINS, Catharine, 175 15th St.	66	8
HARDARDT, Mathilde, 186 Jefferson St.	4	9
JAHRSDORFER, John C., 360 Gold St.	1	9
JOHNSTON, Thomas, 64 Grove St.	50	8
KRIMMERT, Johanna A., 348A Vernon Av.	17	8
KAPCSO, Annie Y., 97 N. 7th St.	20	9
LANDERS, Michael J., 407 19th St.	37	9
LEHMANN, Maggie, 147 Jefferson St.	29	8
LEAVENS, Eliza, 6 Union Place.	57	8
LAUN, Harry, 181 Patchen Av.	24	9
MARTIN, William G., 506 Dean St.	29	8
MARQUART, William, 181 19th St.	32	9
McDONOUGH, Sarah A., 132 Grand St	70	9
McGARRY, Martin, 1,014 Kent Av.	1	9
OWENS, T. F., 194 Nelson St.	35	8
OBERLE, Charles, 248 Troutman St.	58	8
O'TOOL, Roseann, 83 1st St.	1	10
PICKERING, Ann, 187 Arlington Av.	85	8
POOLE, Ida I., 179 Vermont St.	1	6
PATTERSON, Joe, 545 Broadway	1	8
ROGENFSKE, Barbara, 57 N. 8d St.	48	8
RHEIMS, Addie, Consumptives' Home.	20	8
ROLLINGS, Joseph W., 1,988 Fulton	27	8
ROBRECHT, Elizabeth, 415 Marion St.	1	8
ROACH, Mary, 73 Walcott St.	7	8
SCHANO, Henry, 222 Suydam St.	18	7
SIEDLER, Gertrude, 62 S. 6th St.	2	10
TOVINE, Angiola, 53 Graham St.	33	9
UNKNOWN MAN, Pier 2, Erie Basin.	45	6
VULDER, Katie, 369 Hamburg Av.	17	8
ZUNER, Frank, 21 Richardson St.	1	9

SPECIAL NOTICES.

KNICKERBOCKER
Auction Rooms,
8 West 28th St.
C. E. SMITH & CO., Auctioneers.
NOW ON EXHIBITION.
HIGHLY IMPORTANT COLLECTION
OF
ANTIQUE AND MODERN
Japanese
Art Objects
IN PRECIOUS METAL, BRONZE, RARE IVORY AND WOOD CARVINGS, POTTERY, PORCELAIN, ENAMELS, SCREENS, CURIOS, TEXTILES, EMBROIDERIES, WATER COLORS, KAKEMONOS, ETC.,
Gathered by
KOJIRO HISHIYA,
TOKIO,
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
WITHOUT RESERVE,
Wednesday, Thursday & Friday Afternoons, April 13, 14, & 15, at 2:30 o'Clock

Bangs & Co., 91 and 93 Fifth Avenue, will sell at auction MONDAY and four following afternoons at 3 o'clock each day. An interesting collection of old and new BOOKS, including Americana, Dramatic Works, and General Literature. Book Plates, etc., many valuable and Scarce Works.

SALES OF BOOKS every afternoon except Saturday.

ON ACCOUNT OF DEATH IN MISS BLOW'S family, the reception that was to have been given by the Kraus Alumni Kindergarten Association on April 11 will be postponed.

I had no use for doctors heretofore or medicine, and RIPANS TABULES for me are doctor and medicine, too. JAMES E. SULLIVAN.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

American Express Co.
Established 1841. Capital, $18,000,000.
65 BROADWAY.

Issues **TRAVELERS CHEQUES** immediately available as funds everywhere.

Draws **FOREIGN DRAFTS** in Sterling, Francs, Marks, and **Money Orders**, on all parts of the Commercial World.

Makes **CABLE TRANSFERS** of money to England and the Continent.

These facilities are obtainable at all offices of the Company.

NORTON & TUNSTALL
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
33 Wall Street, New York.
STOCKS AND COTTON.
Investment Bonds and Securities.
Members of the New York Cotton Exchange.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.
Apply for Market Letter.

FINANCIAL.

DRAWING NO. 7.

Mexican National Railroad Co.

Six per cent. Forty Years
First Mortgage Bonds.
(PRIOR LIEN BONDS.)

Issue of $12,500,000.

Trustee:
Captain WILLIAM G. RAOUL.

Notice is hereby given that the following are the numbers of 106 bonds of $1,000 each of the above issue, amounting together to the sum of $106,000, this day drawn for payment at par in the presence of Mr. Charles Joseph Watts, Notary Public of the City of London, in accordance with the conditions of the first mortgage or deed of trust, dated June 1, 1887, and a further indenture of same date, pledging certain subsidy moneys. These bonds are redeemable on the 1st day of June next, at the Agency of the Mexican National Railroad Company, in New York, where the holders are required to present them for redemption, after which date interest on the said bonds will cease.

NUMBERS OF THE BONDS.

38	2638	4867	7646	9525	11116
59	2800	5294	7666	9532	11190
570	2931	5477	7736	9599	11216
620	3140	5708	7767	9851	11284
1013	3226	5715	7841	9988	11418
1087	3340	6082	8323	10127	11443
1146	3639	6112	8357	10190	11519
1234	3721	6300	8392	10196	11616
1570	3931	6476	8506	10327	11851
1619	3999	6541	8517	10351	11948
1754	4102	6663	8565	10405	12044
1770	4184	6789	8663	10421	12158
1867	4195	6941	8836	10589	12211
1938	4392	6995	8972	10632	12248
2022	4425	7185	9024	10851	12259
2314	4444	7308	9102	10900	12358
2340	4525	7383	9190	11088	
2570	4544	7517	9384	11093	

WILLIAM G. RAOUL,
Trustee for the Bondholders, by his attorney,
J. M. Macdonald.

LONDON, 22d March, 1898.
Present:
CHARLES JOSEPH WATTS,
Notary Public,
Of the firm of DUFF, BRIDGES & WATTS,
5, Nicholas Lane, Lombard St., London.

NOTE.—Holders of drawn bonds may for their convenience obtain payment in London on 1st day of June, at the counting house of Messrs. Matheson & Co., No. 3 Lombard St., at a rate to be hereafter announced.

BOND No. 605, DRAWN FOR PAYMENT ON 22D MARCH, 1897, HAS NOT YET BEEN PRESENTED.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds
OF THE
Fort Smith & Van Buren Bridge Co.

Notice is hereby given that the following FIFTEEN bonds have been designated by lot for
REDEMPTION
pursuant to the Sinking Fund provision of the mortgage at 105 per cent. and interest:

Nos. 4, 29, 44, 66, 134, 145, 165, 192, 239, 249, 325, 359, 401, 405 473.

The above bonds will be paid on presentation at the office of the trustee on OCTOBER 1ST, 1898, at which date interest thereon will cease.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST CO., Trustee
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

Cincinnati, November 1st, 1897.

THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS, under the C., I., St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of November 1, 1897, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz.: 337, 471, 177, 221, 650, 297, 375, have been drawn for such purpose and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the first day of May, 1898, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.

HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE T. BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette R.R.Co.
Detroit, April 1st, 1898.

ONE (1) PER CENT. will be paid to the Registered holders of the outstanding Land Grant Bonds of this company on April 12th, being the amount of interest for six months ending March 31st, 1898.

Transfer books will close 7th inst., at the CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF N. Y., and reopen April 13th, 1898.

Blank orders may be procured at the office of the Trust Co.

JAMES McMILLAN, } Trustees.
FREDERICK E. DRIGGS, }

OPTIONS ON STOCKS
At the market price, in lots of 100 shares and upward, procured for all periods on the most advantageous terms.
H. W. ROSENBAUM, 60 Exchange Place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

"OUTSIDE SECURITIES"
a specialty.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

A GENTLEMAN FORMERLY IN A MERCANTILE line, who has a large circle of acquaintances, would like to connect himself with a commission stock broker. Address M. R., Box 191 Times Office.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

This is popularly expected to be a critical day in Wall Street. Upon the character of the President's message and upon the manner in which Congress will deal with that document depends the immediate future of the stock market. Should there be further delay in the transmission of the President's views, there will probably arise in some quarters a feeling that the postponement gives opportunities for peace and a settlement of the whole Cuban snarl, and such action would be construed as a bull argument. The "room traders" would take this position, not so much because of their own belief in the bullishness of it, but because they would expect other people to look upon it in that light.

Wall Street Wants the Message.

If, however, the President's message does not go to Congress to-day, Wall Street will be not only disappointed, but exasperated. Although much has been written and printed of late to the effect that the delay has been favorable to the stock market and in line with its wishes, every man connected with the financial world knows that the Street would have been much better satisfied had the President talked plainly to Congress a fortnight or more ago. Wall Street wants nothing as much as it wants to know what the President is going to say. For a week and more the stock market has held itself in suspense, awaiting this knowledge. During that time transactions have been light. But there has nevertheless been great tension—more than can have been appreciated by any one not closely in touch with the financial centre of the country.

It has not been to the liking of Wall Street to have the President's message delayed. Some interests holding stocks have seen in such delay a chance for peace, but their opinions have by no means expressed the general feeling of the Street.

The All Important Factor.

With every eye on Washington and every ear attentive to the varied stories that are poured into brokers' offices every day it is small wonder that there is little gossip regarding the various properties in which the Stock Exchange is interested, such as is to be heard on every hand in normal times. Wall Street is paying attention to nothing but war and rumors of war. Other news, be it good or bad, finds no lodgment at the present time. Enormous importations of gold which might well warrant an enthusiastic bull stock market go on unheeded. Stories of rate cutting by Western roads are allowed to remain vague and uninvestigated, though under ordinary circumstances they would be taken up and exaggerated to be used as an argument for lower prices. Railroad earnings might increase 100 per cent. and no one would note the increase, so absorbing is the interest in the talk of war. In many properties there are under way developments which ordinarily would be brought to light and used to work up speculative enthusiasm. But with war on its hands Wall Street will have none of them.

Confidence of Insiders.

Close observers of the stock market, however, can find many indications of favorable developments that have not as yet seen the light of day. In many properties the financial interests identified with them have taken advantage of the slump in market values to add to their holdings. Of late there have been numerous illustrations of this. Flower interests have all along been large buyers of the three properties with which they are so conspicuously identified. Union Pacific reorganization interests have added largely to their holdings of their own securities. Financiers close to the management of Northern Pacific have purchased round amounts of those stocks at the low level brought about by the general uneasiness. The same is true of many groups, of Vanderbilt interests for example. Unless there were warrant for this it would not be so. Unless these insiders believed in the safety of their properties as revenue yielders at present market value they would not be buyers of them—at least not in the quiet and unostentatious way in which recently they have been making their purchases. They may not believe that the time is yet ripe for their stocks to advance in market value; they may be prepared and even willing to see still lower prices recorded. But they evidently do believe that the stocks are intrinsically worth every dollar that they now bring on the Stock Exchange.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, April 10.—The money market is very firm, and the rise in the bank rate is interpreted as a measure to protect the gold reserve of the bank against a drain in the event of war between Spain and the United States. It is pointed out that nearly £9,000,000 has gone to the United States since the beginning of the year. If the war cloud passes the rate is expected to be reduced shortly, although there is no prospect of cheap money.

There was little business on the Stock Exchange last week owing to the political uncertainties, and prices fluctuated according to the varying prospects of war. The market, however, closed on Thursday with a better tone all around.

American railroad securities are generally higher, though the transactions have been small. Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul shares increased 3½ points, Louisville and Nashville, 3 points; Missouri, Kansas and Texas seconds, 2; Norfolk and Western preferred, 2; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé adjustment, 1¾; Northern Pacific preferred, 1½; Union Pacific, 1¼; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 1¼; Southern preferred, 1¼; Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé preferred, 1, and Wabash preferred, 1.

Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk shares both went 1 point higher.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Alert Land Company of Buffalo; capital, $900. Directors—Gustave Bank, James Post, and John Schutz, Buffalo.

Glen City Laundry of Watkins; capital, $5,000. Directors—J. H. Shulenburg, W. E. Laffingwell, and J. M. Walsh, Watkins.

Provident Security Company of New York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—G. P. Smith, A. V. Schoonmaker, and G. H. Wheeler, New York City.

Self Lubricating Gear Case Company of New York City; capital, $25,000. Directors—C. K. Ongley, Clark Holbrook, and R. H. Lyon, Manhattan.

American Spool Advertising Company of New York City; capital, $30,000. Directors—J. J. Sullivan, George Fredericks, and Peter J. Arbeiter, New York City.

United States Credit Reporting Company of New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—William H. Brown, Manhattan; J. N. Harris and C. A. O'Malley, Brooklyn.

Crittenden & Cowles Company of Glens Falls, to deal in stationery; capital, $25,000. Directors—Horace S. Crittenden and B. S. Cowles, Glens Falls, and S. F. Barber, Harrisburg, Penn.

Henry P. Rees Company of New York City; to deal in old iron and steel; capital, $5,000. Directors—H. P. Rees, C. E. L. Jelliffe, Brooklyn, and A. L. Phillips, New York City.

Loan and Improvement Association of Buffalo; capital, $100,000. Directors—E. A. Newell, George Hall, and J. M. Wells, Ogdensburg; M. D. Cornell, Pulaski, and V. P. Abbott, Gouverneur.

The New World, The League and St. Frances Mining Cocoa Company of Syracuse; to operate in Venezuela; capital, $30,000. Directors—O. E. Rankins, J. W. Perkins, and W. L. Irving, Syracuse.

Tanners' Shoe Stock Company of Olean; capital, $50,000. Directors—James Pierre, Malden, Mass.; W. B. Johnson, B. F. Thomas, W. C. A. Quirin, and F. L. Bartlett, Olean, and W. E. Wheeler, Portville.

McLean Air Pump and Machine Company of New York City; capital, $15,000. Directors—John N. McLean and T. W. Heald, New York City; G. C. Ainslee, East Orange, N. J., and Otto Berna, Newark, N. J.

Alaska Mining Company of New York City; to operate a general mining business in Alaska; capital, $12,000. Directors—H. H. Thompson, Seattle, Washington; P. A. Lewis, New York City, and J. M. Gorham, Mount Vernon.

FINANCIAL.

North American Trust Company

NEW YORK: 100 BROADWAY. LONDON: 95 GRESHAM ST.

Capital paid up.... $1,000,000
Surplus $200,000

Transacts a general trust business.
Allows liberal rates of interest on deposits and trust funds.

Issues Letters of Credit and Travelers' Circular Notes payable in dollars or in the money of any foreign country.

Acts as Trustee under mortgages for railway and other companies, and as Agent for the Registration of the stock, and for the transfer of the shares of incorporated companies.

Undertakes the examination of properties offered as security for bond issues, and the obtaining of expert information concerning the actual facts and prospects of reorganization proposals.

Qualified and empowered to act as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, and assignee, and as receiver and custodian of funds under orders of Court.

OFFICERS:
W. L. TRENHOLM............President
SAMUEL M. JARVIS, } Vice-Presidents
ROLAND R. CONKLIN, }
S. L. CONKLIN............Secretary
F. C. PREST............Assistant Secretary
S. R. HARBERT............London Secretary
R. J. CHAPPELL............London Treasurer

DIRECTORS:
Hon. JOHN G. CARLISLE,
Former Secretary of the Treasury of the U. S.
ROLAND R. CONKLIN,
Vice-President of the North American Trust Co.
EARLE E. CARLEY,
General Manager of the Lincoln Fire Insurance Co.
S. L. CONKLIN,
Secretary of the North American Trust Co.
C. W. DRAKE,
Treasurer of the Rio Grande Western R'way Co.
SAMUEL M. JARVIS,
Vice-President of the North American Trust Co.
Hon. ADLAI E. STEVENSON,
Ex-Vice-President of the United States.
WAGER SWAYNE,
Of Messrs. Swayne & Swayne, Counsellors-at-Law.
Hon. W. L. TRENHOLM,
Former Comptroller of the Currency of the U. S.

DIVIDENDS.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Co.,
March 9th, 1898.

A dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on April 20th, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 31st, 1898, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New York.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. March 31st, 1898, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. April 11th, 1898.

CHARLES F. COX, Treasurer.

Norfolk & Southern R. R. Co.
74 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Mch. 15, 1898.
DIVIDEND NO. 24.

A quarterly dividend of ONE PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Company has been declared, payable April 11, 1898, at the office of the Atlantic Trust Company, 39 William Street, to stockholders of record of Mch. 31, 1898. Transfer books will be closed Mch. 31, 1898, and reopened Apl. 12, 1898. By order of the Board of Directors.

M. W. DOMINICK, Treasurer.

Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Co.,
April 11th, 1898.

The semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on May 2d, 1898, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., N. Y.

The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. April 21st, 1898, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. May 3d, 1898.

C. F. COX, Treasurer.

Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey.
143 Liberty St., New York, April 4th, 1898.

A dividend of ONE PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable May 2d, to holders of record at the close of business, April 15th. The transfer books will be closed from 3 P. M. of Friday, April 15th, until the morning of Saturday, April 23d.

J. W. WATSON, Treasurer.

New York Produce Exchange Bank,
New York, April 1, '98.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of 3 Per Cent. was declared, payable April 15th.

Transfer books will be closed from the 8th to the 15th inst., inclusive.

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company.
Pittsburgh, Pa., March 12th, 1898.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company will be held at the principal office of said company, Penn Avenue and Tenth Street, Pittsburgh, Penna., on

TUESDAY, APRIL 12TH, 1898,

at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of receiving the annual report for 1897, the election of three Directors to succeed a like number whose term of service expires on that date, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, March 26th, and reopened on Wednesday, April 13th, 1898.

S. B. LIGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAWYERS' MORTGAGE INSURANCE COMPANY, 37 AND 39 LIBERTY STREET.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this company will be held on MONDAY, MAY 2d, 1898, at 2 P. M. at the office of the company, 37 and 39 Liberty Street, New York, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, and three Inspectors of Election to serve at the next annual election, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

Transfer books will be closed on April 15th and reopened on May 3d.

New York, April 11, 1898.

ROBERT G. HONE, Secretary.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company,
Cleveland, Ohio, April 2d, 1898.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 4th day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

The poll will continue open for one hour thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

The Michigan Central Railroad Company,
Detroit, Mich., April 2d, 1898.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it will be held at the principal office of the Company, in Detroit, Mich., on the first THURSDAY after the first WEDNESDAY of May next, (being the 5th day of said month,) at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER,
Secretary.

The Oriental Bank.
New York, March 28, 1898.

The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 122 Bowery, on Monday, April 11, 1898. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 12 M. The transfer books will be closed from March 28 until April 11, inclusive.

NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: TAKE NOTICE, that on the 20th day of April, 1898, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Real Estate Salesroom in the Trinity Building, 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in The City of New York, the undersigned will sell at public auction, for account of whom it may concern, one hundred (100) shares of the stock of the United States Security Company, formerly the United States Contracting Company, of the par value of one hundred dollars ($100) a share, and standing in the name of D. N. Barney.

Dated New York City, April 11, 1898.

UNITED STATES SECURITY COMPANY, 44 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, 24 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

A WEALTHY MAN'S SUICIDE.

J. G. Becker of Rochelle Park, N. J., Kills Himself at His Home.

HACKENSACK, N. J., April 10.—John G. Becker, a wealthy resident of Rochelle Park, killed himself this morning. He and his family had planned to go to church, and shortly after 9 o'clock, when Mr. Becker went upstairs to dress, he lay down on the bed and shot himself.

Just before he appeared to be in good spirits. He had not been ill, and business troubles did not affect him. He is supposed to have been comfortably well off, and not long ago he sold his paper box factory in New York and retired from business. He was forty-nine years old. He leaves a wife and one son, who was to be married in June.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat—No. 2 red	$1.04⅝
Corn—No. 2 mixed	36½
Oats—No. 2 mixed	30¾
Flour—Minnesota patents	5.30
Cotton—Middling	6 3-16
Coffee—No. 7 Rio	6⅝
Sugar—Granulated	5¼
Molasses—O. K. prime	30
Beef—Family	11.50
Beef—Hams	22.50
Tallow—Prime	3 9-16
Pork—Mess	9.75
Hogs—Dressed, 160-lb.	5½
Lard—Prime	5.50
Butter—Creamery, Western	22
Iron—Northern No. 1 foundry	11.75
Pig iron warrants	6.75
Lake copper ingot	12.05
Tin	14.40
Lead	3.67½
Spelter	4.30

CHICAGO, April 9.—Flour firm; Winter patents, $4.65@$4.90; straights, $4.20@$4.50; specials, $4.50@$5.50; Spring patents, $4.70@$5; No. 3 Spring wheat, 93c; No. 2 red, $1.04½@$1.05; No. 2 corn, 29¾@30c; No. 2 yellow corn, 29¾@30c; No. 2 oats, 25¾c; No. 2 white, free on board, 29@30c; No. 3 white, free on board, 28@28½c; No. 2 rye, 51½c; No. 2 barley, free on board, 38@40c; No. 1 flax seed, $1.21@$1.22; prime timothy seed, $2.75@$2.80; mess pork, per bbl, $9.85@$9.90; lard, per 100 lb, $5.17½@$5.20; short ribs, sides, (loose,) 5.10@5.40c; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4¾@4⅞c; short clear sides, boxed, 5.35@5.45c; Whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.20. Sugars, cutloaf, 5.69c; granulated, 5.13@5.30c.

COTTON.

The extreme dullness which prevailed in the cotton market Friday was in evidence again Saturday, if anything intensified. Few trades were made except for the winding up of accounts pending this week's crisis in the Spanish-American controversy and the resumption of business at Liverpool on Tuesday. Even the scalping element were indisposed to take chances, and total transactions reached only 18,700 bales. The market opened quiet, with prices unchanged to 1 point lower, rallied slightly on a few scattered buying orders, then became lifeless, with the close quiet, at a net advance of 1@2 points. The improvement early in the forenoon resulted from rumors that Spain was willing to grant the concessions asked for by this country, but later accounts from Washington claimed the political situation was positively without change.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	....	....	....	5.94@5.95
May	5.95	5.98	5.94	5.97@5.98
June	5.98	6.01	5.96	6.00@6.01
July	6.02	6.05	6.02	6.03@6.04
August	6.03	6.07	6.03	6.05@6.06
September	....	....	....	6.03@6.05
October	6.01	6.05	6.01	6.03@6.04
November	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.04@6.05
December	6.05	6.07	6.05	6.06@6.07
January	6.09	6.09	6.09	6.08@6.09

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	102⅛	102¼	101¼	101⅝
July	89⅝	89⅝	88⅝	88⅞
September	82	82	81¼	81½
Corn—				
May	34½	34½	34⅜	34¼
July	35⅜	35⅝	35⅜	35⅜
Oats—				
May				29¾

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
May	106	106	105¼	106
July	85	85	84½	84¾
September	77⅝	77⅞	77⅛	77⅞
Corn—				
May	29¾	29⅞	29⅝	29⅞
July	31¼	31¾	30 13-16	31¼
September	32½	32⅝	31⅝	32¼
Oats—				
May	25⅜	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜
July	23⅝	23⅝	23 3-16	23¼
September	21⅝	22	21⅝	21⅞

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.

The general disposition of wheat traders Saturday was to market some of the grain purchased Friday, and prices, as a result, showed considerable irregularity and some weakness, although a slight rally at the close left final official quotations ⅛@¼ of a cent net higher. Crop news was favorable, and one of the main factors in the declining tendency. Of the reports, the Ohio statement making Winter wheat conditions 72, against 67 last month, attracted the most attention. Of the actual trading during the forenoon, good buying orders for foreign account right at the start had the most influence. Prices advanced ⅛@¾ of a cent over the night before, but from that point sagged back gradually, until the entire advance had been lost. The rallying factor near the close was an exceptionally heavy shipment of wheat from this port Friday, raising the entire seaboard movement to half a million bushels. Washington news had little effect upon the market, except to restrict speculation. Export transactions were reported at 20 loads at all ports.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 9.—No. 1 Northern, $1; No. 2 Northern, 98c; May, $1.10; July, 97½c.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 9.—May, 96⅝c; April, 98⅝c; July, 95¼@95⅜c; September, 75⅝c; No. 1 hard, $1.00⅝; No. 1 Northern, 98⅝c.

DULUTH, Minn., April 9.—No. 1 cash Northern, 99½c bid; May, $1 bid; July, 96¼c bid; September, 77½c bid.

Corn.

No. 2, 36½c, free on board, afloat.

Oats.

No. 2, 30¾c; No. 3, 30¼c; No. 2 white, 32½c; No. 3 white, 32¼c; track mixed, 31@33c; track white, 32@38c.

Miscellaneous.

RYE—No. 2 Western, 59@59½c, free on board, afloat; State rye, 55½c, cost, insurance, and freight, track, and 58¼@58⅜c, free on board, afloat. BARLEY—Feeding, 33½@35c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo, opening of navigation. SEEDS—Clover, fair, $4.50@$5; higher grades, $5.50@$6; timothy, $3@$3.50.

Flour and Meal.

Spring patents, $5.10@$5.50; Winter straights, $4.50@$4.65; Winter patents, $4.85@$5.25; Spring clears, $4.25@$4.45; extra No. 1 Winter, $3.90@$4; extra No. 2 Winter, $3.65@$3.80; no grade, $1.50@$1.55. RYE FLOUR—$2.75@$3.10. CORN MEAL—Kiln dried, $2@$2.10, as to brand. BAG MEAL—Fine white, 80c; fine yellow, 75@80c; coarse, 70@71c. FEED—40, 60, and 80 lb, Winter, in bulk, 72½@90c; Spring bulk, 70@75c; middling bulk, 80c; rye feed, 62½@65c; city feed, 75@80c; hominy chop, 65c.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 9.—Flour, first patents, $4.80@$5; second patents, $4.65@$4.75; first clears, $3.70@$3.90; second clears, $2.70@$2.90.

PROVISIONS.

PORK—Mess, $9.75@$10; family, $11@$11.50; short, clear, $10.25@$10.50. BEEF—Mess, $9@$9.75; family, $11@$11.75; packet, $10.25@$11; extra India mess, $10.50@$17. BEEF HAMS—$22@$23. DRESSED HOGS—Bacons, 5⅝c; 180-lb, 5⅝c; 160-lb, 5¼c; 140-lb, 5½c; 120-lb, 5½@5⅝c; pigs, 5⅝c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 6½c; 10-lb, 6½c; 12-lb, 6c; 14-lb, 5¾@5⅞c; pickled shoulders, 4¼@4⅜c; pickled hams, 7½@7⅝c; Western green, 16-lb, 6⅝c; Western, S. P., 6⅝@6⅞c. TALLOW—City, 3 9-16@3⅝c; country, 3⅝@3⅞c. LARD—$5.50; city lard, $5.20; refined, South America, $6.25; Continent, $5.75; Brazil kegs, $7.35; compound city, 4@4¼c; Western, 4¼@4⅝c. STEARINE—Oleo, 4⅝c, asked; city lard stearine, 6¼c, nominal.

COFFEE.

Coffee futures showed some irregularity, with trading restricted to room operators. The market opened steady, with prices unchanged, to 5 points lower, turned easy under selling by local longs and bear hammering, but rallied partially near the close on covering. The market was finally steady, with October 5 points higher and other months unchanged, to 10 points lower. The feature of transactions was the buying of the near months by local spot coffee firms.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
April	....	....	....	5.90@5.95
May	5.90	5.90	5.85	5.80@5.85
June	5.80	5.80	5.75	5.70@5.80
July	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.70@5.75
August	....	....	....	5.70@5.80
September	5.80	5.80	5.75	5.75@5.80
October	....	....	....	5.80@5.85
November	....	....	....	5.80@5.90
December	5.85	5.90	5.85	5.85@5.90
January	....	....	....	5.85@5.90
February	5.95	5.95	5.90	5.85@5.90
March	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.90@5.95

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4¼c; muscovado, 3⅝c; molasses sugar, 3⅝c.

OILS.

Prime crude, 19½c, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, 14⅛@16½c; prime Summer yellow, 22@22½c; off Summer yellow, 22c; butter grades, 25@27½c; prime white, 25@26c; prime Winter yellow, 27½@28½c; linseed, American, raw, [illegible]; American, boiled, 41@42c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, choice, 43@45c.

WOOL.

Current quotations of carpet wools, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Aleppo, washed, 23@23½c; Angora, 14@14½c; Bagdad, black, 20@21c; do, fawns, 20@21c; do, whites, 22@23c; Bokhara, colors, 13½@14c; Bokhara, whites, 15@16c; camel's hair, Russian, 13@13½c; China, ordinary, 11@14c; do, combing, 15@17c; Cordova, 14@14½c; Donskoi, Autumns, 17c; do, combing, 23@25c; do, colors, 20@23c; do, lambs, 16@18c; Scotch, 16@17c; Valparaiso, 13@14c. East India and Asiatic—East India, Joria and Vicaneer, 24@27c; do, Kandahar, 22@25c; do, carpet filling, choice, 17@18c; do, carpet filling, low, 12@15c; Georgian, B. O., 18@17c; do, B., 14@16c; do, B. S., 13@15c; Karadi, choice, 17@18c; do, ordinary, 15@17c; Khorassan, colors, 14¼c; do, white, 18@19c; mohair, Turkish, 42@46c; mossul, washed, 17@19c; do, unwashed, 18c; Oporto, 19c; Salonica, 12@13c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.60; oil, bbls, $2.90; pitch, $1.85; spirits turpentine, regulars and machines, 31¼@31⅝c; resin, common to good strained, $1.42½@$1.45; E, $1.47½@$1.50; F, $1.55@$1.60; G, $1.70; H, $1.80; I, $1.90; K, $1.95; M, $2; N, $2.10; W G, $2.20; W W, $2.35@$2.40.

CHARLESTON, April 9.—Turpentine, 26½c; resin unchanged.

SAVANNAH, April 9.—Turpentine, 26½c; resin unchanged.

WILMINGTON, April 9.—Turpentine, 26½@27c; resin, $1.10@$1.15.

LIVE STOCK.

Calves—City-dressed veals, 8@10½c per lb. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, $4@$5.25; lambs, $5.80@$6.37½; clipped do, $4.80@$5.20; Spring lambs, $3@$5. Hogs—$4@$4.20; one car Western hogs sold at $4.05.

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendar for Monday, April 11.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wallace, Lacombe, and Shipman, JJ.—Calendar called by Lacombe, J., Room 124 Post Office Building at 11 A. M. Civil causes (jury.)

49—Britner vs. Lehigh & H. R. R. R.
51—Yawtok vs. Block.
52—McLaughlin vs. 42d St. Ry.
56—Green vs. Manhattan Ry.
60—J. H. Mohlman Co. vs. Firemen's Ins. Co.
80—Coe Brass Mfg. Co. vs. Cooper.
109—Ferguson vs. Tate.
110—Niehaus vs. Detwiller & Street Fireworks Mfg. Co.
11—Schnitz vs. Detwiller & Street Fireworks Mfg. Co.
112—Haeuptner vs. Detwiller & Street Fireworks Mfg. Co.
121—Florida C. & P. R. R. vs. Am. Sug. Co. of N. Y.
125—Barr vs. Sun P. & P. Assn.
126—Reed vs. Campbell.
128—Johnson vs. Wood.
129—Seely vs. Tiffany & Co.
131—Levy vs. 3d Av. R. R.
138—Flinn vs. Cons'd Am. Reduction Co.
140—Salomon vs. Kohn.
143—Poynton vs. Manhattan Ry.
145—Adams vs. Wiggins.
150—United States, &c., vs. Dwyer.
153—Siegell vs. Lieutaud.
154—Ceragio vs. 3d Av. R. R.
155—Rainiro vs. 3d Av. R. R.
156—Darrah vs. Brown.
157—Watts vs. Whitman.
160—Citizens' Bank of Reading, Penn., vs. Whitman.
163—Holcombe vs. Hearst.
1—J. H. Mohlman Co. vs. Lon. & Lan. Fire Ins. Co.
7—Carey vs. Fearing.
8—Schenck vs. Sun P. & P. Assn. (No. 1.)
22—Carrollton Fur. Mfg. Co. vs. Am. Cred. Indemnity Co.
29—Schenck vs. Evening Post Pub. Co.
33—Schenck vs. Tribune Assn.
35—Schenck vs. N. Y. Press Co., Ltd.
48—Schenck vs. Morning Journal Assn.
144—Domico vs. Katz.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Bischoff, Jr., J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Wormser vs. Myers.
2—Butler vs. Richardson.
3—Robinson vs. Columbia Spinning Co.
4—In re Chatfield.
5—N. Y. Life Ins. Co. vs. Kiernan.
6—O'Brien vs. East River Bridge Co.
7—Itzel vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
8—Trahan vs. Trahan.
9—In re Lesher.
10—Riddle vs. Miller.
11—Wiegers vs. Schneider.
12—Western Nat. Bank vs. Faber.
13—Dolsen vs. Graham.
14—Higgins vs. Herriman.
15—O'Neill vs. Goodman.
16—Schmidt vs. Michenfelder.
17—Nassau Bank vs. Reid.
18—Potter vs. Potter.
19—Koehler vs. Johanna.
20—McCaffrey vs. Kessel.
21—Hatfield vs. Hatfield.
22—Neufeld vs. Wabash R. R. Co.
23—Eustis vs. Budd-Dobb Fire Co.
24—Debrard vs. Prial.
25—Henry Elias Brew. Co. vs. Comerford.
26—Unjers vs. Moss.
27—Van Dolsen vs. Graham.
28—Hamersly vs. Forgotston.
29—Tradesmen's National Bank vs. Faber.
30—Fourteenth St. Bank vs. same.
31—Starr vs. Klein.
32—Sommers vs. Cottentin.
33—Willett vs. Eeller.
34—Garfield Nat. Bank vs. Faber.
35—Nineteenth Ward Bank vs. same.
36—Central Nat. Bank vs. same.
37—Nassau Bank vs. same.
38—People, &c., vs. Beckman.
39—In re Platzek.
40—Davidson vs. Dinnay.
41—Mahoney vs. Adams.
42—Murphy vs. Murphy.
43—In re Adler.
44—Vogel vs. Sessions.
45—In re La Forte.
46—Cochrane vs. Buchenan.
47—Bissell vs. Bissell.
98—People ex rel. McCarthy vs. Coler.
99—Chapins vs. Frances.
100—L. E. Waterman Co. vs. Waterman.
101—Pollstein vs. Pollstein.
102—Stake vs. Stake.
103—Wooster vs. Ulman.
104—Morrill vs. Peterson Co.
105—Rau vs. Westchester Fire Ins. Co.
106—Murtha vs. Flood.
107—People, &c., vs. Goldstone.
108—People, &c., vs. Siegel.
109—People, &c., vs. Feldman.
110—Bourke vs. Cooley.
111—Potter vs. Kline.
112—Friedman vs. Hamburg-American Packet Co.
113—Cincinnati Beveling and Silvering Co. vs. Dyckman.
114—Louisville Silvering and Beveling Co. vs. Dyckman.
115—Kernochan vs. Rogers.
116—Julliard vs. White.
117—Tanner vs. Friedline.
118—Heath vs. Hillier.
119—In re Taylor.
120—Paine vs. Hinsdale.
121—Larkin vs. Kehoe.
122—Geott vs. Harlem Reporter Co.
123—Vause vs. Weldon.
124—Tucker vs. Parisian Comb Co.
125—Scott vs. Scott.
126—Mullery vs. Lippmann.
127—Lippman vs. Levinson.
128—People, &c., vs. Spina.
129—McCabe vs. Crane.
130—Blank vs. Goerlitz.
131—Smith vs. Ingersoll Sergeant Rock Drill Co.
132—Odell vs. Bauer.
133—In re Adjustable Folding Chair Co.
48—Donaldson Lithographing Co. vs. Pain's Fireworks Co.
49—Bendix vs. Ayers.
50—Carpenter vs. Donoghue.
51—Sheehan vs. Kiernan.
52—Van Wyck vs. Van Wyck.
53—Koehler vs. Kessel.
54—Hohlweck vs. Lathers.
55—Wotherspoon vs. Adams.
56—U. S. Rubber Co. vs. Alden.
57—Tiffany vs. Sabater.
58—Hayward vs. Pierce.
59—In re Joseph.
60—Miller vs. Miller.
61—Fleming vs. Brown.
62—Newcombe vs. Herzog.
63—Bendix vs. Ayers.
64—Thomson vs. Wharf.
65—Todd vs. Freer.
66—Moyer vs. Kraus.
67—Lindinger vs. N. Y. Realty Co.
68—In re Webster Av.
69—In re Naegle Av.
70—Krause vs. Hohenstein.
71—Chisolm vs. Blacknaur.
72—Colman vs. Roescher.
73—Murray vs. Turner.
74—Friedman vs. Clark.
75—Mead vs. Mead.
76—Hilliard vs. Cohen.
77—Smith vs. Adam.
78—Lavelle vs. Ponds.
79—Stuart vs. Stuart.
80—In re Cronin.
81—In re Lorillard.
82—Langdon vs. N. Y. Book Co.
83—Rosenheim Co. vs. Rosenheim.
84—Voughan vs. Haviland.
85—Merchants' Exchange Nat. Bank vs. Faber.
86—In re Hinds.
87—In re Webster Av.
88—Landon vs. Stevens.
89—Hohenstein vs. Westminster Candle Co.
90—Taylor vs. Bell.
91—Second Nat. Bank vs. White.
92—Elias vs. Comerford.
93—Union Distilling Co. vs. Rosenham.
94—In re Cathedral Parkway.
95—People, &c., vs. U. S. Mutual Accident Co.
96—Burke vs. Burke.
97—Weiss vs. Jenkins.
134—Dunlap & Co. vs. Simis.
135—People, &c., vs. Stack.
136—Delafield vs. Van Kleeck.
137—N. Y. Fire Ins. Co. vs. Wickham.
138—Edler vs. Keogh.
139—Grimm vs. Werdenschlag.
140—People, &c., vs. Saul.
141—Wohlers vs. Runk.
142—Steinhardt vs. Baker.
143—Low vs. Kehoe.
144—Putnam Paper Co. vs. Litho-Carbon Rubber Co.
145—Golde vs. Spear.
146—Loetsakos vs. Vlasto.
147—Murray vs. Curley.
148—Moran vs. Garnhart.
149—Squyer vs. T. E. Ward & Co.
150—Barrows vs. T. E. Ward & Co.
151—Pope vs. Kelly.
152—Sorzaur vs. Pens.
153—Pilkington vs. Pilkington.
154—Fleming vs. Brown.
155—Alexander vs. Quigley.
156—University Press vs. Williams.
157—Colman vs. Casey.
158—Bischoff Printing Co. vs. Greenbaum.
159—Rachlin vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
160—In re Garvey.
161—Lyddy vs. Hodge.
162—Cahill vs. Cunningham.
163—Solsom vs. Gerard.
164—Simmons vs. L. Bucki & Son Lumber Co.
165—Thompson vs. Thompson.
166—West End Trust & Safe Deposit Co. vs. Johnson.
167—Keen vs. Johnson.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Freedman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—W. Lloyd Smith, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Motions.

1—Wagner vs. Van Dyke.
2—In re East 109th St.
3—In re East 176th St.
4—In re Wilkins Place.
5—In re Orchard St.
6—Gillender vs. Fay.
Demurrers.
711—Eckert vs. Gallier.
718—Walter vs. Platt.
724—Lester vs. Pomeroy.
725—Riley vs. Atwood.
726—Fowler vs. Sawyer Pub. Co.
732—Castner vs. Lockwood.
733—Jones vs. Maas.
650—Doelger vs. McGinnis.
685—Stevens vs. Hein.
Preferred Causes.
6705—Kursheedt vs. Samuel.
6735—Tucker vs. Tucker.
4374—Putnam vs. Frazier.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Cohen, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Stover, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions to be sent from Special Term, Part I. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Day calendar to be called in Part [illegible] Cases will be assigned to the several parts of Special Term for trial.

5097—Hayden vs. Levy.
6057—Levy vs. Passavant.
5405—Morean vs. Rosenstein.
5922—Lippitt vs. Gilmartin.
5434—Manahan vs. Manahan.
6471—Occidental Oil Co. vs. Union Oil Co.
5819—Cumings vs. Tamsen.
6023—Scharmon vs. Foley.
6551—Schaman vs. Schoell.
6583—Spritzer vs. Spritzer.
6559—Foshay vs. Foshay.
6596—Cohen vs. Cohen.
6306—Oelsner vs. Anderson.
6428—Tuthill vs. Sheffield Farms Co.
6482—Farrell vs. Farrell.
6453—Allen vs. Allen.
6500—Person vs. Blumenthal.
5963—Cary vs. Hoffman.
6446—Thompson vs. Thompson.
6469—Daly vs. Barnes.
6484—Hodge vs. N. Y. Lumber Co.
6485—Steyn vs. Schwartz.
6505—Eastman vs. Sayles.
6506—Same vs. Sayles.
6507—Same vs. Sayles.
6525—Begger Student Pleasure Soc. vs. Loewenthal.
6530—Vilten vs. Bonis.
6532—Campbell vs. McGay.
6546—Russell vs. Brown.
6547—Puppe vs. Puppe.
6554—Keen vs. Johnson.
6555—West End Trust & S. D. Co. vs. Johnson.
4654—Taylor vs. Taylor.
672—Riley vs. Cumming.
1211—Gal vs. Renoux.
6545—Maurer vs. Koch.
5479—Prentice vs. Prentice.
5258—Glucose Granite Co. vs. Costello.
6298—Wazeter vs. Turner.

Highest number reached in regular call, 6608.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VII.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McIntyre, Berlinger, and Cowan for the People.

1—Michael Keenan.
2—Lawrence E. Storey.
3—George H. Lincoln.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Part XII. for trial.

Preferred Causes.
12798—Hersfeld vs. Strauss.
15093—De Jora vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
15630—Fuller vs. Edson.
15693—Katz vs. Kreiter.
15697—Low Chow vs. Hin Kong.
15664—Bettenhasser vs. Templars of Liberty.
15688—Hand vs. Gas Engine & Power Co.
15568—Seggerman vs. Sworts.
15365—Green vs. Third Av. R. R. Co.
12727—O'Rourke vs. United Press.
12833—Quinlan vs. Battershall.
16159—Feigel vs. Feigel.
15991—Haskin vs. Murray.
15291—Snow, Church & Co. vs. Patterson.
13182—Mathias vs. Mayer.
13694—Wagner vs. Grunhut.
14735—Bain vs. Union Ry. Co.
15540—Erde vs. Independent Order Ahawas Israel.
15584—Presner vs. Hoagland.
15587—Patterson vs. Hochster.
15611—Hayes vs. Wilkinson.
15624—Bishop vs. Seaman's Bank for Savings.
15636—Kills vs. Brooks.
15661—Brown vs. N. Y. Commercial Steam Laundry Co.
15723—O'Sullivan vs. Schmitt.
15552—Hall vs. Bloch.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be called in Part III. room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts III., IV., V., and VI. for trial.

8467—Dickinson vs. N.Y. Press Co.
8468—Same vs. Morning Journal Assn.
8962—Sullivan vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
7500—Western Nat. Bk. vs. Faber.
9130—Johnson vs. B'way & 7th Av. R. R. Co.
10984—Mirick vs. Hemle.
1151—Reiner vs. Jones.
8326—Reynolds vs. Snaith.
8327—Same vs. same.
4505—McClane vs. Manhattan Ry. Co.
4506—Hamilton vs. same.
9219—Miller vs. Bell.
9233—Reiher vs. Myers.
9234—Atchison vs. Williamson.
9235—Mason vs. Godey Co.
9244—O'Connor vs. Stevenson.
8403—Sugarman vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
9259—Sease vs. Jones.
9306—Thompson vs. Shelley.
9311—Froustel vs. Met. Life Ins. Co.
8956—Bells Asbestos Co. vs. H. W. Johns Co.
7872—Healey vs. Ehret.
5798—Sheboygan Boot & Shoe Co. vs. Frank.
6441—Heidenheimer vs. Heidenheimer. Inquest.
10442—Jacobs vs. Yossette.

Highest number reached in regular call 11650.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Williams, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.—Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:0 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar to be sent from Part VII. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Parts VII., VIII., IX., X., and XI. for trial.

9961—Macklin vs. Mission of the Immaculate Virgin.
10667—Williams vs. White.
9105—Alcorn vs. Morning Journal Assn.
10816—Klebisch vs. Siedler.
6608—MacGuire vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
9189—O'Beirne vs. Cary.
7991—La Forrest vs. Un. Ry. Co.
7992—Same vs. same.
8583—Woll vs. Blandin.
3669—Same vs. Daynes.
8671—Same vs. Vanderhoogt.
8672—Same vs. Stevens.
8673—Same vs. Schloss.
8674—Same vs. Zeller.
8675—Same vs. Emmons.
8676—Same vs. Hendrix.
8677—Same vs. Disselkoen.
8681—Same vs. Finley.
6905—Muller vs. 3d Ave. R. R. Co.
6694—Shine vs. same.
8587—Delaney vs. Potter.
9182—East River Gas Co. vs. Smith.
9184—Smith vs. The Mayor, &c.
9191—Spolm vs. Steuerman.
9204—Lent vs. Hogan.
9205—Androvette vs. same.
9206—Mietz vs. same.
9207—East River Nat. B'k vs. same.
9208—Manhattan Plate Glass Co. vs. same.
9212—Novelty Stamping Co. vs. Brewster.
9213—Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co. vs. same.
8229—Kaiser vs. Weil. Inquest.
3689—Matthews vs. Hannigan.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Laughlin, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—MacLean, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—McAdam, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Chester, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from preferred calendar for trial. Case on.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. 1290—Contested will of Mary Johnson.

Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Ruth H. Wickham, Mary Hobby, Ruby T. Paine, Frank T. Genin, John W. Merritt, William Steinmann.

At 2 P. M.—Emily E. Thompson, Selig Gross, George M. Mellert, Frederick A. Brown.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in Surrogate's Court, Trial Term, ground floor, in County Court House. Contested wills.

1369—Frederick C. Schaefer.
1356—Catharine Wallace.
1375—Margaret Phelan.
1272—Julia Kiernan.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—O'Dwyer, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Held on first floor of Brownstone Building, (Chambers Street.) Motions must be made returnable at 10:30 A. M. Defaults on motions will be taken at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Olcott, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Case on.

597—Harkins vs. Clancy.
455—Flacus vs. Ellis.
552—Ralston vs. Baldwin.
485—Louis vs. Harris.
572—Nicholson vs. Biograph Co.
551—Ralston vs. Ludwig.
283—Oelberman vs. Hochstadter.
457—Foise vs. Ullman.
526—Wolff vs. Galligan.
540—Shipway vs. Murphy.
557—Law vs. Ludwig.
555—Klein vs. Bernheimer.
2065—Sadlier vs. Coogan.
2066—Same vs. Friel.
2067—Same vs. McNiel.
500—Brown vs. Crow.
49—Ablowich vs. Brady.
55—Priser vs. Strauss.
56—Kidney vs. McGrath.
60—Bradley vs. Steinfeld.
85—Frankel vs. Reich.
424—Crane vs. Harvey School Furniture Co.
426—Gruse vs. Horton.
431—Wieler vs. Tamsen.
617—Richards vs. Augevine.
3383—Rottenberg vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
511—Ansorge vs. Schwartz.
3306—Gluck vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
519—Merrill vs. Webber.
513—Dobbie vs. Daly.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Schuchman, J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.)—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1096—Geary vs. Senior.
441—William McShane Mfg. Co. vs. Heilner.
594—Spaulding vs. Reinecke.
452—Corrigan vs. Schell.
782—Hupfel vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
4646—Vancza vs. Standard Oil Co.
248—Goddard vs. Schmohl.
852—Zueca vs. Cohn.
4600½—Carrere vs. Dun.
907—Foster vs. Standard Nat. Bank.
4515½—Staats vs. Hausling.
921—Metzner vs. Koenig.
922—Schwartz vs. Northwestern Life Assn.
991—White-Potter & P. Mfg. Co. vs. Ingersoll.
997—Sussman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
998—Posnansky vs. same.
1067—Brann vs. Morris E. & A. Ex. Co.
1071—Leber vs. Stores.
1073—Sganga vs. Sollinger.
916—Schlessinger vs. Levin.
699—Behrman vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
810—Tilidora vs. 42d St., &c., R. R. Co.
811—Same vs. same.
851—Serge vs. Union Ry. Co.
3276—Sheridan vs. Borschardt.
812—Jackson vs. Van Horne.
590—Haft vs. Donlon.
953—Madison Sq. Light Co. vs. Price.
955—Kaplon vs. Remsbein.
956—Becker vs. Sonn.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Fitzsimons, C. J.—Held in Brownstone Building (Chambers Street.) Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear. Short causes.

4564—Zoccolo vs. Bailey.
4315—Crockett vs. Dempsey.
3713—Pastor vs. Solomon.
4590—Clerihew vs. Standard R. R. Signal Co.
4025—Coleman vs. Fogarty.
2510—Meyer vs. Rugge.
4690—Nichols vs. Simon.
4416—Reidmuller vs. Lynde.
3852—Sherry vs. Bissell.
4082—Swift vs. McNamara.
4299—Forte vs. Copeland.
4400—Same vs. same.
4477—Eastern Brew. Co. vs. Schleifstein.
4217—Bettman vs. April.
4518—Fried vs. Kassel.
4522—Fehn vs. Stein.
[illegible]
4527—Laughlin vs. Bachman.
4718—Mahoney vs. Autenreith.
2162—Wright vs. Edwards.
4729—Ochsenhirt vs. Grunhut.
4626—Ostrander vs. Jacobson Mfg. Co.
4193—Hart vs. Donnelly.
4185—Armour vs. Dietz.
4777—Wilken vs. Hershfield.
4780—Kerby vs. Scharffel.
3348—Bernheimer vs. Purcell.
4158—Riess vs. Loensohn.
4589—Tucker vs. Barry.
4606—Morrette vs. Morrelle.
4704—Weinberg vs. Sprey.
4670—Casey vs. Weinberg.
4796—Doscher vs. Menchen.
4747—Fischer vs. [illegible]
4701—Wright vs. Eden.
4695—Ogden vs. Welchert.
4466—Hamilton vs. Lederer.
4316—Rosenberg vs. Gottlieb.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1105.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Townsend, Le Barbier, and Herman for the People.

1—Edward Doran, Charles H. Sands.
2—John Minor.
3—Thomas Gilmartin.
4—John Reilly.
5—Edward Ryan.
6—Joseph Maneley, alias Henry Moore.
7—Karl Frick.
8—Edward Wehman.
9—William Tilley.
10—Daniel Rooney.
11—Louis Rosenberg.
12—Benjamin Rosenthal.
13—Eugene Rishl.
14—Samuel Doretzky.
15—James Noonan.
16—Stephen Zacsek.
17—Richard Reddington, Joseph Tierney.
18—David Maxwell.
19—Robert Gasan.
20—Loberto Cipolla.
21—Solomon Pitt.
22—Walter A. Reilly.
23—Frank Calhoun.
24—Bernard Rosenstein.
25—Albert Rosenfeld.
26—Martin Kassabran.
27—Edward Corey.
28—Edward B. Corey.
29—Henry Moore, alias Joseph Maneley.
30—William Madigan, Joseph Devine.
31—William Dooley, Timothy Falvey.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Walsh and Hennessy for the People.

1—Henry Oppenheimer.
2—Thomas Trainor.
3—John Fopear.
4—Lena Jeffries.
5—Henry Hechler.
6—John O'Neill.
7—Patrick Connelly.
8—Edward V. Schirmer.
9—John De Baptist.
10—Edward Needman.
11—William O'Brien.
12—Thomas Wilson.
13—Raphael Musolino.
14—Henry Moran.
15—James O'Brien.
16—John Nickerman, William F. O'Connor.
17—Joseph Boulia.
18—George O'Connor.
19—Richard Morris.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys McClelland and Gray for the People.

1—James Kelly.
2—William Korne, George Schmidt.
3—Frederick Dondero.
4—Gustave Munsberg.
5—George Myer.
6—Annie Miller, Mary Hughes.
7—Charles Kuhn.
8—James Brasier, Patrick Watson.
9—Maurice Nevins.
10—John Maceo.
11—Patrick Dolan.
12—Denis O'Rourke.
13—Thomas Morrissey.
14—John E. Brown.
15—Isaac Newman.
16—Louis Mentel.
17—Minnie Brown.
18—William Sommers.
19—Charles S. Pohly.
20—William Mueller.
21—Alberti F. Jammes.
22—Charles K. Duchuess.
23—May Lester.
24—David Docherty.
25—Richard McDonald.
26—Thaddeus B. Eiker.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Blake and McCann for the People.

1—Harry C. Frost.
2—John J. Bahler.
3—William W. Perry.
4—Laura Deschler.
5—Rocco Petereofaccio.
6—Mary Price.
7—Thomas McBride.
8—Gustave Phillips.
9—Peter McAvoy.
10—Max Pollock.
11—Issy Putter.
12—Andrew Palmieri.
13—John Mohr.
14—Louis F. Martens.
15—Joseph Brusak.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Freedman, J.—Thorley vs. Redington—Thomas F. Donnelly.

SUPREME COURT—Nash, J.—Clark vs. Lyons—Charles F. Wells.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The wills of Louis M. Lent, Louis Leganhauser, Sophia Bennet, Catharine E. Huson, Anna Wehrs, Jacob Klein, Rose McLaughlin, William Kammann, George McHugh, Margaret B. Carpenter, John Oakey, Robert Redpath, Mary Watson Clarke, and Ann Coyle.

The real estate of Gilbert L. Carrigan.

The revocation of letters of administrator of Maria Holfferlin.

The accounting of Mary T. Kelly, Stephen L. Henderson, and Ellen McCormick et al.

The estate of Mary O'Neill.

Contested Calendar at 10:30 A. M.—26—Will of Adam Hudson. 20—Accounting of Joseph A. St. John. 25—Will of William Smith. 27—Will of Susan M. Sparling. 10—Will of John H. C. Knobloch. 28—Guardianship of Smith infants. 29—Will of Margaret Reardon.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day calendar—Part I., Gaynor, J.; Part II., Garretson, J.; Part III., Dickey, J.; Part IV., Hirschberg, J.; Part V., Keogh, J.

2241—Hickman vs. Nassau R. R.
3326—Simpson vs. Third Av. R. R.
3327, 3328—McGovern vs. Third Av. R. R.
2514—Enright vs. B'lyn Heights R. R.
2258—Speckman vs. Boehm.
868—Schechtel vs. Third Av. R. R.
3425—Dean vs. Third Av. R. R.
5020—Nolan vs. Nolan et al.
1289—Wolf et al. vs. Pucci.
2301—Bachrach vs. Nassau R. R.
2885—Napier vs. City of Brooklyn.
2151—McPartland vs. McCue.
2598—Trent vs. Central Stamping Co.
3133—Tully vs. Phoenix Paper Co.
3372—Schott vs. Nassau R. R.
3378—Leiser vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
3382—McGough vs. City of Brooklyn.
3383—Gregg vs. City of Brooklyn.
3384—McNeill vs. Standard Oil Co.
3408—McCormick vs. Reiber et al.
1361—Sutherland vs. Union Ry.
3451—Gibney vs. Koesman et al.
3460—Marsh vs. Nassau R. R.
3467—Porter vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
3468—Shepherd vs. B'lyn Heights R. R.
3470—Heyerdahl vs. N. Y. and Cuba Steamship Co.
3480—McDonald vs. Standard Oil Co.
3481—Weeks vs. Nassau R. R.
3491, 3492—Harris vs. Levine.
4996—Rogers vs. Peil et al.
3902, 3906—Gerber vs. Bill.
3171, 3220—Keating vs. Prudential Ins. Co.
3507—Cox vs. Fleer.
3516—Partridge vs. Taggart's Paper Co.
3515—Keeler vs. Wiesner.
3518—Kalfrou vs. Tucker.
3525—Rowe vs. Nassau R. R. Co.
3529—Paulsen vs. Nat. Bank of Commerce.
3530—Logan et al. vs. Lanzer et al.
3550—Mahon vs. Butler.
3559—Brown vs. Nassau R. R.
3561—Hall vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
3574—Goeller vs. Fatman.
3575—Knutzen vs. White.
3584—Pilewcki vs. Long Island R. R.
3586—Smith vs. Tassell et al.
3597—Dauer vs. Nassau R. R.
3596½—Arens vs. Buhre.
3608—Brown vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
1260—Watts vs. City of Brooklyn.
3636—Schlifstin vs. Fish.
3639—Wahl vs. B'klyn, Queens Co. and Sub. R. R.
3649—Monchik vs. Nassau R. R.
3655—Jensen vs. Nassau R. R.
3666—Maratto vs. B'klyn, Queens Co. and Sub. R. R.
3682—Murray vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3684—Ehlers vs. Brady.
3691—Meyer vs. B'klyn Heights R. R.
3698—Van Rooyan vs. Fifth Av. Auction Rooms.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be held for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the call.

1805—McGarry vs. Nassau R. R.
4779—Young vs. Katz.
2599—Anderson vs. Ramsay et al.
2887—Purcell vs. Platt, as Prest., &c.
3113—Maurer vs. N. Y. & B. Bridge.
2417—Hughes vs. Potts et al.
2812—Martin vs. Liebman Co.
2907—Swartze vs. Abell.
3183—Boughan vs. Press Publishing Company.
2743—Regna vs. Mutual Reserve Fund.
2809—Eppig vs. Westcott Express Co.
2832—Persch vs. Long Island Wood Co.
1957—O'Reilly vs. B. H. R. R.
2096—Downs vs. Elmira Bridge Co.
2949—Fehrs vs. B'klyn Elevated R. R. Co.
3675—Colyer et al. vs. Furbush.
3702—Cassidy vs. Davis.
3706—Parascondola vs. Nassau R. R.
3707—Hamilton vs. Waldron.
3708—Deuef vs. Jordan.
3709—Fields vs. Haff.
3713—Hughes vs. Metropolitan St. R. R.
3720—Daniels vs. Birdseye.
3732—Goldberg vs. Day Light Gas Lamp Co.
3739—Ryan vs. Schauts et al.
3751—Dick vs. Schoening.
3755, 3760—Carroll vs. Brown.
3763—Grout vs. Doody et al.
3764—Liesche vs. Nassau R. R.
3768—Lau vs. Eastern Brewing Co.
3774—Carroll vs. Brown.
3784—Spellman vs. Bloch.
3788—Chant vs. Smith.
3798—Norman vs. Nassau R. R.
3799—Voorhies vs. Hart.
3802—Baron vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway R. R.
3806—Gordon vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
3810—Steinbuhler vs. Nassau R. R.
3811—Henderson vs. Nassau R. R.
3818—Laudaner vs. Ladonet.
3826—Boocock vs. Lipsius Brewing Co.
3828—McKenna vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R.
3830—Hanna vs. Brooklyn and Brighton Beach R. R.
3835—Banquet vs. Ellender.
3841—Skold vs. Elixt.

Highest number reached on regular call, 3841.

COUNTY COURT—Aspinall, J. Civil calendar.

534—Nathaniel Lott vs. Nassau Elec. R. R.
261—Eliz. Hawkins vs. Thomas Branagan.
528—Jens Jenson vs. Einar Myrrhold.
554—A. Lakeland vs. John White.

Queens County Court Calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Queens County—Trial Term—Maddox, J.—Opens at 9:30 A. M. Held in St. Mary's Lyceum, 115 and 117 Fifth Street, Long Island City.

99—Johnson vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.
93—Peabody vs. Piza.
94—Same vs. same.
96—Payne vs. Newman.
100—Sweeny vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
101—Lunney vs. L. I. R. R.
106—Weeks vs. Bouker.
110—Peabody vs. Satterlee.
111—Wendel vs. Wolff.
112—Piehl vs. Brooklyn and Queens Co. R. R.
114—Levy vs. Bennett.
121—Spencer vs. Rupert.
121A—Williamson vs. Seely.
121B—Hewitt vs. Ehret.
122—Hickey vs. Hartigan.
131—Crocker Fertilizer & Chemical Co. vs. Wells.
132—Same vs. Newbold.
134—Wiseman vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
135—Nye vs. Citizens' Lighting Co.

The following causes, being on the calendar for the first time, will be passed for the day if answered ready.

136—Anderson vs. 3d Av. R. R. Co.
138—Le Strange vs. Le Strange.
140—Herrmann vs. Brooklyn Heights R. R. Co.
141—Banta vs. Man.
142—Caffrey vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R. Co.
144½—Walker vs. Lumley.

Woman Dies Aged 105 Years.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y., April 10.—Mrs. Rebecca Van Zandt died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Asa Timmerman, in this place, this morning at the age of one hundred and five years. Records in the possession of the family show she was born in Albany in May, 1793. She retained her faculties in a remarkable degree. Last Summer she visited Albany, making the journey alone, and was presented to Gov. Black.

New Hampshire Student Drowns.

DURHAM, N. H., April 10.—R. C. Butterfield, a student in the New Hampshire Agricultural College, class of '98, was drowned in Oyster River this afternoon while [illegible]

N THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise specified:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, public auction sale, [illegible] West Fifty-fourth Street, running through to 444 West Fifty-fifth Street, 200 feet east of Tenth Avenue, 25 by 200.10, three-story frame building, with store, and stable at rear on Fifty-fourth Street; frame stable and sheds on Fifty-fifth Street.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., Sheriff's sale, on Park Avenue, east side, 51.1 feet south of Eighty-first Street, 53.3 by 100, five-story brick flat, all title and interest of Henry Wagener on Feb. 8, 1898.

By Thompson & Pryor, foreclosure sale, Donald McLean, referee, Madison, or Belmont, Avenue, west side, 208 feet north of King's Bridge Road, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $2,966.

On the premises, at 12:30 P. M., by Harry V. Morgan, referee, Delancey Place, east side, 112 feet north of Morris Park Avenue, 25 by 90, vacant. Due on judgment, $296.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,
10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

APARTMENTS TO LET—FURNISHED.

THE CLEVELAND,
126-130 EAST 24TH ST.

Apartments to rent, furnished or unfurnished, from May 1st. In excellent order; hardwood floors. All rooms light, and open to outside air. Shown 10 to 3. OWNER, Resident.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

SEVENTH AVE. DRIVEWAY.

West side, from 136th to 137th Sts.; seven large light rooms, beautifully decorated, containing all modern improvements; location unsurpassed; rent, $32.50, $40, and up. Apply on premises, or POTTER & BRO., Owners, 128 Broadway.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.

FURNITURE OF HOUSES AND FLATS, CARpets, stocks merchandise, bought for cash. SCHWAB, 234 East 10th St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SINGER, ISABELLE BLANCHE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISABELLE BLANCHE SINGER, Duchesse Decazes et de Glucksbierg, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Coudert Brothers, his attorneys, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of July next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of December, 1897. HENRY CACHARD, Executor.
COUDERT BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executor, 100 Broadway, New York City. d18-1aw6mM

PRYIBIL, PAUL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PAUL PRYIBIL, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business of the estate, at the offices of Deyo, Duer & Bauerdorf, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 3d day of January, 1898. ALBERT PRYIBIL, WILLIAM HOFFMANN, PHILIP HOFFMANN, Executors. DEYO, DUER & BAUERDORF, Attorneys for Executors, No. 115 Broadway, N. Y. City. ja3-1aw6mM

RAINFORTH, RICHARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD RAINFORTH, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of May, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of November, 1897. ALBERT ARNS, ROBERT LITTLE, Executors. WAHLE & STONE, Attorneys for Executors, 280 B'way, New York City. n22-1awBtilmy28

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —Trial desired in New York County.—GRACE C. CUDLIPP, plaintiff, against WILLIAM C. CUDLIPP, Edward A. Cudlipp, all creditors, if any there be, of Harriet L. Cudlipp, deceased, late of Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey, the names of such creditors, if any there be, being unknown to this plaintiff, and the next of kin, legatees, executors, administrators, and assigns, if any there be, of such creditors, the names of such persons, if any there be, being unknown to this plaintiff, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, February 28, 1898. WILLIAM R. PAGE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 257 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To Edward A. Cudlipp, all creditors, if any there be, of Harriet L. Cudlipp, deceased, late of Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey, the names of such creditors, if any there be, being unknown to this plaintiff, and the next of kin, legatees, executors, administrators, and assigns, if any there be, of such creditors, the names of such persons, if any there be, being unknown to this plaintiff, the above-named defendants:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the fourth day of March, 1898, and filed with the amended complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, on said day, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York.
WILLIAM R. PAGE, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and Post Office address, No. 257 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y. mh7-1aw6wM

SUPREME COURT.—New York County.—HARLAN P. HUBBARD, plaintiff, against CLARK W. BRYAN COMPANY, defendant.—Trial desired in New York County.—Summons, with notice.

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Feby. 3, 1898.
EDWARDS & BRYAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, No. 31 Nassau St., New York City.

Notice.—Take notice, that upon your default to appear or answer the above summons, judgment will be taken against you for the sum of five hundred and four 14-100 dollars, ($504 14-100,) with interest from: On $100, from Jan. 17, 1897; on $100, from Dec. 17, 1897; on $50, from Dec. 20, 1897; on $85.98, from Dec. 19, 1897; on $37.50, from Jan. 23, 1898; on $37.50, from Dec. 23, 1897; on $50.92, from Dec. 25, 1897; on $50, from Jan. 17, 1898; on $35.80, from Nov. 19, 1897, and with costs of this action. EDWARDS & BRYAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

To Clark W. Bryan Co.:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Roger A. Pryor, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 4th day of March, 1898, and on the fifth day of March, 1898, filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York at the County Court House in the City of New York, in said State.—Dated, March 5th, 1898.
EDWARDS & BRYAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, New York City.
mh7-1aw7wM

J. LINCKS & COMPANY.—The people of the State of New York, to all persons interested in the estate assigned by John Lincks and Louis Lincks, composing the firm of J. LINCKS & COMPANY, to William Muth, for the benefit of creditors, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Supreme Court, New York County, at a Special Term, Part I, thereof, in the County Court House, in the Borough Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of April, 1898, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of William Muth, as assignee of above-named John Lincks and Louis Lincks, composing the firm of J. Lincks & Company, insolvent debtors, should not be had, and if no cause be shown, then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto caused the seal of the said Supreme Court to be hereunto [L. S.] affixed. Witness, Hon. Charles H. Van Brunt, Presiding Justice of the said Supreme Court, this 25th day of February, 1898.
WILLIAM SOHMER, Clerk.
GEORGE W. VAN SLYCK, Att'y for Assignee, 120 Broadway, New York City.
[illegible]-1aw7wM&ap.14.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, New York County, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN F. ROGERS, lately doing business in the City of New York, under the firm name of J. F. Rogers & Co., to present the same, with the vouchers thereof duly verified, to the subscriber, J. Austin Fagan, who has been duly appointed assignee of said John F. Rogers, for the benefit of his creditors, at his office, No. 42 Cortlandt Street, in the City of New York, on or before the [illegible] day of May, 1898.—Dated New York, fifth [illegible] March, 1898. J. AUSTIN FAGAN, Assignee. [illegible] T. BARLOW, Attorney of Assignee, [illegible] N. Y. City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New York.—THE BANK FOR SAVINGS IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, plaintiff, against HARRIET DOTY individually, Harriet Doty and J. Edward Carroll as administrators of the goods, chattels and credits which were of Calista Doty, deceased, Orson Doty, Sumner Doty, and all persons or owners unknown having or claiming or who may claim to have an interest in or general or specific lien upon the premises described in the complaint in this action by, through, or under the said Orson Doty, such unknown persons being herein generally described and being intended to be included in the following designations, viz.: the wife, widow, descendants, heirs-at-law, administrators, devisees, executors, grantees, lienors, assignees, or next of kin, if any of the said Orson Doty or of any person or persons deriving any interest or lien in or title to the said premises by, through, or from him and their respective wives, widows, husbands, and widowers, if any, and all persons or owners unknown having or claiming or who may claim to have an interest in or general or specific lien upon the premises described in the complaint in this action, by, through, or under the said Sumner Doty, such unknown persons being herein generally described and being intended to be included in the following designations, viz.: the wife, widow, descendants, heirs-at-law, administrators, devisees, executors, grantees, lienors, assignees, or next of kin, if any, of the said Sumner Doty, or of any person or persons deriving any interest or lien in or title to the said premises by, through, or from him, and their respective wives, widows, husbands, and widowers, if any, and the Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, defendants.—Summons.—Trial desired in the County of New York.

To the above-named defendants—You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint. —Dated New York, February 17th, 1898.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Post Office address and office, No. 40 Wall Street, New York City, U. S. A.

To the defendants Orson Doty, Sumner Doty, and all persons or owners unknown having or claiming or who may claim to have an interest in or general or specific lien upon the premises described in the complaint in this action by, through or under the said Orson Doty, such unknown persons being herein generally described and being intended to be included in the following designations, viz.: the wife, widow, descendants, heirs-at-law, administrators, devisees, executors, grantees, lienors, assignees, or next of kin, if any, of the said Orson Doty or of any person or persons deriving any interest or lien in or title to the said premises by, through, or from him and their respective wives, widows, husbands, and widowers, if any, and all persons or owners unknown having or claiming or who may claim to have an interest in or general or specific lien upon the premises described in the complaint in this action by, through, or under the said Sumner Doty, such unknown persons being herein generally described and being intended to be included in the following designations, viz.: the wife, widow, descendants, heirs-at-law, administrators, devisees, executors, grantees, lienors, assignees, or next of kin, if any, of the said Sumner Doty, or of any person or persons deriving any interest or lien in or title to the said premises by, through, or from him and their respective wives, widows, husbands, and widowers, if any.

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of March, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan and County of New York.—Dated New York, March 18th, 1898.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
Office and Post Office address, 40 Wall Street, New York City, U. S. A.
mh21-1aw6wM

SUPREME COURT.—Trial desired in New York County.—ISAAC N. MERRITT, plaintiff, against EDWARD HENDERSON FOGARTY, Eliza Fogarty, Mary Ann Delalle, Vincent Delalle, Almira H. Merritt as administratrix, with the will annexed of Alfred Fogarty, deceased; George Edward Fogarty, Hester Fogarty, Martha Sophia Fogarty, William James Fogarty, Mary Ann Frederica Fogarty, Lillian Fogarty, Alfred Fogarty, Frederick Fogarty, the People of the State of New York, Daniel F. Mahony, the City of New York, John Doe, Mary Roe, (the names "John Doe" and "Mary Roe" being fictitious, their real names being unknown to the plaintiff,) and all persons unknown having or claiming an interest in the premises described in the complaint; such unknown persons or owners being herein described as the heirs at law, devisees, grantees, assignees or next of kin of said Alfred Fogarty, deceased, and their respective husbands and wives, and executors and administrators, if any, all of whom and whose names, except as herein stated, are unknown to the plaintiff William I. Airy, defendants. Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty (20) days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, March 17th, 1898.
J. BALDWIN HANDS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

To the defendants Edward Henderson Fogarty, Eliza Fogarty, Mary Ann Delalle, Vincent Delalle, George Edward Fogarty, Hester Fogarty, Martha Sophia Fogarty, William James Fogarty, Mary Ann Frederica Fogarty, Lillian Fogarty, Alfred Fogarty, Frederick Fogarty, John Doe, Mary Roe, the names "John Doe" and "Mary Roe" being fictitious, their real names being unknown to the plaintiff, and all persons unknown having or claiming an interest in the premises described in the complaint; such unknown persons or owners being herein described as the heirs at law, devisees, grantees, assignees, or next of kin of said Alfred Fogarty, deceased, and their respective husbands and wives and executors and administrators, if any, all of whom and whose names, except as herein stated, are unknown to the plaintiff, and Mary Ann Keags and Arthur F. Maffett, the foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Henry Bischoff, Jr., a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 18th day of March, 1898, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan.—Dated New York, March 21st, 1898.
J. BALDWIN HANDS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, 18 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, U. S. A. m21-1aw6wM

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —In the matter of the application of JOHN P. O'BRIEN, as receiver of the Pierce Artesian and Oil Well Supply Company for leave to account and be discharged and to pay a final dividend.

Please take notice that a full and accurate account of all the proceedings of JOHN P. O'BRIEN, as receiver of the above-named corporation, under oath, will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at a Special Term thereof, Part I., to be held at the County Court House in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, upon the 25th day of April, 1898, at 10:30 A. M., or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, and a motion will then and there be made that the same be allowed and be decreed to be final and conclusive upon all the creditors of said corporation and upon all the persons who may have claims against it upon any open or subsisting engagement, and upon all the stockholders of such corporation, or that a referee be appointed to take and state said account, and that the said receiver be authorized to pay a final dividend, and upon proof of the payment thereof that he be discharged and his bond vacated, and for such other or further relief as to the court may seem proper.
New York, March 31st, 1898.
DURNIN & YATES, Attorneys for the Receiver, No. 31 Nassau Street, New York City.
ap4-1aw3wM

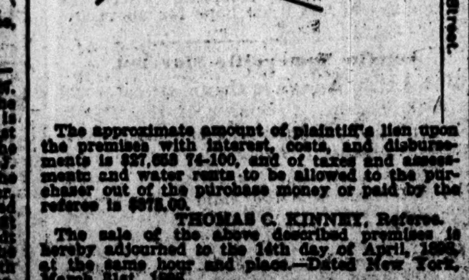
REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New York.—GEORGE H. BYRD, plaintiff, against SAMUEL W. B. SMITH and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 9th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 31st day of March, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Thompson & Pryor, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Downing Street, distant one hundred and fifty-four feet (154 ft.) one and three-quarter inches (1¾ ins.) westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Downing Street with the westerly side of Bedford Street; running thence southerly and parallel with Bedford Street, ninety-eight feet ten inches, (98 ft. 10 ins.;) thence westerly twenty-eight feet nine and one-half inches, (28 ft. 9½ ins.;) thence northerly and parallel with Bedford Street, ninety-one feet one inch (91 ft. 1 in.) to the southerly side of Downing Street, and thence easterly along the same, twenty-seven feet ten and one-quarter inches (27 ft. 10¼ ins.) to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less. The westerly wall of said premises being a party wall.—Dated New York, March 9, 1898.
THOMAS C. KINNEY, Referee.
HARRISON & BYRD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 59 Wall Street, New York.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale, and the street number is 44 Downing Street:



The approximate amount of plaintiff's lien upon the premises with interest, costs, and disbursements is $27,658 74-100, and of taxes and assessments and water rents to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $378.00.
THOMAS C. KINNEY, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to the 14th day of April, 1898, at the same hour and place.—Dated New York, March 31st, 1898.
THOMAS C. KINNEY, Referee.
HARRISON & BYRD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 59 Wall Street, New York.

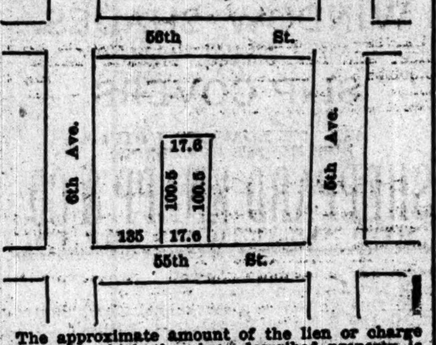
REFEREES' NOTICES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—The WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, plaintiff, against MARY A. BECKEL and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action and bearing date the 29th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on Tuesday, the 26th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, by John N. Golding, auctioneer, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the dwelling house thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Nineteenth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the northerly side of Fifty-fifth Street, distant one hundred and thirty-five feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Sixth Avenue with the northerly line of Fifty-fifth Street, thence running northerly, parallel with Sixth Avenue, and partly through a party wall, one hundred feet five inches; thence easterly, parallel with Fifty-fifth Street, seventeen feet six inches; thence southerly, again parallel with Sixth Avenue, and partly through another party wall, one hundred feet five inches to the northerly line of Fifty-fifth Street, and thence westerly, along the said northerly line of Fifty-fifth Street, seventeen feet six inches to the point or place of beginning. Being now known by the street number 69 West 55th Street.

Dated New York, April 2d, 1898.
ROBERT MAZET, Referee.
FOSTER & THOMSON, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 59 Wall Street, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



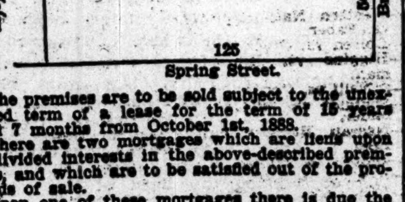
The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, including costs and allowance and excepting referee's fees and expenses of sale, is $17,065 75-100, with interest thereon from March 29th, 1898. The approximate amount of taxes now liens on said property is as follows: Taxes for 1897, $336.00 and interest thereon.

Dated New York, April 2d, 1898.
ROBERT MAZET, Referee.
ap4-2aw3wM&F&ap25

SUPREME COURT.—County of New York.—NATHALIE E. BAYLIES, plaintiff, against SCHUYLER VAN CORTLANDT HAMILTON and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action, and bearing date the 11th day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction by John N. Golding, auctioneer, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 12th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, the premises in said judgment mentioned and therein described as follows:

All those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the City, County, and State of New York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Broadway with the northerly line of Spring Street, and running thence westerly along the northerly line of Spring Street one hundred and twenty-five feet; thence northerly and parallel, or nearly so, with the westerly line of Broadway, seventy-five feet; thence easterly and parallel, or nearly so, with Spring Street twenty-five feet; thence southerly, parallel, or nearly so, with the westerly line of Broadway twenty-five feet; thence easterly parallel, or nearly so, with the northerly line of Spring Street one hundred feet to the westerly line of Broadway, and thence southerly along the same fifty feet to the point or place of beginning, and the appurtenances, be the said distances and dimensions more or less, with the buildings thereon erected.—Dated New York, March 15, 1898.
HAMILTON ODELL, Referee.
CARTER & LEDYARD, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 54 Wall Street, New York City.



The premises are to be sold subject to the unexpired term of a lease for the term of 15 years and 7 months from October 1st, 1888.

There are two mortgages which are liens upon undivided interests in the above-described premises, and which are to be satisfied out of the proceeds of sale.

Upon one of these mortgages there is due the sum of ten thousand dollars and accrued interest from November 3d, 1897, at the rate of five per centum per annum.

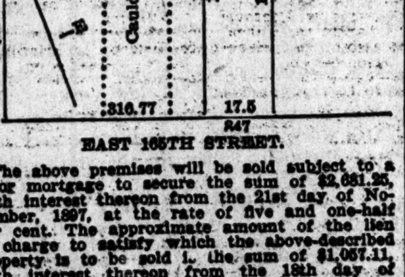
Upon the other of these mortgages there is due the sum of fifty thousand dollars and accrued interest from November 1st, 1897, at the rate of five per centum per annum.

There are unpaid taxes on a portion of said property as follows: For the year 1896, $4,280, and for the year 1897, $4,410, with interest on each of said sums. The premises will be sold free from the lien of these taxes.
HAMILTON ODELL, Referee.
mh21-2aw3wM&Th&ap11

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—JOHN H. CROMWELL, Adelaide B. Cromwell, and Miriam H. Cromwell, as executors of the last will and testament of JOHN CROMWELL, deceased, plaintiffs, against WILLIAM H. VAN COTT, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 21st day of March, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on Wednesday, the 20th day of April, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Thompson & Pryor, Auctioneers, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, lying, being and situate in the 23d Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side or line of East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, distant three hundred and sixteen and seventy-seven one hundredths feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly side or line of east One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street with the easterly side or line of Boston Avenue as widened, or three hundred and twenty-five feet from said corner before the widening of said Boston Avenue; thence running northerly and at right angles with said East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, partly through a party wall, one hundred feet; thence easterly and parallel with said East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, seventeen and five-tenths feet; thence southerly and at right angles with said East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street partly through a party wall, one hundred feet to the said northerly side or line of East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street; and thence westerly, along said northerly side or line of East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, seventeen and five-tenths feet, to the point or place of beginning. Being the westerly half of the premises conveyed to Maria L. Van Cott by James H. Moeran, referee, by deed, bearing date the 22d day of November, 1878, and recorded in the office of the Register of Westchester County, in Liber 360, Page 190.—Dated New York, March 24th, 1898.
RICHARD W. FREEDMAN, Referee.
JOHN H. CROMWELL, Attorney for Plaintiffs, No. 247 West 125th Street, N. Y. City.



EAST 165TH STREET.

The above premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage to secure the sum of $2,681.25, with interest thereon from the 21st day of November, 1897, at the rate of five and one-half per cent. The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is the sum of $1,057.11, with interest thereon from the 18th day of March, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to the sum of $117.37, with interest from the 21st day of March, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is the sum of $479.57, and interest.—Dated New York, March 24th, 1898.
RICHARD W. FREEDMAN, Referee.
mh23-2aw3wM&Th&ap20.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER MADE BY Hon. Roger A. Pryor, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, for the City and County of New York, dated March 26th, 1898, notice is hereby given to all creditors and persons having claims against CHARLES G. WORRELL and EDWARD C. BEST, composing the firm of Worrell & Best, lately doing business at No. 2,067 Third Avenue, in the City and County of New York, that they are required to present their claims, with the vouchers therefor, duly verified, to the subscriber, the duly appointed assignee of said Charles G. Worrell and Edward C. Best, composing the firm of Worrell & Best, at his place of transacting business, No. 132 Nassau Street, in the City, County, and State of New York, on or before the 15th day of June, 1898.—Dated New York, March 28th, 1898. JOHN A. FITZPATRICK, Assignee. JAMES A. MacELHINNY, Attorney for Assignee, No. 132 Nassau Street, New York City. [illegible]

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT A LARGE front room, dining room, closets, and adjacent bath to two gentlemen; house near 93d St. "L" station and Central Park. Address E. S., Box 191 Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Offices. Charges same as at Publication Office.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—As chambermaid; thoroughly competent; good seamstress; willing and obliging; excellent references. A. F., 110 East 27th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; eight years' city reference. 123 East 28th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Thoroughly experienced; German. J. H., Box 360, 1,269 Broadway.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as excellent cook; do plain washing; private family; no objection to country; best city reference. Call, Monday, 449 West 43d St. Ring Arrowsmith's bell.

COOK.—Protestant; understands fancy and plain dishes; excellent references; city or country. Call at store, 752 6th Av., 43d St., Jane.

COOK.—By reliable woman as thorough cook; understands all kinds of cooking; good references. Garrett, 885 8th Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent woman to work by the day, week, or month; first-class laundress; good reference. Mary Allen, 128 West 50th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By Scotch Protestant; first-class laundress; private family; good city reference. 228 West 27th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By an American woman as competent nurse for children; short distance in the country no objection; reference. A. F., 382 6th St., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—By a respectable middle-aged woman as infant's nurse; can take entire charge from birth and bring up on bottle; excellent reference; no cards. 220 East 39th St.

NURSE.—By young French girl as nurse to children; one year's reference. Care of Mrs. Dupreis, 318 East 13th St.

NURSE.—By thoroughly competent child's nurse; three years' best city references. May, Box 362, 1,269 Broadway.

Miscellaneous.

OFFICE WORKER.—Good penman; not afraid of long hours. Penman, 25 East 14th St.

STENOGRAPHER and TYPEWRITER.—Used to all kinds of office work. Ability, 25 East 14th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Lady going abroad would like to find situation for her English butler, whom she can thoroughly recommend; $50. Butler, Box 308, 1,269 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a neat, sober, competent man servant; excellent valet; willing to be useful, industrious, and reliable; can be seen for three days. James, Box 51, 1,242 Broadway.

BUTLER.—By a first-class butler; English; best personal reference; leaving present employer on account of his going to Europe. Williams, 201 West 82d St.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By a competent French chef in hotel, club, or restaurant; best references. H. A. M., 950 6th Av.

CHEF.—By experienced French chef; private family; best references from New York leading families. H. A. M., 950 6th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By single young man as coachman; best references; last and former employer can be seen. J. D., 127 West 55th St.

COACHMAN.—First-class; reference from three of the best families in New York; leaving on account of death. Hay, 43 East 50th St.

COACHMAN.—English; 10 years' reference. Apply at present employer's office, 41 Wall St., top floor.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Single; a gentleman wishes to recommend an experienced and responsible gardener; thoroughly understands flowers and vegetables; can take entire charge of gentleman's place. W. M., Box 195 Times Office.

GARDENER.—First-class; aged 33; single; capable of taking charge of gentleman's place; 15 years' best references. A. D., Box 197 Times Office.

Valets.

VALET.—French; speaking, corresponding in French, German; best European and American references; will accompany tourist to Europe. 822 6th Av., Ergen's hair store.

Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER.—By experienced stenographer; accurate; office assistant; highest references; also, typewriting done at home. Backer, 351 West 31st St.

THE TRADES.

PAINTER.—To do painting, decorating, paper hanging, &c.; owners, agents, private, &c.; best city references; first-class work; reasonable; paper hanging, 25 cents a roll; easy terms. Jacoby, 1,334 3d Av.; telephone 393-79th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

KING, SALLY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SALLY KING, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Lardner, Loughran & Smyth, No. 115 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of February, 1898. THOMAS McCASLAND, Administrator. LARDNER, LOUGHRAN & SMYTH, Att'ys for administrator, 115 Broadway, N. Y. f14-1aw6mM

LEAVITT, DAVID.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID LEAVITT, late of the City of Dresden, Saxony, Germany, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 44 and 46 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, N. Y., on or before the 30th day of September, 1898.—Dated New York, March 14th, 1898. SHELDON LEAVITT, GEORGE C. KOBBE, Executors. JOHN E. ROOSEVELT, Attorney for Executors, 44 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, N. Y. City. mh14-1aw6mM

MARTIN, MARY J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY J. MARTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Man & Protheroe, No. 56 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of January, 1898. KATHARINE T. MARTIN and ALRICK H. MAN, Executors. MAN & PROTHEROE, Attorneys for Executors, 56 Wall Street, New York City. ja10-1aw6mM

MARTIN, MICHAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL MARTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Booraem, Hamilton & Beckett, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of April, 1898. FRANCIS MARTIN, Administrator. BOORAEM, HAMILTON & BECKETT, Att'ys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. ap11-1aw6wM

McKEAN, WILLIAM CHAMBERS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CHAMBERS McKEAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Francis Jordan, No. 13 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-second day of September next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of March, 1898. CHARLES WHITEHEAD, GEORGE E. DIMOCK, Executors. FRANCIS JORDAN, Attorney for Executors, No. 13 Wall Street, New York City, New York. mh14-1aw6mM

NEW, JACOB.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB NEW, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, the office of Mulqueen & Mulqueen, No. 253 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August, 1898.—Dated New York, January 29th, 1898. ESTHER NEW, EDWARD A. NEW, EMANUEL MANSBACH, Executors. MULQUEEN & MULQUEEN, Attorneys for Executors, 253 Broadway, New York City. ja31-1aw6mM

PONS, JEAN FERNAND AUGUSTE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JEAN FERNAND AUGUSTE PONS, otherwise known as F. PONS, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of October, 1897. PAUL FULLER, Ancillary Administrator, with the will annexed. DANIEL J. HOLDEN, Attorney for Ancillary Administrator c. t. a., 100 Broadway, New York City. o25-1aw6mM

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.

The public is hereby warned against negotiating any of the following promissory notes, which have been lost or stolen, and the payment thereof has been stopped:

Promissory note of John Hand & Sons, to their own order, dated October 15th, 1897, payable six months after date for $7,000.25.

Promissory note of Bloomsburg Silk Mills to its order, dated December 15th, 1897, payable four months after date, for $3,808.33.

Promissory note of Bloomsburg Silk Mills, to its order, dated December 18th, 1897, payable four months after date, for $1,789.25.

Promissory note of Gallant Brothers, to their own order, dated October 18th, 1897, payable six months after date, for $5,404.83.

In the event of any of these notes being offered for negotiation or collection, the owners, E. Gerli & Co., 52 Greene St., beg to be informed thereof without delay, and in the event of being found, the finder is requested to surrender them to

E. GERLI & CO.,
52 Greene Street.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Somerset Inn

& EIGHT COTTAGES, BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open April 30 to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Open for inspection now. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND.—FURNISHED cottages, for the season, from $300 to $6,000. Write for lists for Newport and Jamestown, to A. O'D. TAYLOR, Real Estate Agent, 124 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.

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SURROGATE NOTICES.

BAIRD, CLARA ESTELLE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CLARA ESTELLE BAIRD, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Thomas Allison, No. 59 Liberty Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 25th day of March, 1898. JAMES BAIRD, Administrator. THOMAS ALLISON, Attorney for Administrator, No. 59 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. mh28-1aw6mM

DICKINSON, BENJAMIN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BENJAMIN DICKINSON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of George W. Galinger, her attorney, No. 7 Beekman Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 11th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of October, 1897. SARAH DICKINSON, Administratrix. GEORGE W. GALINGER, Att'y for Administratrix, No. 7 Beekman St., N. Y. City. o11-1aw6mM

KAISER, JOHANNA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHANNA KAISER, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of John E. Brodsky, Nos. 49 and 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New York, the 18th day of November, 1897. THEODORE SATTLER, GILBERT T. REEDER, Executors. JOHN E. BRODSKY, Atty. for Executors, 49 and 51 Chambers Street, New York City. n22-1aw6mM

KEARNY, EDWARD.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD KEARNY, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 45 W. 36th Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of July, 1898, next.—Dated New York, the 23d day of December, 1897.
ROBERT WATTS,
GEORGE H. KEARNY,
Executors.
KELLOGG, ROSE & SMITH, Attorneys for Executors, 120 Broadway, N. Y. City.
d27-1aw6mM

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Britannic, Apr. 13, Noon | Britannic, May 11, Noon
Majestic, Apr. 20, Noon | Majestic, May 18, Noon
Germanic, Apr. 27, Noon | Germanic, May 25, Noon
Teutonic, May 4, Noon | Teutonic, June 1, Noon

The new WHITE STAR LINE Cargo and Live-stock Twin Screw steamer "CYMRIC," 12,552 tons, having very superior accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, will sail from New York Tuesday, May 17, June 21, and Wednesday, July 27, according to tide, from Pier 38 N. R. No Second Cabin or Steerage.—Rate $60 and upward.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE,
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.
Etruria, Apr. 16, 10 AM | Lucania, May 7, 2 PM
Campania, Apr. 23, 8AM | Servia, May 10, 10 AM
Umbria, Apr. 30, 10 AM | Etruria, May 14, 10 AM
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
FOR ROTTERDAM AND AMSTERDAM,
VIA BOULOGNE-SUR-MER.
S. S. OBDAM........Saturday, April 16, 10 A. M.
S. S. AMSTERDAM.......Sat., April 23, 10 A. M.
Moderate prices, great comfort, superior accommodations. Apply for handbook and terms to Gen. Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, New York.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS.
NEW YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY.
Sailing from Pier 39 N.R., foot of West Houston St.
MINNEWASKA................................April 16
For freight and passage apply to
NEW YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Washington Building, 1 Broadway, New York.

Direct LONDON Service.
Wilsons & Furness-Leyland Line, Ld.
Boadicea..........April 9 | Winifreda..........April 23
Alexandra..........April 16 | Victoria..........May 7
New 10,600-ton modern steamers. Superior accommodation for saloon passengers. Elegant music. Smoking and dining saloons.
SANDERSON & SON, Agents, 29 Broadway.

EUROPE HOLY LAND, ROUND THE WORLD, Monthly Excursions to Europe, etc. Gazette and programmes free.
F. C. Clark, 111 Broadway, N. Y.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
From San Francisco to Shanghai, Yokohama, Hongkong:
CITY RIO JANEIRO, via Honolulu........April 30
GAELIC, via Honolulu..........May 10, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu, May 19, 1 P. M.
DORIC, via Honolulu..........May 28, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu..........June 8, 1 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.
ALL FLORIDA POINTS, the South and Southwest. The only Steamer Line to Charleston, S. C., and Jacksonville, Florida, Without Change.
Superb Passenger Accommodations.
Seminole, Tues., Apr. 12 | Algonquin, Tues., Apr. 19
Comanche, Fri., Apr. 15 | *Seminole, Thurs., Ap. 21
*Jacksonville direct.
From Pier 29 East River, (foot Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
Descriptive literature free upon application.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
5 Bowling Green, N. Y.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast. F. & P. Line via Jacksonville.
Great S. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston.
T. G. EGER, General Agent, 375 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY TO NORFOLK.
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BREMEN.
Kaiser Wilhelm d. Grosse, Tues., Apr. 12, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Apr. 19, 10 AM | Kai. W. d. G. May 10, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Apr. 26, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., May 17, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., May 3, 10 AM | K. Fdrich, May 24, 9 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Saale, Sat., Apr. 16, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., May 3, 10 AM
TWIN SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
H. H. Meier..........Thurs., April 21, Noon
Koenigen Luise..........Thurs., April 28, Noon
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Aller....Apl. 16, 10 AM | Fulda....May 7, 10 AM
Werra....Apl. 23, 10 AM | Ems....May 14, 10 AM
Kai. W. II..Apr. 30, 10 AM | Aller....May 21, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 BOWLING GREEN.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE
DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG
F. Bismarck, Ap. 28, 9 AM | A. Victoria, May 26, 9 AM
Columbia, May 12, 9 AM | F. Bismarck, June 2, 9 AM
Normannia, May 19, 9 AM | Columbia, June 9, 9 AM
First Cabin, $100 up; 2d Cabin, $45 up; Steerage, $30.
Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.
Pretoria...Apr. 16, 3 PM | Penns'l'a, May 14, Noon
Patria......Apr. 23, 7 AM | Palatia....May 21, 4 PM
Phoenicia, May 7, 4 PM | Pretoria, May 28, 10 AM
First cabin, $75 up; second-class, $40; steerage, $26.

TO THE **Land** OF THE **Midnight Sun**

Cruise to NORWAY, the NORTH CAPE, and SPITZBERGEN by Hamburg-American Line TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMER AUGUSTE VICTORIA FROM NEW YORK JUNE 23. Round trip can be made in about 6 weeks. For further particulars apply to HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London, Paris.)
Sailing every Wednesday at 10 A. M.
PARIS..........April 13 | NEW YORK..........May 4
ST. PAUL..........April 20 | ST. PAUL..........May 11
ST. LOUIS..........April 27 | ST. LOUIS..........May 18

Red Star Line to Antwerp
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.
FRIESLAND....April 13 | WESTERNLAND April 27
KENSINGTON..April 20 | SOUTHWARK..........May 4
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West. Freight received until hour of departure.

CATSKILL, HUDSON, AND COXSACKIE BOATS
LEAVE EVERY WEEK DAY AT 6 P. M., FROM FOOT OF CHRISTOPHER ST., N. R.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R. daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3 P. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains North and East.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville; (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland, except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily, except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:29, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY, 1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.) Through Buffet Parlor Car and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—1:20 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 1:40 P. M.)

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., 3:20, 4:50, 11:10 P. M. Sundays, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M. (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 9:10 A. M., 12:10, 3:40, 5:10, 11:50 P. M. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:50 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:20, 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 10:50 A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House; West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station, Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite coal used exclusively.
Four tracks. Automatic Block Signals.
Stations in New York foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after April 10, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30, (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:30, (2:00, 4:00 to Reading,) 4:30, 5:00, 5:45, (9:00 to Reading,) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30, (11:30 to Reading,) A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, (10:15 Red Bank only,) 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, (3:40 Red Bank only,) 4:15, 4:40, 5:38, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:00, (10:15 Red Bank only,) A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD.

4:30, 8:30, 10:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40, (5:38 Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 10:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 2:00, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia, week days, 9:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:25, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:40, 2:00, 2:25, 2:55, 3:25, 3:35, 3:55, 4:25, 4:35, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:25, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 8:55, 10:00, 11:20 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 158 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Leaves New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.
*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *2:00 P. M., *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:25 P. M., ‡2:00 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.

WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) *2:00, (Diner,) †3:25, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) 5:55 P. M., and *12:15 night.

NORFOLK, †11:30 A. M.

NEW ORLEANS, †3:25, ‡2:00 P. M., (through sleeper.)

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light. Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,140, B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

THE FOUR-TRACK TRUNK LINE.
9 1-2 HOURS TO NIAGARA FALLS.

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station, Fourth Avenue and 42d Street, as follows:

8.30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS, LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls 5:32, Toronto 8:25 P. M. Train is limited to its seating capacity.

8.45 A. M.—FAST MAIL.—Daily, for Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

10.00 A. M.—NORTH SHORE LIMITED. Daily. 24-hour train to Chicago, via Michigan Central; due Buffalo 8:40, Niagara Falls 9:30 P. M., Chicago 9:00 A. M. Sleeping and drawing room cars only.

10.30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For Buffalo and all important New York State points.

1.00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3.30 P. M.—TROY AND ALBANY SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Garrison, (West Point,) Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Troy.

5.00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15, Toledo 10:08 A. M., Chicago 4:00 P. M. Connects at Cleveland for Cincinnati, due 4:55 P. M., Toledo for St. Louis, due 10:15 P. M. Sleeping and drawing room cars only.

6.00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, and Montreal.

6.25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Troy, Plattsburg, Burlington, Montreal, and, except Saturday nights, for Ottawa.

7.30 P. M.—BUFFALO SPECIAL. Daily—For Montreal, via Adirondack Division; and for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto.

9.00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL. Daily—Sleeping car passengers only for points on Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9.15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS. Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road and Cape Vincent.

12.10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago. Every night except Sunday nights. Sunday nights, Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:10 A. M. and 3:28 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M. Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains. Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. Station, and 138th St. Station, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St. and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab service.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Company.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows and 15m. earlier from foot Franklin St.:

10:15 A. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Fort Wayne, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:00 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

Time Table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM.

Station foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt, or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sundays *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:15 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points; dining-car and chair-car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday.

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Car. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through Sleeper to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, (week days,) PITTSTON, and coal branches. Chair Car to Mauch Chunk.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Wilkesbarre.

*3:50, 4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations. Chair car to Easton.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:50, 9:00 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Ithaca.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *8:20, 8:30, *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30, (Sundays only,) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *4:50, 5:20, and *6:20, 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.
VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFET VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago for points West.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleepers for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving at Buffalo 8 P. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, UTICA, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers St., as follows and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford. Arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:17 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland, making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West. Café Library Car.

8:45 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 61 West 156th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 726 Fulton St., 106 Broadway, Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Westcott Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
"All the News That's Fit to Print."

EASTER IN THE CHURCHES

Special Musical Programme and Solemn Pontifical Mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

THE BIG EDIFICE CROWDED

Floral Decorations Costly and Beautiful—Archbishop Corrigan the Celebrant—Father Pardow Preaches the Sermon.

Easter services were held yesterday in all the churches in the city. In nearly all the Roman Catholic and Protestant Episcopal places of worship there were beautiful floral decorations, and elaborate musical programmes were given in addition to the usual morning and evening services. The fine weather—the first really Spring day of the year—attracted many people to the streets, and the majority of the churches were more than crowded.

Solemn pontifical mass was celebrated in St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday by Archbishop Corrigan. Long before 11 o'clock, the hour set for the services, Fifth Avenue for more than two blocks on either side of the building was crowded with well-dressed persons awaiting an opportunity to enter. Admission was by ticket only, and confusion inside the edifice was avoided by the strictness with which the doorkeepers and ushers compelled all the visitors to follow directions and to enter and depart only by the entrances and exits indicated on their tickets.

Seats for which tickets were issued were reserved only until the beginning of the services, and then the main doors in Fifth Avenue were free to those who cared to take their chances of finding accommodations. When Lachner's prelude by organ and orchestra was finished every seat was occupied and the aisles were uncomfortably crowded. It was estimated that at least 8,000 persons attended the services.

In the procession that entered the church from the sacristy as Beethoven's Hallelujah chorus was sung were Father Thomas Madden, Sub-Deacon of the Cross; Father Blany, Sub-Deacon of the mass; Father Roche of St. Joseph's Seminary, Deacon of the mass; Fathers Murphy and Newey, Deacons of honor; Father J. H. McMahon, assistant priest, and Archbishop Corrigan. All the officiating priests wore vestments of white and gold, and the Archbishop wore his mitre and carried his crozier. Father J. H. Connolly, the Archbishop's secretary, and Father Myhan acted as masters of ceremonies. The sermon of the day was preached by Father W. O'B. Pardow, S. J., formerly of St. Francis Xavier's College and now of the Jesuit College in Washington. The Very Rev. Edward Dyer, President of St. Joseph's Seminary at Dunwoodie, with Fathers Marre and Driscoll of the Faculty and 150 of the seminarians, occupied places within the sanctuary.

Father Lavelle, the rector of the church, read the usual marriage and death announcements, and appealed for a liberal collection on behalf of the orphan asylum.

Father Pardow's sermon was a defense of the tenets of the Catholic Church, and a protest against the criticism that a definite Christianity is a narrow Christianity. He argued that the Church does not hold with the idea of a vague and superficial Christianity, but believes in a personal and definite God and a personal and definite Christ. He scouted the theory that man should be asked to believe only what he thoroughly understands, and spoke of wireless telegraphy and the X-ray to illustrate that things are not always to be explained.

The decorations of the church were apparently simple, yet costly and in good taste. The sides of the steps of the main altar were banked with white azaleas and lilies, and at either side of the altar proper were huge masses of towering palms and evergreens. Stands of red azaleas and pink calceolaria adorned the fronts of the smaller altars, and the rails leading to the pulpit and the pulpit itself were draped with evergreens and ascension lilies. The word "Alleluia" in white flowers on a background of evergreens hung high above the sanctuary.

The special programme of music was under the direction of James Ungerer, assisted at the organ by W. F. Pecher and W. G. Dietrich. The full programme, rendered by Miss Hilke, soprano; Miss Clary, alto; Mr. Kaiser, tenor, and Mr. Steinbuch, basso, as soloists, with the regular choir and 120 picked voices from the Orphan Asylum, included: Prelude, for orchestra and organ, Lachner; processional, Hallelujah Chorus, Beethoven; Kyrie, Grand Mass No. 3 in D, Hummel; Gloria, Grand Mass No. 3 in D, Hummel; graduale, Haec Dies, Rougnon; credo, Grand Mass No. 6 in B flat, Haydn; offertory, Regna Terrae, Curto; Sanctus, Grand Mass No. 6 in B flat, Haydn; Benedictus, Grand Mass No. 6 in B flat, Haydn; Agnus Dei, Grand Mass No. 6 in B flat, Haydn; recessional, Be Not Afraid, chorus, Mendelsohn; postlude, Kretschmar.

At the pontifical vespers at 4 P. M. this programme was given: Dixit Dominus, Marza, Psalms of the Day, Gregorian; Magnificat, Marzo; Regina Coeli, Melvil; Tantum Ergo in A major, Riga; postlude, Handel.

REV. CHIDWICK AT ST. STEPHEN'S.

He Celebrates Early Mass There and Starts for Key West.

While the solemn high mass at 11 A. M. was the feature of the day's services at St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, in East Twenty-eighth Street, yesterday, the low mass which was celebrated four hours earlier was perhaps the best attended, for while the splendid musical programme at the high mass attracted almost all of the parishioners, the fact that Father John P. Chidwick, the Chaplain of the Maine, was the celebrant at the 7 o'clock mass attracted not only the parishioners and their children, among whom the priest is a great favorite, but a large number of visitors from outside of the parish.

Originally it was the intention of Father Colton, the pastor of the church, to have Father Chidwick celebrate the high mass, but the Chaplain's promotion to a Lieutenancy and his assignment to the cruiser Cincinnati, now near Key West, made it imperative for him to start South yesterday morning. So he celebrated the early mass, and immediately afterward started for his new station, taking the 9:30 o'clock train over the Pennsylvania Road.

When Father Chidwick was Dr. Colton's assistant in St. Stephen's Church he made himself popular especially with the young people, and it was mainly through his efforts that the St. Stephen's Lyceum, composed of the young men of the parish, was organized. He was also the director of the Holy Name Society, and the members of both organizations filled the forward seats on both sides of the centre aisle at yesterday's early mass.

Contrary to the usual custom, Father Chidwick preached the sermon as well as celebrated mass. His sermon was confined strictly to the story of the resurrection, and not once, directly or indirectly, did the priest allude to anything connected with the ill-fated battleship on which he had served or to the Spanish-American situation.

Part of Father Chidwick's sermon was directed to the members of the St. Stephen's Lyceum and the Holy Name Society. He implored them to continue in the good work they had accomplished and ended by giving them his blessing. During the sermon there was more than one incident to show that the priest had lost none of his former closeness of touch with the members, for many a handkerchief fluttered and various expedients were resorted to by the young men to hide their emotion.

On the other side of the church, and in one of the front pews, there was a much smaller group, the members of which were also visibly affected. One of them, a silver-haired, motherly woman, gazed wistfully at the young Chaplain. This was the priest's mother, who, with her eldest son and her sister, came to see "Father John," as the Chaplain is known, off to Key West. Father Thomas O'Connor and Father Colton were on the altar during the celebration of mass, and when it was ended they and Father Chidwick were followed to the basement of the church by the members of the two societies, where there was a brief farewell reception. The priest then bade his old friend and pastor, Father Colton, good-bye, and entered a carriage with his relatives and was driven to the Pennsylvania Railroad Station.

AT ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S.

Musical Programme Given by Chorus, Quartet, and Orchestra.

The services yesterday at the Roman Catholic Church of St. Francis Xavier, in West Sixteenth Street, were of the most impressive and elaborate character. Solemn high mass was celebrated at 11 o'clock by the Rev. James P. Fagan, Vice President of St. Francis Xavier's College. He was assisted by the Rev. Lewis Kellinger of Woodstock, Md., as deacon, and the Rev. William O'Hare as sub-deacon. The altar was artistically decorated with Easter lilies, greens, and palms. On each side and at the back of the main altar were ranged tall palm trees, while here and there in the main sanctuary and on and about the side altars there were banked effectively field daisies, carnations, lilies, azaleas, and roses. The lighted candles on the altar, shining like hundreds of stars among the lilies and greens, gave a strikingly beautiful effect.

Admission to the church was by ticket only, and long before the services began every seat in the building was filled. The music was given by a choir of fifty voices, accompanied by the organ and an orchestra of forty pieces, under the leadership of Ernest Neyer. The following was the programme: Orchestral prelude, Lobgesang Symphony, by Mendelssohn; Festal Mass for quartet, chorus, and orchestra, by Joseph Smith; offertory, Adagio Religioso, from Lobgesang Symphony, by Mendelssohn; postlude, Third Symphony, Schumann, last movement. The solo singers were Miss Clara L. Smith, soprano; Miss Kathryn Hart, alto; Pedro Arencibia, tenor; Giorgio Narbetti, bass. The organist was Gaston M. Dethier, and the choir was under the personal direction of the Rev. John B. Young.

The sermon was preached by the Rev. Thomas J. McCluskey, S. J., who spoke on "The Reasons for the Joy of Easter."

MASS ON THE VERMONT.

Special Service in Commemoration of Maine Victims.

Easter was celebrated on board the United States receiving ship Vermont at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday morning on an unusually elaborate scale. The spacious spar deck of the old frigate was profusely draped for the occasion with flags and bunting, and the black implements of war stored there were covered over with white lilies. The altar erected on the after part of the deck was banked with flowers, and before it high mass was sung.

Father W. H. I. Rainey, Chaplain of the Vermont, officiated, and was assisted by a choir made up from various Brooklyn churches, and the Marine Band of twenty-two pieces under the leadership of Prof. Savasta. The service was attended by nearly every man on the vessel, and in view of the supposed nearness of war was extraordinarily impressive to all present. The mass was said in commemoration of the Maine victims.

SERVICES AT TRINITY.

The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix Spoke to Throngs of Fashionably Attired Worshippers.

At Trinity Church the services yesterday were attended by throngs of fashionably attired worshippers. At the principal morning service the crowd was so large that many could not gain admittance, and over one hundred persons were forced to stand during the exercises. The chancel was tastefully decorated with azaleas, white, red, and pink; Easter lilies, and other flowers.

The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, rector of Trinity, was assisted by the Rev. J. Nevett Steele, the assistant rector, and the Rev. J. W. Hill, the Rev. A. W. Griffin, and the Rev. A. C. Monk, curates. A special service of song, the programme of which has previously been published, was rendered under the direction of Victor Paler.

Dr. Dix took as his text, Psalms, cvii., 14: "He brought them out of darkness and the shadow of death, and brake their bands asunder."

"It is darkness against light," said Dr. Dix. "But there is more in the contrast than a comparison of darkness and light. It brings to mind that day on Calvary, that dreadful day of history. But it was soon over, and it was followed by the glorious scene at the tomb.

"Contrast the scene at Calvary; against it the forces of Rome could not stand; in the darkness, mortals flit to and fro; now and again hushed words are spoken; now half sobbing, now half prayer. The world of darkness died hard. It was the darkest picture of the Gospel.

"Against this, picture the calm and peace of the resurrection. It teaches us that God is not present among us only in the roar of thunders and the rush of storms. He is in the voice of stillness; 'that still, small voice,' that came to Samuel. As He came to those listening, so He comes to those who would know Him to-day.

"So the significance of Easter resides not in the externals that you see to-day—the rolling organ, the white-robed choir, the quiet throngs of worshippers, the fragrant incense. These are but the outward signs. The truth lies far below. It must be sought from within; it is that power within that comes from above. Acts of worship are altogether without significance unless the soul is with them. It is the soul that interprets.

"Easter Day means two things. First, an assured immortality for man; 'I am the living that was dead.' Easter Day brings gladness to me, for I know that my Redeemer liveth and will stand forth on the latter day. Let us rise to a clearer prospect of things beyond our mortal sight, to better, purer, stronger, worthier lives. Lose that idea, and you lose the whole meaning of Easter.

"Easter points toward the living light. It should teach us to approach in our walks to that light. In these times when the passions of men are loosed, when the red hate of war is threatened, it is well that the Church can comfort. It teaches of another world where these passions are unknown. Let us not give way to this flood of bitter feeling, this hatred of man to man."

Communion was celebrated at 6 o'clock and 7 o'clock in the morning and at the 10:30 service. Morning prayer was held at 9:30 o'clock. A celebration of the communion in German, under the direction of the Rev. Martin Albert, took place at 8 o'clock. In the afternoon a vesper service was held at 3:30, and an evening service with special music was also held.

AT GRACE CHURCH.

The Huguenot Societies Invited to Attend the Services There.

Grace Church, in Broadway, near Tenth Street, was besieged by large numbers eager to hear the beautiful music prepared for the 11 o'clock services, and to listen to the sermon. The occasion was availed of to celebrate at the same time the three hundredth anniversary of the Edict of Nantes, and invitations had been sent to Huguenot societies in the country and abroad to attend the services.

While the crowds waited outside the members of the church and invited Huguenots entered by the side doors and were ushered to seats. Then the gates were opened and the outsiders quickly taken to seats of members who had not yet entered and wherever there was sitting room. Several of the members themselves walked down the aisles and invited many to sit with them. Soon the church was crowded.

The large painted window behind the altar was further decorated with a large Greek cross of Easter lilies, and in front was a large, beautiful Gothic arch of palms whose apex reached the roof of the edifice. The pillars were entwined with wreaths of smilax, and the pulpit itself was also adorned with Easter lilies and evergreens.

After an anthem the regular Sunday services of the Protestant Episcopal Church followed.

The Rev. Dr. Huntington, the rector of the church, selected the text for his sermon from First Peter, i., 3 and 4. "Blessed be the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, which, according to His abundant mercy hath begotten us again unto a lively hope by the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead, to an inheritance incorruptible, and undefiled, that fadeth not away, reserved in heaven for you."

The preacher thought that the truth of revelation was often dwarfed, and people measured it by the inch and handbreadth, instead of using the cubit that is God's standard. Through the resurrection of Christ the disheartened world revives and gets a fresh start. The old order of things changes, the old Adam gives place to the second and better Adam.

"At moments like these when the sky is darkened, when the outlook is not bright, it is wholesome to dwell upon such themes. Christendom is the name given to that portion of mankind that receives the Easter message, 'He is risen.'

"Three hundred years ago," continued the preacher, "there lived, side by side in France, adherents of Christendom known as Protestants and Romanists. They differed in their ways and thoughts, and seemed to be different religions. And yet, after all what were the points on which they differed as compared with the points on which they agreed? Both began with the 'I believe,' and ended with the expression of belief in life everlasting. Both believed in the same articles of faith, and that Christ rose the third day from the dead. Where they did differ was in respect to the methods of seeking and obtaining the grace of God. There was, however, no reason why these adherents should not live side by side in peace. They did so until a King came who thought that to tolerate the Protestants would hurt his reign. So he expelled them by thousands. These exiles proved a great loss to France. They enriched England and America and France became impoverished. To-day men lament the irreparable losses that fell upon one of the most beloved in the sisterhood of nations."

Dr. Huntington went on to say that it was a great privilege to find among the guests in the church the representatives of that stern Huguenot stuff, the sons of Huguenots who had come to commemorate the three hundredth anniversary of the Edict of Nantes. They found here men who profess the same faith that their brave ancestors professed.

The preacher briefly referred to the means taken last week to preserve peace, and then asked whether, after the experience of three centuries, it was too much to hope that some formula may be found to prevent people from flying at each others' throats like savages.

Among the visiting Huguenots who accepted the invitation to attend the services in Grace Church were the Rev. M. N. Weiss, Secretary of the Societé de l'Histoire du Protestantisme Francais; A. Giraud Browning, F. S. A., Vice President of the Huguenot Society of London; E. Belleroche, and Robert Hoveuden, members of the Council of the London Society; M. Bres, delegate from the Societé de l'Histoire Vaudoise; Charles M. Dupuy, Vice President of the Huguenot Society of America; George S. Bowden, Treasurer of the American Society.

The visitors will be entertained by the members of the Huguenot Society of New York City, which is an auxiliary of the Huguenot Society of America. This afternoon H. G. Marquand, President of the New York Society, will receive the visitors at the Metropolitan Museum of Art, of which he is also President. There will be a reception given by one of the members to-morrow evening, and on Wednesday there will be services at the French Church in West Twenty-second Street. After the services there will be an address of welcome, and then the reading of the papers will begin. The annual business meeting will also begin on Wednesday. Nine papers will be read on Thursday, and in the evening there will be a banquet at Delmonico's. The remainder of the week will be taken up with sight seeing and entertainments.

EASTER AT FIVE POINTS.

Children of the House of Industry Entertain Many Visitors.

Some 300 children, boys and girls, inmates of the Five Points House of Industry, 155 Worth Street, celebrated Easter yesterday afternoon with a special service in the pretty chapel of the institution. A large number of guests was present to enjoy the singing of carols and recitations by the children, and completely filled all that part of the chapel not taken up by the little tots. The platform on which the children were seated, ranged in rows, was prettily decorated with Easter lilies and palms, which, with the happy, smiling faces of the little singers, lent a distinctively holiday air to the chapel. The programme was opened by the children marching into the chapel in single file, singing, as a processional, "Come, Join the Song." The boys, ranging in age from ten or eleven to four, were in holiday attire, their shoes polished and linen white as snow, while the little girls, wore pretty aprons and had their hair tied up with different colored ribbons.

The services, which were conducted by William F. Barnard, the Superintendent, consisted of addresses and recitations from the Scriptures by the boys and girls, solo singing by the larger girls, and the rendering of Easter carols. Ten little tots from the nursery department sang an Easter hymn, entitled "Easter Lilies," which was one of the most enjoyable features on the programme. At the conclusion of the services, which lasted over an hour, the children marched out to the dining room, singing, "Christ, Mighty Victor," where supper was served.

The children hold services every Sunday afternoon in the chapel at 3:30 o'clock, the programme always being of interest.

"AFTER EASTER—WHAT?"

The Rev. F. M. Goodchild Says We Should Be Good Always.

"After Easter—What?" was the subject of the sermon of the Rev. Frank M. Goodchild last night at the Central Baptist Church, Forty-second Street and Seventh Avenue.

"Millions of persons in this country have been disciplining themselves during the last forty days," he said. "They have been avoiding pleasures that were not good enough, in their opinion, for the Lenten season. They have been denying themselves in various ways. And to-day many of them are rejoicing because this day is the end of that discipline, and they can go back and enjoy themselves as they did.

"There is something lacking in the spiritual part of a person, I think, who will abstain from things which they regard as not good enough for them in a season when their thoughts are expected to be turned toward things religious, and then, on this day, throw off their restraint as irksome and go back with pleasure and with self-satisfaction to their old way of living. It seems to me that as they have shown that they can live a better life than they had been living, they ought to keep it up during the rest of the 365 days.

"The Resurrection of Christ is too sublime a fact, it is too great a thing, to be celebrated with one day of service in a year. We should keep it in mind daily."

Calvary Episcopal Church.

Easter Day services at Calvary Episcopal Church, at Twenty-first Street and Fourth Avenue, were well attended. At the communion services 800 persons were present. Collections for strictly parochial objects were taken, amounting to $11,000. The pastor, the Rev. J. Lewis Parks, preached the Easter Day sermon, and Clement Gale conducted the musical portion of the services.

An Altar Dedicated.

In the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Faith, One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, near Boston Avenue, of which the Rev. Victor C. Smith is rector, a marble altar was dedicated yesterday morning to the memory of Cordelia Alma Hall, daughter of ex-Judge and Mrs. Ernest Hall of 1,087 Boston Avenue, who died several months ago. The altar was presented to the church by the parents of the deceased, and was placed in position on Saturday. The dedication took place before the regular Easter morning service.

Mass on the Austrian School Ship.

Father W. J. V. Daly, assistant rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, celebrated mass yesterday on board the Austrian school ship Donau, now lying in the harbor.

Brotherhood of St. Andrew.

The New York State Convention of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew is to meet in St. John's Church, Troy, on Saturday and Sunday, May 14 and 15, and delegations numbering about sixty are preparing to attend from this city, Brooklyn sending thirty. The fare will be one and one-third rate. Bishop Doane of Albany, will preach the annual sermon on Sunday morning, and on Sunday evening there will be a special brotherhood service, with three addresses on "The Past and Its Lessons," "The Present and Its Opportunities," and "The Future and Its Possibilities." Among the speakers from this city will be E. W. Kiernan of St. Andrew's Chapter, Harlem, and John P. Faure of Calvary Chapter.

Arrested for Trucking on Asphalt.

John O'Keefe, a truck driver, of 346 Cherry Street, this city, employed by D. Murphy of 9 Dey Street, was arrested in Jersey City last night with three assistants for violating a city ordinance. They were carting a ten-ton iron girder from a railroad freight yard to this city. In going to the Pennsylvania ferry they went by way of York Street, which is asphalted. The ordinance requires that trucks using asphalted streets and carrying loads weighing over 5,000 pounds, shall have tires more than eight inches wide. Besides cutting the pavement, O'Keefe's truck broke three manhole covers, and policemen were obliged to mount guard in the rain over the holes until new covers could be procured. The accused were bailed by Charles Somers to appear before Police Justice Potts to-day. The penalty for the offense is a fine not to exceed $50 for each person, with costs.

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The latest shapes, the newest cloths, the smartest colors in golf caps; all other kinds of headgear same way.

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There's a new shoe in town—the bicycle shoe. It looks like a walking shoe; $3.

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What we have for men we have for boys, whether asleep or awake.

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RICH GOWNS AND DAINTY HATS

Sunshine Aids a Brilliant Display of Fashionable Attire—An Old-Time Easter Custom—Varying Character of the Moving Throng.

Undismayed by skies of a leaden hue, through which the warm sunshine only occasionally peeped, the New York girl put on her bright new Easter raiment yesterday morning and wore it to church. A large amount of pluck with a dash of recklessness was exercised in this proceeding, for the official weather forecaster said "probably showers." But the showers held off and the sun smiled good-naturedly on the reckless New York girl, enabling her to gladden the eyes of the populace with such an aggravated display of rich and dainty costuming as is seen in the streets of the metropolis only once a year, and which to the admiring masculine eye seems to grow more imposing and more lovely each succeeding year.

While yet the organs in the fashionable churches were pealing forth their joyous postludes streams of animated and well-dressed humanity turned into Fifth Avenue from innumerable sources. It was long past the hour of noon when the services in the up-town churches were finished and the full glory of the Easter promenade was in view. As the broad sidewalks of Fifth Avenue became more and more thickly and radiantly peopled, the sun showered its rays generously on the scene, and lighted up with charming effects the dainty masses of tossing, waving, oscillating color. Stylish gowns of rich fabrics and masterpieces of millinery passed in bewildering review. Green in every conceivable shade; blues, light, deep and medium; lavenders, browns, delicate pinks, and flaming scarlets glistened in the bright glare and confused the senses of the beholders. Taken individually, there were some exquisite harmonies in color and some original and captivating specimens of the dressmaker's art.

An Old Custom of the City.

As far back as the oldest living votary of fashion in New York can remember, Fifth Avenue has on each Easter Sunday afforded a spectacle similar to that of yesterday. Succeeding generations have supplied the processions of fashion and of beauty on this famous avenue, and eager thousands have hastened thither from the four quarters of Manhattan Island to gaze upon it. In the years gone by this unique procession had its primary source below Fourteenth Street. The numerous and ultra-fashionable congregation of Grace Church, then constituted its crowning feature. Now the greater portion of the regular congregation of Grace Church is whirled up town in private conveyances, and fashionable pedestrianism does not venture much below Thirty-fourth Street. Long before intrusive trade robbed Fifth Avenue of its exclusive residential character old New Yorkers delighted to tell their out-of-town friends that the promenaders most frequently seen on that avenue were persons who did not live there. This was especially the case with the Easter dress parades, it was said. In this respect the character of "the passing show" on the still fashionable thoroughfare has probably not changed much. For about an hour, immediately after the morning services in the churches, the moving lines of humanity visible on Fifth Avenue are richly tinged with the real article of fashion, and sightseers who station themselves early near the more fashionable churches are able to feast their eyes on the newest street gowns, hats, and wraps of a small proportion of the exclusive New York women.

Crowds About Well-Known Churches.

This instinctive desire of the multitude to look upon the forms and manners of persons whose names figure in the social lists was manifested yesterday in no diminished degree. Waiting crowds stood outside of several of the most noted up-town churches at noon yesterday, and scanned with audible admiration the well-dressed worshippers as they made their exit. It was perhaps a source of regret to many spectators that so large a proportion of the fashionable churchgoers went home in carriages. Still there were enough beautiful costumes on view in the throng of pedestrians to satisfy the public eye for a while. Each sidewalk had its male phalanx moving down town and its radiant female phalanx moving up town. From Madison Square to Central Park the avenue presented a brilliantly animated spectacle, the pedestrian display being augmented by an uncommonly large number of imposing equipages. It is safe to say that every up-town church within four blocks of Fifth Avenue sent its congregation home by way of that clean and smoothly paved thoroughfare. The attractiveness of the street scene was enhanced by the handsome displays of Easter flowers in the windows of some of the private residences.

A Change Comes Over the Scene.

With the homecoming of the churchgoers the quality of the throng of promenaders changed, while its numbers showed no signs of diminishing. The ultra-fashionable element was gradually eliminated and the persons who plainly showed that they were dressed in their very best became more numerous. The rich and dainty fabrics, the delicate blending of fashionable shades in costly millinery, gave way to the more pronounced but equally new ready-made suits, and to the hats with the startling monuments of scarlet peonies, blue feathers, and yellow grain. As the afternoon wore on the procession up Fifth Avenue became clearly a visitation from the east side, and the hospitable avenues and walks of Central Park took in numberless thousands of gayly attired, light hearted people, whose enjoyment was none the less sincere because they saw no incongruity in a millinery combination of red, green, and blue, and no criticism for the male "swell" who wore a silk hat and tan shoes.

In this animated procession, which lasted until the deferred rain put a damper upon it, were many persons whose mission seemed to be to inspect the Easter decorations of the prominent churches. A ceaseless line of humanity passed in and out of St. Patrick's Cathedral and St. Thomas's Church nearly the entire afternoon. St. Bartholomew's Church, although one block removed from Fifth Avenue, was also besieged by an eager crowd of strangers at the afternoon services. Here as well as in some of the other churches, where special music was the chief attraction, large numbers of people were unable to gain admission.

CARPETS.
Our Prices for High-Class Goods Defy Competition.
For Spring and Summer Furnishings!
New Weave Ingrains
In Brussels effects.
Novelties in ART SQUARES (the same weave.)
RUGS! RUGS! RUGS!
Our "New Hartford"
Equal in effect to an Oriental
At about the price of a Smyrna.
ALSO,
REVERSIBLE RUGS.
6x9 ......$5.00
7-6x10-6...... 7.50
9x12 ......10.00
MATTINGS.
CHINA AND JAPANESE.
An Elegant Assortment.
Our own importation, in novel effects, from
$3.50 per roll of 40 yards.
Oil Cloths and Linoleums
(Inlaid, Plain and Figured.)
Odd lengths of sheet cloths, from 1 to 6 yds. wide,
AT REMNANT PRICES.
WINDOW SHADES.
FINEST SCOTCH HOLLANDS.
Also
SLIP COVERS.
LINEN OR DAMASK.
ALL AT LOWEST PRICES.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED!
SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

BIRDS AT AN EASTER SERVICE.

Congregation of St. Michael's Church Mystified by an Apparently Strange Phenomenon.

The congregation in St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, at Amsterdam Avenue and West One Hundredth Street, witnessed a novel occurrence during the morning service yesterday. One of the most striking features of the decorations of this well-known place of worship is a large window of stained glass, upon which the artist has depicted the figures of several saints and Biblical characters. At the hour when the Rev. Dr. John P. Peters began his sermon the stained glass window seemed specially bright, and the colors were brought out in strong contrast to the dim light which prevailed throughout the interior of the edifice. The clergyman had announced his text and had spoken perhaps five minutes, when suddenly a new feature was added to the stained glass portrayal. In the midst of the immovable figures of saints there appeared what seemed the pictures of many birds.

The attention of the entire congregation was attracted, and even Dr. Peters could not resist the temptation to pause in his sermon, and look at the strange sight. Interest and wonder were plainly depicted on the faces of the whole congregation. The birds in the picture fluttered about for awhile, and then they disappeared only to return again. It was noticed that one bird seemed to take special delight in hovering about the head of one of the saints in the pictured group, while another bird seemed repeatedly to fly through the halo which surrounded the head of the most prominent figure.

Many of the people in the church were disposed to attribute special significance to the scene. It seemed to them that the appearance of the birds had something to do with Easter Sunday observances. Others who were thinking of the war cloud which is hanging over the United States were of the opinion that the birds were an omen of a more peaceful outlook in the relations between America and Spain.

Two or three of the officers of the church solved the mystery after the service. They went around to the south side of the edifice, and there they saw under the eaves and under the projections of the tower a large number of small birds. In flitting about in the sunlight outside of the window they had cast their shadows upon the stained glass, and produced the peculiar effect which had mystified the congregation.

CHRISTIAN ALLIANCE WORK.

Receipts for the Year Were $177,000—Missionary Methods Discussed.

The Easter Convention of the Christian Alliance, which has been in progress at the Gospel Tabernacle for a week, closed with yesterday's services. The morning sermon was preached by the Rev. A. B. Simpson, President of the Alliance in this country. It was stated that the total receipts of the Christian Alliance for the past year had been $177,000, nearly all of which had been expended in foreign missionary work.

At the afternoon services a number of missionaries spoke, including the Rev. H. Campbell and the Rev. C. Mitchell. The former has been doing missionary work in the Congo District. Missionary work was the subject discussed at the night session, presided over by Superintendent Senft of the Pennsylvania branch of the Alliance. Several hundred dollars were subscribed toward the erection of the new building under contemplation.

WORK FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

Committee for the Cultivation of Vacant City Lots Asks Contributions.

The 821 acres which have been placed at the disposal of the Committee for the Cultivation of Vacant City Lots for Unemployed during the Summer are admirably located and the soil is very fertile. Plowing has already been begun, and as soon as the weather will permit, lots will be assigned to those who have made application.

In addition to letting the applicant have the land, the committee must furnish him seed, tools, fertilizer, and instruction. The vacant lot plan has proved to be practically a farm training school. A special appeal is made to the generosity of New Yorkers for the few thousand dollars necessary to carry on this work for 1898, as it is necessary to prepare the soil at once for the Spring and Summer crops.

The following sums have been received up to date: Charles E. Hauselt, $500; Percy R. Payne, $400; Jacob H. Schiff, $250; R. Fulton Cutting, $100; Emanuel Lehman, $100; R. G. Dun, $50; Lewis L. Wolff, $50; Francis Lynde Stetson, $25; Felix M. Warburg, $25; Samuel P. Avery, $25; Miss Phebe Anna Thorne, $25; Anson Phelps Stokes, $25; John W. Castree, $25; Isaac N. Seligman, $25; Samuel Thorne, $20; Auguste Richard, $20; Mrs. Charles T. Cook, $20; D. Stuart Dodge, $15; Mrs. William E. Dodge, $15; James McCreery, $12; Henry L. Calman, $10; John R. Planten, $10; Mrs. A. S. Van Wickle, $10; Bronson Murray, $10; Charles Mali, $10; Anthony Dey, $10; Cyrus A. Watson, $10; Edward D. Page, $10; C. W. Perry, $10; Mrs. J. L. Barclay, $5; Mrs. M. Taylor Pyne, $5; Mrs. Sarah Hornthal, $5; Capt. Warren C. Beach, $5; O. D. Munn, $5; Mrs. Helen S. Rapallo, $5; and Miss Anna Waller, $5.

Checks should be made payable to the order of Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 27 Pine Street, and may be sent to him or to the Secretary, William H. Tolman, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

A Sunday School May Walk.

At the quarterly meeting of the Sunday School Association of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards held last week it was decided to hold the annual May walk of the association on Friday, May 27, and if that day be stormy, May 28. It is expected that there will be at least four thousand children in line. There will be three divisions, and a committee of nine, three from each division, have been appointed to [illegible]

CAMMEYER'S SHOE STORE

A Sure-Footed Soldier

When You Put Your Foot There, It's There.

That is if you wear our shoes. What sort of a soldier is he whose foot wabbles about like a coward's heart? He can't stand, he can't shoot, he can't obey commands—like the festive pig on ice, he's no good—just a target for the enemy. Let all those who desire to stand firm and acquit themselves like men on the day of trial come at once and be clad in our shoes. Then whether their life's battle is in the mountain, in valley or in swamp, their feet shall be sure and steady in all moments of peril.

NATIONAL GUARD
N.Y.

$2.50 to $7.00.

Good American Stuff

are found in our boots and shoes. They do not fall apart, nor break down, nor split, but hold together under every stress and strain and render honest service to honest American soldiers.

Alfred J. Cammeyer,
6th Ave., Cor. 20th St.

A PRINTER'S LIVELY TONGUE.

He Is Arrested While Intoxicated, and After Repartee with Magistrate Pool Is Set Free.

Patrick Moran, about thirty years old, who gave a Bowery lodging house as his residence, was charged by Policeman Cavenaugh of the West Thirtieth Street Police Station in Jefferson Market Court yesterday with being intoxicated at Thirty-ninth Street and Broadway on Saturday night, and with attacking him when he tried to quiet him.

Moran was exceedingly sorry for giving the policeman trouble, and said that he would have been the last man in the world to do so if he had been sober.

"You were drunk, then?" asked Magistrate Pool."

"I was non compos mentis at the time," replied Moran.

"'Non compos mentis,' eh," repeated the Magistrate, who was in good humor. "You are a professional man, then?"

"I am a compositor," replied Moran.

"Do you live here in this city?" asked the Magistrate.

"I am at present sojourning about the metropolis."

"How long have you been here?"

"About a month this time. I have been here before."

"You move frequently from place to place?" suggested his Honor.

"Yes. Kind of rapid transit," responded Moran.

"I don't know whether to commit you to the asylum for care or to the penitentiary for being a vagrant under the law. You are sure you are non compos mentis?"

"Oh, not now, your Honor. I was non compos mentis last night. I am of sound mind at the present time."

"Can't commit you on that score. You say you are a compositor?"

"Yes, I'm a compositor, but I'm not what you call a tramp compositor. I have steady work when I have it."

"Well, now, if you are a compositor can you tell me the different fonts?"

"Oh, yes," replied Moran, "there is diamond, pearl, agate, nonpareil, burgeois—"

"Discharged," was the response, and Moran walked out.

A NEW EASTER CHOIR.

Singers Who Left a Jersey City Church Are Replaced.

A new choir sang the Easter music in the Zion Lutheran Church, at McAdoo Avenue and Hudson Boulevard, Jersey City, yesterday. That was because the old choir, offended by the trouble over the bicycle trip of some of its members to Lake Mahopac last Summer, had left the church, for good, they say. The old choir sang yesterday in St. John's Lutheran Church, in Lafayette.

The members of the wheeling party who were members of the choir were Misses Anna Lamsken and Ida Kratke and August Gebhen. They rode to the lake on a Saturday and returned on Monday. George True of Newark showed the way.

Pastor Charles Sanft rebuked the young ladies, and the choir sided with them. When the trouble which started by the two young women leaving the choir would not down about twenty of the others left. The new choir was small in numbers, but was assisted by the congregation. Mrs. Sanft, the pastor's wife, presided at the organ.

THROWN OVER HIS DASHBOARD.

Motorman's Head Struck Against a Wall, and He May Die.

Bernard Flood, a motorman of the Metropolitan Avenue line of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, is dying in the Eastern District Hospital as the result of a fracture of the base of his skull, sustained yesterday afternoon by being thrown over the dashboard of his car.

Flood was in charge of Car No. 2,148. There is an automatic switch at Kent Avenue and South First Street, which apparently was out of order. When the wheels of Flood's car touched the tracks at the switch the car, instead of passing over it, turned it with great speed. The shock was so sudden that Flood lost his footing and shot over the dashboard, his head striking the wall of the corner building. His car continued on the tracks at full speed. A few paces from the corner it struck a car of the Franklin Avenue line. There was intense excitement among the passengers, who were of the typical nervous holiday crowd. Motorman James Murray of the Franklin Avenue car put on his brakes and thus brought the other car to a stop.

Flood was unconscious when removed to the Eastern District Hospital, where the physicians express little hope for his recovery.

Amelia Somerville Married.

Max Stepan, known in the theatrical world as Max Eugene, a member of the Castle Square Opera Company, was married yesterday to Amelia Somerville by the Rev. Dr. Burrell of the Marble Collegiate Church. Virginia Earle was the maid of honor and Emanuel Friend served as best man. The bride was attired in a gray silk gown, and carried a bouquet of flowers. Immediately after the ceremony the bridal party went to the Vendome Hotel, where a repast was served. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Lockwood, Edwin Low, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Blair, Miss Haida Holms, Dr. Con- [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. Afternoon. Night.

AN EASTER EGG
FOR EASTER MONDAY
BUFFALO BILL'S
WILD WEST

and Congress of Rough Riders of the World.
Prices: 25c., 50c., 75c., $1, Boxes, $9 and $12.
Orphans' Day—Matinée, Mon., April 18. Applications filed in order received and parties notified by mail.

CARNEGIE HALL.
ORATORIO SOCIETY
WALTER DAMROSCH..Conductor
FESTIVAL
in commemoration of founding of Society in 1873 by
DR. LEOPOLD DAMROSCH.
First Concert: Tuesday Evg., April 12, at 8.
"SULAMITH"..........Dr. Leopold Damrosch
and the choral numbers sung at first concert, 1873.
Second Concert: Wednesday Evg., April 13, at 8.
"DAMNATION OF FAUST"........Berlioz
Third Concert: Friday Afternoon, April 15, at 2.
"ST. CHRISTOPHER"......Horatio Parker
(New—First Time.)
Fourth Concert: Saturday Evg., April 16, at 8.
"ELIJAH"..........................Mendelssohn
SOLOISTS:
Mmes. Gadski, Juch, Jennie Patrick Walker, Stein, and others; Messrs. Evan Williams, Ffrangcon-Davies, Bushnell, Heinrich, and others.
Reserved seats, etc., 75 cts. to $2, now on sale.

CARNEGIE HALL.
MANUSCRIPT SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
1897. Ninth Season. 1898.
THIRD PUBLIC CONCERT.
TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, APRIL 11TH, at 8:15.
Shannah Cummings, Feilding Roselle,
J. H. McKinley, Perry Averill.
Grand Orchestra—Organ—Chorus of 200 Voices.
Choral Symphony, Niagara, George F. Bristow.
Works by Carl Busch, Mrs. Beach, Arthur Nevin.
Boxes, seating six, $10, $6. Gen'l adm., $1.
Tickets at Ditson's Music Store and Carnegie Hall.

DALY'S
Evenings, 8:15. Matinées at 2.
MISS REHAN'S
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.
To-night, Taming the Shrew,
Miss Rehan as Katherine.
To-morrow, The Country Girl,
Miss Rehan as Peggy.
Also this evening, Lilli Tse.
Wednesday, As You Like It.
Miss Rehan as Rosalind.
**Souvenirs on Wednesday eve.
MISS REHAN'S LAST MAT.
Wednesday, MISS REHAN as Rosalind.
Friday evening, LA POUPEE.
To-day at 2, Special Charity Mat., The Geisha.

AMERICAN
42d St. & 8th Av. Tel. 3147-38.
Eve., 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2.
GRAND DOUBLE BILL.
5TH MONTH. CASTLE SQ. OPERA CO. 80 ARTISTS.
BILLEE TAYLOR
I PAGLIACCI IN ENGLISH.
ENTIRE HOUSE, 25c., 50c. 75c. WED. MAT., 25c. SAT. MAT., 25c., 50c.
TO FOLLOW—CARMEN (IN ENGLISH.)

PROCTOR'S 23D ST.
CONTINUOUS
Refined Vaudeville, Noon to 11. 25c., 50c.
THE MARVELOUS AMERICAN
BIOGRAPH.
Splendid War Views, Gen. Lee, Maine Wreck, President McKinley, &c. Great Enthusiasm!
FRED HALLEN AND MOLLIE FULLER,
Mme. Rombello, Jones, Grant and Jones. 30 others.

LYCEUM
4th Av. and 23d St. Begins at 8:30
Daniel Frohman..........Manager
Matinées Thursday & Sat. at 2:15
TO-NIGHT at 8:30 AND EVERY EVENING, 8:30.
KELCEY-SHANNON COMPANY
in the new play by Clyde Fitch,
THE MOTH and the FLAME

WALLACK'S
Evenings, 8:15. Sat. Mat., 2.
TO-NIGHT.
THE BOSTONIANS
Presenting De Koven & Smith's ever popular opera
ROBIN HOOD.

EDEN Musee
THE WORLD IN WAX
Hungarian Band Concerts.
PASSION PLAY
Afternoons at 3; Evenings at 9.
New list War Scenes at 2, 5, 8 P. M.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.
25c., 50c. Noon to 11 P. M.
Caron & Herbert, Binns & Binns, Willis P. Sweatnam, Canfield & Carleton, Lewis & Ernest, Lotta Gladstone, Letta & Minni. Many others.

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WAY DOWN EAST.
SOUVENIRS (75TH PERFORMANCE) TO-NIGHT.

SAM T. JACK'S THEATRE.
BROADWAY & 29TH ST.
2 BIG SHOWS EVERY DAY, 2 AND 8.
CROWDED ALL THE TIME.

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St., nr. B'way.
MAUDE ADAMS
Evenings, 8:20. Matinées, 2:15.
Matinées Wednesday & Saturday.
THE LITTLE MINISTER.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Ev'gs, 8:15. Mats., 2:15.
EMPIRE THEATRE COMPANY.
Every evening. Saturday Matinée.
The Conquerors
Next Wed. Mat., "Under the Red Robe."

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. & Madison Av.
HENRY MILLER
Mats. Wed. and Sat.
THE MASTER.
Evgs., 8:25. Mats. 2:15.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'WAY & 38TH.
EVENINGS AT 8:15. SAT. MAT. AT 2:15.
SOUSA'S NEW OPERA,
THE BRIDE-ELECT.

OLYMPIA Eve., 8:15. Mats. Wed., Sat.
Wed. Mat., 25c., 50c.
PRIMROSE & WEST'S Big Minstrel Jubilee.
Prices, $1.00, 75c., 50c., 25c. Boxes, $3, $5, $6, $8.

5TH AV. THEATRE. Broadway and 28th St.
Ev'gs, 8:15. Mat. Sat. at 2.
MRS. FISKE
In Two New Plays, LOVE FINDS THE WAY and A BIT OF OLD CHELSEA.

BIJOU THEATRE.
THE OLD COAT.
TO-MORROW NIGHT, MAINE FUND BENEFIT.—SOUVENIRS.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
23d St. and 4th Av.
73D ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF OIL PAINTINGS.
Open from March 28 to May 14.
ADMISSION ....25c.

Broadway Theatre. Evg., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2.
LAST WEEK of the HIGHWAYMAN
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13—Solid Silver Souvenirs.
April 18—Russell, Fox, D'Angelis Opera Co.

KOSTER & BIAL'S Adm., 50c. Mat. Sat.
"AU BAIN" Introducing ADELE RITCHIE,
and 15 other big Foreign Vaudeville Acts.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. & Irving Pl.
"THE WHITE HEATHER"
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

14th St. Theatre, nr. 6th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
LAST WEEK and in NEW EASTER DRESS.
THE GIRL FROM PARIS.

CASINO! Last 6 Ngts! Last Mat., Sat.
Walter Jones & Great Co.
IN GAY N.Y.—in Immense Revival "THE LADY SLAVEY."

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.
E. H. SOTHERN.
To-night, Tues., and Wed., LADY OF LYONS.

COLUMBUS ELITA PROCTOR OTIS OLIVER TWIST.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.
Every Eve'g & Sat. Mat.
The Great Comic Opera Success
"THE LITTLE LAMBS."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE
23d St. and 8th Av. Mats. Wed. & Sat.
WHAT HAPPENED TO JONES.

Herald Sq. Thea. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
RICE'S NEW PRODUCTION.
MONTE CARLO.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ending April 9..	1,456,726
Same week last year..........	841,060
Stocks to date this year.......	30,399,877
Corresponding date last year.	12,577,581

Bonds for the week............	$6,804,320
Same week last year..........	5,417,900
Bonds to date this year.......	250,012,181
Corresponding date last year.	120,422,398

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2½@4; at three months, 5; at six months, 5½@6 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 5½ per cent.

THE MONEY MARKET.

How Rates Have Fluctuated During the Past Thirty Years—The Effect on Stocks.

To every business man, be he manufacturer, trader, or financier, there is nothing more terrorizing than a stringent money market. Many of the greatest catastrophes that have befallen business communities have come from this source, and the faintest suggestion of hardening money rates brings apprehension to the soul of every man directly or indirectly interested in business enterprises. More than once fears of a money panic have caused strong financial interests to liquidate large holdings of securities, and in Wall Street there is no more potent factor than the money market.

Although the legal rate for money is 6 per cent., in times of stringency it commands a much higher quotation—the extra rate being charged as a commission. In the panic of 1873, in addition to the legal rate, which was then 7 per cent., as high as ¾ of 1 per cent. a day was charged. In the Bryan panic of 1897 the rate for call loans equaled 127 per cent. per annum.

More than usual interest centres in the money market at the present time, because of the probability of a war with Spain and its likely effect on loaning rates. Up to within a fortnight money has been very easy, averaging about 2 per cent., but since then higher rates have prevailed, and coincident with the demand for funds in connection with April interest payments, there was an advance to 6 per cent. Money has since been available at an average of 3 per cent.

Thirty Years Ago.

It will be interesting in view of probable developments in the money market to review the course of rates in years past.

Going back to the conclusion of the civil war, there was no great pressure in the loan market in 1866, 1867, or 1868, although there was every reason for it, as the contraction of legal-tender notes which went on during those years has often been pointed to as the real cause of the terrible stringency which began in October, 1871, and terminated in the great panic of 1873.

For the first three years after the war the average rate for money was between 6 and 7 per cent. In April, 1869, it was as high as 12 per cent., later falling back to between 3 and 4 per cent. Then came the great gold speculation, which ended in the panic of "Black Friday," on Sept. 24. Call rates were 10 per cent. in June of that year, and money was in good demand throughout.

The stock market was very quiet early in 1870, the events of the previous year proving a damper to speculation, and money rates were easy, averaging 3 to 5 per cent., until December, when they rose to 7 and 8 per cent.

There were again panicky conditions in 1871, the distress caused by the Chicago fire and the disturbing of credits as a result of that disaster being felt in a scarcity of available funds. Rates fell but little below 7 per cent. Stocks and bonds declined considerably.

Greater evidence, however, of the influence of money market conditions on the values of stocks and bonds was shown in the following year. Easy money conditions prevailed in the early months of 1872, and security prices recovered [illegible]

September advanced to ⅝ of 1 per cent. a day.

The Panic of '73.

It was in 1873 that Wall Street had the greatest money panic in its history. Conditions had been growing more and more unfavorable, and the nervousness of the stock market steadily increased. Although high rates for money obtained early in 1873, it was not until April that their influence was severely felt. In this month as high as ¾ of 1 per cent. per day was paid for call loans, and thereupon began a decline in stock market values which continued all Summer and culminated in the great panic of September, when many houses were forced to suspend.

The extent of the decline in stock prices has been given heretofore, but they are important enough to bear repetition. St. Paul declined from 62¼ to 21½, Rock Island from 117⅝ to 80½, Northwest from 85 to 31½, Erie from 69¼ to 35⅝, Lake Shore from 97¾ to 57¼, Lackawanna from 106 to 79½, Union Pacific from 39½ to 14¾, and Western Union from 94½ to 43¼.

While these declines are remarkable the effect of the money panic was felt most severely in the bond market, and during the latter part of the year defaults on interest payments were numerous. The September panic caused the suspension of many bankers who had been arranging to float mortgages on substantial railroad properties. Many of these were already in the hands of investors who became alarmed at the condition of affairs, and the liquidation that followed was most serious. Many of the roads whose mortgages had been sold were not yet completed and the difficulty in obtaining further capital brought railroad building to a standstill.

Lessons of the Panic.

There was much financial legislation in 1874 as a result of the previous year's distressing experiences. Perhaps the most important and the one having the greatest effect on the money market was the heavy increase in the legal-tender circulation, brought about by the abolition of the law which required banks to hold reserve against circulation. This released $20,000,000 legal tenders held for that purpose. The circulating medium had been increased in the previous year by $26,000,000, and these two together brought about a decline in money rates. Then, too, the demand for funds had materially slackened, speculation in bonds and stocks as well as business enterprises suffering greatly from the previous year's panic, depression, and general paralysis of trade and finance. Rates, which early in the year ruled at 3 to 5 per cent., fell off to 2 to 4 per cent.

From 1875 to 1890.

The year 1875 was not marked by any great movement in money. Stocks were depressed, but this was the result of the decreased business of the railroads, through their fierce competition and ruinous rate cutting. Call loans early in 1875 ranged from 2 to 5 per cent., eased off to 1½ to 2½, and advanced to 3 to 7 per cent. at the end of the year.

The following year was much like its predecessor—in fact there was no monetary stringency of any consequence until several years later. Rates rose occasionally to high figures, but these were only temporary fluctuations.

In the big boom in stock prices which culminated in 1880 money was in great demand, but the supply was sufficient to meet all wants without advancing rates to exorbitant figures. The same conditions prevailed up to 1888. Although there was continued increase of railroad building and heavy amounts of capital invested therein, there was never any continued stringency.

In 1889 money was fairly easy until well on in the year, when rates began to harden, checking speculation and helping along the decline in stocks which had originated in other causes. The bank reserves had also fallen so low as to cause much uneasiness over the probability of a money squeeze. Money rates at the end of December were as high as 30 and 40 per cent.

The Baring Panic.

After the interest payments of Janu- [illegible]

money market nor of the direful results that were to mark the year toward its end.

The stringency which came then was due to the advance in rates in London, caused by financial troubles at Buenos Ayres. The Bank of England raised its rate of discount to 5 per cent., and London became a free seller of our securities. In August money loaned at 25 per cent. per annum, and in some instances at one-half of 1 per cent. per day. Gold exports began in June, and early in August had amounted to $16,000,000. The market received some relief in September by the Treasury's purchase of $17,000,000 4 per cent. bonds at from 125 to 126¾, but this proved only temporary, and rates again advanced, and, as the banks' surpluses were exhausted, money ruled at almost prohibitory quotations.

This resulted in the great stock panic of November. Call loans were then one-half of 1 per cent. per day plus legal interest, and many firms were forced to the wall.

On Nov. 15 came the announcement from London of the financial embarrassment of Baring Brothers & Co., which precipitated the panic. The New York Clearing House began the issue of certificates to relieve the money market tension. Toward the end of the year $5,000,000 in gold came from London, and the feeling in the markets was considerably bettered.

Declines in important stocks in this year are worth noting. Burlington fell from 108⅝ to 80, St. Paul from 78¾ to 44, Northwest from 117 to 98, Rock Island from 98⅝ to 61½, Sugar from 95 to 49.

A Period of Calm.

In 1891 the money market was closer early in the year, loaning rates being up to 9 per cent, but there was a gradual easing, until as low as 1 per cent. was touched. In September 25 per cent. was asked, but this proved only temporary, and rates again eased off. The gold exports in the early part of this year aggregated well up to $73,000,000, but in September an inflow began which, before the close of the year, amounted to over $35,000,000.

During 1892 there was greater ease in money than in any year since 1888—in fact, rates reached no high figures until just before the year's close, when there was a jump to 40 per cent., due to the gold exports. That movement, however, was merely temporary. During the year the reserves of the city banks were never below the 25 per cent. legal requirement.

A Year of Panic.

The year 1893 was one of panic and failure in Wall Street. It will long be remembered as one of the most disastrous in the history of the financial world. For the greater part of the year money was at high rates, exports of gold were continuous, bank surpluses steadily decreased, and the silver question became one of such urgent importance that President Cleveland called a special session of Congress to act on it.

The first disastrous event of the year was the panic of May, precipitated by the discovered insolvency and subsequent receivership of the National Cordage Company, whose stock fell from 57 to 15¼. The money market was most stringent during this excitement, and call loans rose to 40 per cent. When the stock market became quieter, rates declined to 2½ per cent. In the meantime, however, conditions in business and financial circles were becoming more and more alarming. There were bank failures in Australia, which affected London and caused an advance in the Bank of England rate of discount to 4 per cent. In American financial circles much anxiety was felt, because of the depletion of the Treasury gold reserve by the compulsory monthly purchases of the white metal under the Sherman law and by the heavy exports of gold. In addition, there were bank failures in the West, which helped to unsettle confidence and caused heavy withdrawals of currency from banks and other depositaries of savings.

These conditions made themselves felt in June, when money on call reached 74 per cent. The bank reserves had fallen so low that the Clearing House issued $8,000,000 of loan certificates to relieve the situation. President Cleveland also came to the rescue with a call for Congress to convene in special session early [illegible]

ket continued so great that the date was changed to early in August. During this time money fluctuated wildly, and again reached 74 per cent. The demand for currency continued so urgent that the Clearing House issued further certificates up to $25,000,000.

Congress met cn Aug. 7, and the House speedily repealed the Sherman silver purchase bill, but the Senate took a much longer time to act, and before the final repeal took place many commercial failures had been recorded. Business was stagnated and the financial world thrown into a generally chaotic state. After the matter was finally settled the money market eased off, gold came from abroad, confidence to some extent returned, but the disastrous effects of the Congressional delay on the silver question continued in evidence.

Some of the stock market prices in this year are worth recording. Burlington declined from 103⅞ to 69¼, St. Paul from 83½ to 46⅝, Northwest from 116⅝ to 84⅞, Rock Island from 89⅝ to 51½, and Sugar from 134¾ to 61¾. Practically all the low prices were made in July, when money was at its highest.

Gold Exports and Bond Issues.

In 1894 $100,000,000 5 per cent. Government bonds were issued to meet the Treasury deficiencies, and the result on the money market was made apparent in rates so low that a flurry to 3 per cent. caused comment. One per cent. was the usual rate the greater part of the year. There was a great accumulation of surplus by the city banks, and the unprecedented total of more than $111,600,000 was reached. The sale of bonds by the Government restored the gold reserve, so that at the beginning of December it was $111,142,021. Before the end of that month, however, large withdrawals of gold for export had reduced it to about $86,244,445. These exports continued in January, 1895, diminishing the reserve to less than $45,000,000, the lowest point it had touched since 1879.

Heroic measures were needed, and another bond issue was found to be advisable. A syndicate was formed to buy the bonds for gold and an agreement entered into to protect the Treasury against gold withdrawals for a limited time. Money rates were easy during these transactions and no higher rate than 5 per cent. prevailed at any time until near the end of the year. In fact, the greater part of the time money was available as low as 1 per cent.

The Venezuelan Panic.

But President Cleveland's Venezuelan message in December had a marked effect on the money market and from 1½ to 2 per cent., the prevailing rates early in the month, the quotation rose to 80 per cent. per annum, and a few loans were reported to have been made at 100 per cent.

Rates continued at high figures until the Clearing House again authorized the issue of certificates. Then there was a gradual recession. The market continued nervous, however, and there was again an upward spurt to 35 per cent. when preparations began for January interest payments.

The effect of this monetary stringency on important stocks, combined with the fear of war, led to a decline of from 92⅝ in Burlington to 70, in St. Paul from 78⅝ to 60½, in Northwest from 106⅝ to 93½, in Rock Island from 84¼ to 59, and in Sugar from 121⅝ to 92.

Panic Over Free Silver.

Events which took place during 1896 are well remembered. It was the year in which money reached its highest level and in which the stock market showed great depression. Several factors combined to this end. There was Cuban war talk in the Senate and a continuation of the Venezuelan boundary dispute. The fears of a victory for free silver at the Presidential election led to a hoarding of money, forcing gold to a premium. Exports of gold were so heavy that another Government bond issue had to be made to replenish the gold reserve. The amount of the bonds was again $100,000,000, making $262,000,000 in about two years.

The effects of the Venezuelan panic were still in evidence early in the year and money rates were at times 10 per cent. Subsequently they fell to 6 per cent. [illegible]

Stock Transactions, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending April 9, 1898.

Range for Year 1898. Highest.	Range for Year 1898. Lowest.	Closing Sat. April 9. Bid.	Closing Sat. April 9. Ask'd.	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales for Week Ending April 9, 1,456,[illegible].	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ending April 9. First.	Week Ending April 9. High.	Week Ending April 9. Low.	Week Ending April 9. Last.	Closing Year Ago.	Sales For W'k End. Apl. 9, 1898.
[illegible] Feb. 10.	[illegible] Feb. 25.	100	101	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mch. 1, '98.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
22½ Jan. 10.	16⅝ Mch 25.	16⅝	17	+ ¼	American Cotton Oil	20,237,100	....	..	17½	17¾	17½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
77¼ Feb. 1.	66 Mch 14.	68	70½	− ½	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,198,600	Dec. 1, '97.	3	70	70	69	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
130 Feb. 14.	117½ Jan. 3.	120	127	..	American Express	18,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	[illegible]	120½	125	120½	123	112½	120
9⅝ Apl. 6.	6½ Jan. 20.	9	9½	+ 2⅛	American Spirits Manufacturing	28,000,000	—	..	8	9⅝	7⅞	9¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Feb. 17.	16 Mch 26.	20½	...	+ [illegible]	American Spirits Manufacturing preferred	7,000,000	—	..	21	[illegible]	20⅝	21⅝	42	1,410
146 Jan. 7.	107½ Mch 26.	118⅝	118⅞	+ [illegible]	American Sugar Refining Company	36,968,000	Apl. 2, '98.	3	115½	123	115⅝	118⅝	114	[illegible]
113 Jan. 8.	103 Mch 25.	106	108½	+ 1	American Sugar Refining Company preferred	36,968,000	Apl. 2, '98.	1¾	[illegible]	109	107½	107½	102¾	945
*95 Feb. 11.	*88 Mch 19.	90	92	..	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	Mch 1, '98.	1¼	90	90	90	90	89	211
[illegible] Apl. 4.	83⅝ Jan. 24.	101¼	101½	+ 1⅝	American Tobacco	17,900,000	Feb. 2, '98.	2	101½	103¾	100⅝	101⅝	74½	45,508
118½ Feb. 18.	*112 Jan. 26.	114	118	..	American Tobacco preferred	11,935,000	Feb. 2, '98.	2	115½	117	115½	117	108	[illegible]
13⅝ Feb. 7.	10⅝ Feb. 24.	11¼	11⅝	+ ¼	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	102,000,000	—	..	11⅛	11½	11⅛	11¼	10¼	2,720
[illegible] Feb. 8.	22⅝ Mch 12.	26⅝	26⅞	+ ¾	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé preferred	119,337,300	—	..	26½	26⅝	25⅝	26⅝	18½	19,[illegible]
30 Feb. 8.	12⅝ Jan. 25.	17	17¼	+ 1⅛	**Baltimore & Ohio**	25,000,000	Nov., '94.	4½	16	17½	16	17⅛	12⅝	1,550
7½ Feb. 3.	5½ Jan. 10.	6	6½	—	Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern preferred	20,000,000	—	—	6	6⅛	5⅞	6	...	800
6⅝ Jan. 21.	2⅞ Mch 21.	3	3⅝	..	Bay State Gas	50,000,000	—	—	3⅛	3⅝	3	3	9⅝	8,070
42⅝ Jan. 18.	35 Mch 12.	38⅝	38⅞	− ¾	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	20,000,000	—	—	39⅝	40	38	38⅝	...	26,480
125 Jan. 24.	106 Mch 26.	111	115	+ 1¼	Brooklyn Union Gas	15,000,000	Dec. 1, '97.	3	110½	110¾	110¼	110¼	105	227
57⅝ Feb. 5.	44½ Mch 12.	47	47½	− ¼	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1	47	48	47	47½	47⅝	302
90½ Jan. 20.	79 Mch 14.	80	81½	+ 1	Canadian Pacific	65,000,000	Apl. 1, '98.	2½	81½	81½	81½	81½	51	530
24¾ Feb. 1.	17¼ Mch 26.	19¼	19½	+ ⅜	Chesapeake & Ohio	60,437,300	—	—	19¼	20	18½	19⅜	16⅝	11,685
166¼ Jan. 5.	*150 Mch 14.	154	160	..	Chicago & Alton	18,751,100	Mch. 1, '98.	1¾	153	153	153	153	162	50
106⅞ Feb. 11.	85⅝ Mch 26.	93	93¼	+ 1⅝	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	82,002,800	Mch. 15, '98.	1¼	94½	95¼	90⅝	93¼	71¼	147,456
112½ Feb. 1.	102 Jan. 7.	105	107	..	Chicago & Eastern Illinois preferred	4,830,700	Apl. 1, '98.	1½	107	107	107	107	—	7
15¾ Jan. 8.	9¼ Feb. 24.	10⅝	10¾	+ ⅛	Chicago Great Western	20,880,245	—	—	10⅝	11¼	10	11	—	6,595
10¼ Jan. 14.	*6⅜ Apl. 4.	7	8	..	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000	....	—	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	...	40
97⅞ Jan. 12.	85⅝ Mch 12.	89⅝	90	+ 2⅛	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	46,027,261	Oct. 21, '97.	3	90⅝	91	88	89⅞	72⅝	106,530
149½ Feb. 16.	142½ Jan. 8.	141	143	− 1⅛	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	30,792,900	Oct. 21, '97.	3½	143	143	142⅝	142⅝	132½	480
130½ Feb. 11.	113⅝ Mch 12.	118¼	119	+ 1	Chicago & Northwestern	39,086,883	Jan. 7, '98.	2½	120	120½	117½	119	104½	6,424
94½ Jan. 28.	80 Mch 25.	85⅝	85¾	+ 1	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	46,156,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1	87	88⅝	84½	85⅝	62⅝	47,980
9⅝ Mch 3.	4½ Jan. 8.	7½	8½	− ⅜	Chicago Terminal & Transfer	13,000,000	—	—	8	8	8	8	—	144
33 Feb. 5.	22½ Jan. 8.	27½	29	..	Chicago Terminal & Transfer preferred	17,000,000	....	..	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	...	5
38¼ Jan. 31.	25 Mch 12.	27½	28½	+ 1	Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis	27,987,835	Aug., '93.	1½	27½	28½	27½	28	29½	1,610
19½ Jan. 12.	11¼ Mch 26.	11½	12½	+ ⅝	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	—	—	11½	12½	11½	12½	—	4,875
½ Jan. 28.	¼ Jan. 10.	¼	1	—	Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.	6,000,000	—	—	½	½	½	½	—	400
3⅜ Jan. 7.	2⅜ Apl. 8.	2⅜	3	—	Colorado Coal & Iron Dev., preferred	500,000	—	—	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	...	100
26⅜ Jan. 11.	17 Mch 12.	19	21	—	Colorado Fuel & Iron	11,000,000	—	—	19	19¾	18½	18½	18	600
7½ Jan. 13.	4⅝ Mch 26.	5½	6	+ ½	Columbus & Hocking Coal, all instalm'ts pd	47,000,000	—	—	5½	6	5½	5⅝	...	500
8¼ Feb. 10.	5 Mch 18.	5⅝	6½	+ ¼	Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo	11,696,300	—	—	6	6	6	6	3⅝	800
27½ Feb. 10.	17 Jan. 17.	17½	25	—	Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo pf.	2,500,000	Jan. 2, '97.	2½	17	17	17	17	...	100
195¼ Jan. 25.	167 Mch 26.	177	178	+ ½	Consolidated Gas	36,230,000	Mch. 15, '98.	2	180½	180½	175½	178	161.	5,814
37⅝ Jan. 24.	27¼ Mch 25.	28½	30½	− ⅝	Consolidated Ice	6,500,000	Feb. 10, '98.	1	30	30	29⅝	29¾	—	400
91 Feb. 15.	81 Mch 25.	83½	91	—	Consolidated Ice preferred	3,500,000	Jan. 15, '98.	3	86	86	85	85	—	30
114½ Feb. 3.	106 Mch 12.	107¼	108⅝	+ 1½	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	Mch. 15, '98.	1¼	108	108⅝	106⅝	108¼	108⅝	1,070
159 Feb. 5.	145 Mch 25.	144½	...	—	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,600	Jan. 20, '98.	1¾	150½	150½	150½	150½	152	333
52⅝ Feb. 10.	41½ Mch 26.	43	44½	+ 1¼	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,650,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1	44½	45	43	43	39½	3,160
15½ Feb. 2.	11 Feb. 24.	10⅝	13¼	..	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,000	—	—	11½	11½	11½	11½	7⅝	100
62 Apl. 8.	53 Feb. 2.	60	62½	—	Detroit Gas	4,000,000	—	—	60	62	60	62	—	1,175
7½ Feb. 5.	5 Apl. 4.	4¾	5⅝	—	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic preferred	10,000,000	—	—	5	5	5	5	—	100
135 Jan. 20.	119 Apl. 8.	...	...	− 5	**Edison Electrical Illuminating of N. Y.**	7,938,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1½	119	119	119	119	107⅝	120
111 Feb. 8.	*102¼ Apl. 1.	...	...	—	Edison Electric Illuminating of Brooklyn	4,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1½	107	107	107	107	102½	5
16¼ Feb. 1.	11⅝ Mch 26.	12½	12¾	+ ¼	Erie	100,000,000	—	—	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	13	1,230
43⅝ Feb. 11.	31½ Mch 25.	33½	34½	− ⅛	Erie first preferred	30,000,000	—	—	33½	34	32½	32⅝	29½	1,280
28 Mch 5.	19¼ Jan. 24.	...	...	—	**Fort Worth & Denver City**	2,555,000	Mch. 15, '98.	2	25	25	25	25	—	79
39⅝ Feb. 7.	29¼ Mch 12.	32½	33	—	**General Electric**	30,460,000	Aug., '93.	2	33¼	33¼	32	32⅝	31¼	5,844
162 Feb. 24.	130 Jan. 12.	147	152	+ ½	Great Northern preferred	25,000,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1½	150	150	150	150	120½	100
36¼ Feb. 15.	20¼ Apl. 2.	21⅝	25	+ 3½	**Hawaiian Sugar**	10,000,000	—	—	23	23⅝	23	23⅝	—	350
108⅝ Jan. 31.	96⅝ Mch 26.	98½	100	—	**Illinois Central**	52,500,000	Mch. 1, '98.	2½	100½	100¼	98¼	99	93	1,460
9½ Jan. 13.	7¼ Mch 18.	7⅝	8¼	—	Iowa Central	8,457,425	....	—	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	6½	284
35 Jan. 8.	*25 Apl. 4.	27	30	—	Iowa Central preferred	5,569,376	Apl. 1, '92.	1	25	25	25	25	—	1
24½ Feb. 10.	18¾ Mch 24.	19	21	—	**Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf**	19,863,000	—	—	20	21	20	21	—	500
48 Jan. 19.	37½ Mch 25.	42½	43	+ 2½	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	Feb. 15, '98.	1½	40	43	40	42½	21⅝	3,930
18⅝ Feb. 1.	12½ Mch 14.	13⅝	15	+ ½	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	....	—	14½	14½	14½	14½	13⅞	100
76¼ Feb. 8.	66 Mch 14.	70	72	—	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	Feb. 15, '98.	1¼	70	70½	69½	70½	...	59
194¾ Jan. 29.	170⅝ Jan. 4.	179	...	− 1	Lake Shore	49,466,500	Feb. 1, '98.	3	179	179	179	179	165¼	237
60½ Jan. 31.	45 Mch 26.	49⅞	50	+ 1⅛	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Aug., '93.	2	50½	51¼	48⅝	49⅞	45½	37,965
120¼ Jan. 14.	91 Mch 26.	97¼	97⅝	+ 1⅜	**Manhattan Consolidated**	30,000,000	Apl. 1, '98.	1	98½	99¼	95⅝	97½	84½	67,403
171½ Feb. 14.	125¼ Mch 26.	139⅝	140	+ 1⅝	Metropolitan Street Railway	30,000,000	Jan. 3, '98.	2	142	142½	136½	139⅝	—	46,965
114⅞ Feb. 8.	99½ Mch 12.	102	105	+ 2⅝	Michigan Central	18,738,000	Feb. 1, '98.	2	105½	105½	105	105	...	465
88¼ Feb. 15.	*81 Apl. 9.	80	83	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis first preferred	2,500,000	Jan. 15, '98.	2½	82	82½	81	82	76	92
59⅝ Feb. 15.	46 Mch 26.	49	51½	—	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred	4,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1½	50	50½	50	50½	...	200
65 Feb. 4.	57 Jan. 20.	59	63½	− 1⅝	Minnesota Iron	16,500,000	July 15, '96.	1½	59¼	59¼	59	59½	41	500
41 Jan. 28.	28⅝ Mch 12.	32⅝	33	+ ⅝	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000	....	—	33½	33½	31⅝	32⅝	27½	4,130
35⅝ Jan. 28.	22 Mch 12.	26⅝	26⅞	+ ⅝	Missouri Pacific	47,442,375	July 1, '91.	1	27⅝	28¼	25⅝	26⅝	15¼	16,652
37⅞ Jan. 7.	26¼ Mch 26.	30	30⅝	+ 2¼	**National Lead Company**	14,905,400	Feb. 15, '98.	1	31	31	29½	30⅞	23¼	2,928
109½ Feb. 10.	101½ Mch 14.	103	104	+ ⅝	National Lead Company preferred	14,904,000	Mch. 15, '98.	1¾	103¼	104	103¼	104	91¼	334
98½ Jan. 8.	86½ Mch 26.	92	93½	− ½	New Jersey Central	22,497,000	Feb. 1, '98.	1	93	93	91¼	91½	77½	1,196
26 Jan. 24.	14 Apl. 5.	...	...	—	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	1896.	6	22	22	14	16	...	500
119⅝ Jan. 28.	105 Mch 26.	110½	111	+ 1	New York Central	100,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1	111⅝	113	109⅛	110⅝	100¼	17,939
15⅝ Jan. 31.	*11½ Mch 24.	12	15	+ ¼	New York, Chicago & St. Louis	14,000,000	....	..	13	13	13	13	...	100
38 Feb. 11.	23 Jan. 10.	28	30	− 2	New York, Susquehanna & Western pf.	12,851,100	Nov. 1, '93.	1¼	28	28	28	28	22⅝	100
56¼ Feb. 7.	42½ Mch 12.	45¼	46	+ ⅝	Norfolk & Western preferred	23,000,000	Feb. 23 '98.	1	46½	46¾	45⅝	46	24¼	5,145
6⅝ Feb. 17.	4¼ Jan. 15.	5¼	5⅜	..	North American	39,733,600	—	—	5⅜	5⅜	5¼	5¼	4	800
28⅝ Jan. 31.	19 Feb. 24.	22⅝	23¼	+ ⅝	Northern Pacific	79,800,000	....	..	23½	23⅞	22¼	23	13	29,210
69 Jan. 31.	56⅞ Mch 12.	61⅝	61⅞	—	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	Mch. 3, '98.	1	62⅝	63⅝	61	61⅞	36⅞	85,235
18⅞ Feb. 2.	13¾ Mch 25.	14½	14⅝	+ ¼	**Ontario & Western**	58,118,982	....	—	14⅞	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	13¼	1,977
30½ Jan. 22.	19 Jan. 3.	26	27½	..	Oregon Improvement, all instalments paid	7,500,000	Aug. 1, '90.	1	28	28	27	27	—	400
54¼ Feb. 1.	35½ Jan. 7.	43½	48	+ 1	Oregon Railroad & Navigation	24,000,000	....	..	45	45	45	45	...	200
72½ Jan. 20.	65½ Mch 29.	65½	68	− ⅛	Oregon Railroad & Navigation preferred	11,000,000	Apl. 1, '98.	1	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	66⅞	40	166
23⅝ Feb. 17.	19⅜ Jan. 3.	29	31¼	− 1	Oregon Short Line	24,778,600	—	—	29	29	29	29	—	100
32⅝ Feb. 4.	22 Mch 26.	23⅝	24	+ ⅝	**Pacific Mail**	20,000,000	Dec. 1, '97.	1	[illegible]	25⅝	23½	24	27⅝	4,715
120⅝ Feb. 7.	110⅝ Mch 12.	113	114	+ ¾	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,303,250	Nov. 30, '97.	2½	[illegible]	113⅞	112¼	113¼	...	3,306
99½ Feb. 11.	86¼ Mch 26.	91½	92	+ 1¼	People's Gas, Chicago	25,000,000	Feb. 25, '98.	1½	92	93	90¼	91¾	82⅞	18,894
1½ Feb. 11.	⅛ Jan. 7.	1	1¼	..	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	....	..	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	...	50
189⅝ Feb. 11.	165 Mch 12.	171	174	+ 1	Pullman Palace Car Company	36,000,000	Feb. 15, '98.	2	170¼	171	170¼	171	159	285
23⅝ Jan. 6.	15½ Mch 25.	17	17½	+ ⅝	**Reading**	69,900,000	—	—	17	17¼	16⅝	17¼	—	2,743
54⅛ Feb. 3.	36 Mch 12.	39¼	40	+ ½	Reading first preferred	28,000,000	....	—	40⅛	40½	38⅝	39½	—	11,190
29 Jan. 6.	18⅞ Mch 26.	20⅞	21	+ ½	Reading second preferred	42,000,000	....	—	20⅝	21	20½	20½	—	356
61¼ Jan. 8.	50¼ Mch 15.	...	...	—	Rio Grande Western preferred	6,500,000	Feb., '98.	1¾	54	54	54	54	—	100
56 Feb. 10.	45 Feb. 24.	46	50	+ 1	**St. Joseph & Grand Island** first pf.	5,497,600	Dec. 31, '97.	2½	50	50	48	49	...	355
7¾ Jan. 8.	6 Mch 26.	6¼	6¾	+ ¼	St. Louis & San Francisco	29,000,000	....	..	6½	6½	6½	6½	4½	150
58½ Feb. 7.	52½ Mch 12.	55	57	+ ¾	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	Jan. 3 '98.	2	55¼	55¼	55¼	55¼	38	205
28 Feb. 8.	22½ Feb. 24.	26	26½	—	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	16,000,000	—	—	26¼	26½	25⅝	26	13¼	1,230
11 Jan. 27.	7⅝ Mch 12.	9	9⅝	—	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000	....	—	10	10	10	10	6¼	100
25 Jan. 8.	20½ Jan. 26.	...	23	—	St. Paul & Duluth	4,660,207	July 5, '87.	3	21	21	21	21	—	107
*88 Feb. 15.	79 Mch 29.	...	80	—	St. Paul & Duluth preferred	4,792,686	Mch. 1, '98.	2½	80½	80½	80½	80½	...	7
79 Feb. 11.	65 Mch 12.	69	70½	+ ¼	St. Paul & Omaha	18,559,187	Feb. 21, '98.	2	70½	70½	68½	69¼	58⅞	900
22 Jan. 12.	13¼ Mch 26.	13	14	− ⅛	Southern Pacific	70,006,100	....	—	14	14½	13½	13⅝	14½	2,150
9⅝ Feb. 10.	7⅛ Mch 26.	8	8½	—	Southern Railway	120,000,000	....	..	8	8½	7¾	8	7⅞	2,878
33¼ Feb. 11.	23⅝ Mch 26.	26½	27	+ ¾	Southern Railway preferred	54,300,000	Jan. 20, '98.	1	27	27½	25⅞	26¾	26	9,295
28½ Jan. 11.	17 Mch 12.	20	20½	+ ½	**Tennessee Coal and Iron**	[illegible],000,000	Jan., '87.	1	20⅜	21½	19	20	24½	8,125
12⅝ Feb. 15.	8⅞ Mch 12.	10⅛	10¼	..	Texas Pacific	38,710,900	....	..	10¼	10¼	10	10	8¼	1,540
194½ Feb. 17.	160 Mch 26.	167	170	+ 1½	Third Avenue	10,000,000	Feb. 28, '98.	$2	168½	168½	168½	168½	...	100
22½ Feb. 25.	19⅜ Apl. 4.	18	22	—	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	—	—	20	20	19⅜	19⅜	—	200
22½ Feb. 25.	16⅛ Mch 25.	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅜	**Union Pacific Railway**	61,000,000	—	—	20½	20⅜	19¼	19⅞	—	9,686
63⅝ Feb. 2.	45⅞ Mch 12.	52⅝	52½	+ 1⅛	Union Pacific Railway preferred	75,000,000	—	—	54	54¼	51¼	52½	—	188,732
10¼ Feb. 18.	6⅜ Apl. 6.	6⅜	6⅞	+ ¼	Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf, trust receipts	29,380,182	....	..	7	7	6⅜	6⅜	...	18,870
*49 Feb. 8.	*39 Apl. 4.	38	41	—	United States Express	10,000,000	Nov. 1, '97.	1½	39	42	39	41	40	62
7⅜ Feb. 5.	5½ Mch 12.	5⅝	6	—	United States Leather	61,509,900	....	—	5¾	5⅞	5¾	5¾	6⅝	905
67 Jan. 31.	53⅜ Mch 26.	57	57½	—	United States Leather preferred	60,909,900	Apl. 1, '98.	1¼	58	58½	57	57	55	1,702
21⅞ Feb. 15.	14¼ Mch 12.	16½	18½	+ ¼	United States Rubber	20,166,600	Feb. 15, '97.	2	16⅝	16⅝	15½	16⅝	15	10
74⅝ Feb. 15.	60 Mch 12.	65½	67	+ 1	United States Rubber preferred	19,400,500	Jan. 15, '98.	2	67⅝	67⅝	65	65	64½	408
7⅞ Jan. 12.	6¼ Mch 25.	6⅝	7¼	− ½	**Wabash**	28,000,000	—	—	7⅛	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	5⅝	510
19⅞ Jan. 13.	14¼ Mch 7.	15⅝	15¾	− ⅛	Wabash preferred	24,000,000	....	..	16	16	15½	15⅝	12½	4,805
*120 Feb. 14.	*113 Jan. 10.	115	120	—	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	Jan. 15, '98.	3	115¼	118	115¼	115½	101	68
102⅝ Jan. 8.	89⅜ Mch 25.	...	90	+ ⅝	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	Feb. 15, '98.	1½	91⅝	92	90½	90⅝	...	1,040
8 Jan. 13.	7½ Jan. 5.	7⅝	8½	..	Western Union Beef	13,600,000	Nov. 23, '97.	2	8	8	8	8	...	100
93⅝ Jan. 10.	82¼ Mch 26.	86¼	87¼	+ 1½	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	Jan. 15, '98.	1¼	85½	87½	85⅝	86¼	81½	8,443
3⅝ Jan. 11.	1⅛ Mch 12.	1⅞	2	—	Wheeling & Lake Erie, $1 assessment paid	15,000,000	—	—	2	2	2	2	...	1,020
					SILVER.									
57⅝ Jan. 13.	56¼ Apl. 4.	55⅝	56½	..	Bullion Certificates	....	....	..	56¼	56¼	56¼	56¼	...	1,000

Note—The highest and lowest prices in this table, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. *Sales of less than 100 shares. †And 100 per cent. in bonds. ‡Sale at buyer 3 days.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending April 9, 1898.

BONDS.

Sales Week Ending April 9. $7,163,820

BONDS.	First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
American Dock & Improvement 5s	111	111	111	111	5
American Spirits Mfg. 6s	70	70	66	67	3
American Tobacco scrip	84	91	84	89¾	*1,243
Ann Arbor 4s	83½	83½	83	83½	16
Atlantic & Danville 1st 5s	95½	95½	95½	95½	1
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé general 4s	87¼	87⅝	86½	87¼	247
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	59½	59¾	57⅝	58½	2,396
Austin & Northwest 1st 5s	83½	83½	83	83	20
Baltimore & Ohio consol. 5s, 1988	97	97	97	97	1
B. & O. cons. 5s, 1988, J. P. M. & Co. ctfs.	97	97	97	97	2
Baltimore & Ohio 1st 6s, Parkersburg B'ch	104	104	100⅛	100⅝	131
Broadway & Seventh Avenue consol. 5s	118	118½	118	118½	8
Brooklyn Elevated 1st 6s, t. r.	79	79	79	79	1
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	112	112	112	112	4
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	92½	92½	91¾	91¾	89
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	1
Canada Southern 1st 5s	109	110	109	110	22
Canada Southern 2d 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	5
Central of Georgia consolidated 5s	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	6
Central of New Jersey general 5s	112	112	112	112	16
Chesapeake & Ohio 1st, Rich. & Alle. con. 4s	101½	102	101¾	101¾	13
Chesapeake & Ohio general 4½s	77	77½	76½	76½	100
Chesapeake & Ohio con 5s	113½	113¾	113½	113½	37
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	114½	115	114¼	114¼	7
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Iowa Div. 4s	98	98	98	98	30
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	105	106	105	105	13
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	96	96	95¾	95¾	56
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy conv. 5s	106	106	105¼	105¼	3
Chicago & East Illinois general 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	5
Chicago & East Illinois gen. 5s, reg.	105	105	105	105	1
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	104	104	104	104	10
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	82	82	81⅝	82	25
C., C., C. & St. L. 1st, St. Louis Div. 4s	95½	95¾	95½	95¾	5
Colorado Midland 1st 6s, t. r.	62	62	61½	61½	2
Columbus & Ninth Avenue 1st 5s	118½	118½	118	118	4
Consumers' Gas (Chicago) 1st 5s	102	102	102	102	21
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	89	90½	89	89⅛	12
Denver & Rio Grande 1st 7s	108	108	108	108	1
Denver & Rio Grande Improvement 5s	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	2½
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette L. G. 3½s	17½	17½	17½	17½	10
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic 5s	102	102	102	102	1
East Tenn., Va. & Georgia div. 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	2
East Tenn., Va. & Georgia con. 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½	4
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y. 1st 5s	109½	109½	108	108	5
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y. consol. 5s	114½	114½	114½	114½	1
Erie prior lien 4s	86	87½	85⅝	87⅝	82
Erie general lien 3-4s	70⅜	70⅝	69¾	69¾	51
Evansville & Terre Haute 1st 6s	114	114	114	114	2
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	68	68	68	68	15
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	56	56	56	56	5
Flint & P. M., Port Huron Div. 5s	85	85	85	85	5
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	95¾	96	95¾	96	30
Georgia Pacific 1st 5-6s	119	119	118⅝	118⅝	8
General Electric debenture 5s	100	101⅛	100	101⅛	8
Houston & Texas general 4s	77	78	77	78	82
International & Great Nor. 2d 4½-5s	80	80	78½	78½	6
Illinois Central 4s, 1952	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	5
Iowa Central 1st 5s	97½	97½	97½	97½	1
Kansas City, P. & Gulf 1st 5s	75	75½	75	75	27
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	86½	86½	85⅞	86¼	80½
Kansas & Texas 2d g. 4s	60½	60½	59½	60	81
Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	81	81	80	80	10
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	101½	101½	101½	101½	1
Lake Shore 3½s	102	102	102	102	10
Lake Shore 1st consol. 7s, coupon	107	107	107	107	1
Lake Shore 1st consol. 7s, registered	105½	105½	105½	105½	10
Lake Shore 2d 7s, registered	119	119	119	119	8
Lehigh Valley of New York 1st 4½s	103	103	100½	100½	6
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consol. 7s, assented	100	100	100	100	1
Lexington Avenue & Pavonia Ferry 1st 5s	117	117	117	117	1
Long Island Ferry 4½s	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	3
Long Island general 4s	88	88	88	88	2
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s	86½	86½	85	86½	44
Louis. & Nash., Ev., Hend. & Nash. 1st 6s	113	113	113	113	2
Louis. & Nash., Nash., Flor. & Shef. 1st	87½	87½	87½	87½	10
Louisville & Nashville general 5s	104	104	104	104	16
Louisville & Nashville col. trust 5s	102	102¼	101½	102¼	34
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	93	93	93	93	10
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	115	115	114½	115	6
Metropolitan Elevated 2d 6s	102½	102½	102½	102½	2
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	110	110	109½	109½	40
Mexican International consol. 4s	72⅝	73¾	72⅝	73¾	130
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	104	105	104	104	12
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	94½	95	94½	95	38
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	93½	93½	93½	93½	5
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	100	100	100	100	2
Nash., Chattanooga & St. Louis 1st 7s	128	128	128	128	2
New York Central deb 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	1
New York Central extended 4s	103½	103½	102	102	6
New York Central deb 4s	102	102	102	102	2
New York Central 1st 7s, registered	115	115	115	115	10
New York Central 1st 7s, coupon	115	115¼	115	115¼	10
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 1st 4s	101	101¼	101	101¼	4
New York, Ontario & Western con. 5s	106	106	106	106	3
New York, Ontario & Western refdg 4s	97	97	97	97	5
New York, Susquehanna & West. refdg 5s	105	105	105	105	5
New York, Susquehanna & Western gen. 5s	86	86	86	86	5
New York, Sus. & West. Term. 1st 5s	111½	111½	111½	111½	4
Norfolk & Western con. 4s	78½	79½	78½	79½	82
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	60½	60½	58¾	58¾	29½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	93½	93½	92½	93⅜	156
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s, registered	93¼	93¼	93	93	13
Northern Railway of California 5s	100	101½	100	101	28
Northwestern consol. 7s	142	142	142	142	10
Northwestern gold 7s, coupon	114½	114½	114½	114½	4
Oregon Imp. con. 5s, all in. paid	57½	57½	54	54	88
Oregon Railway & Navigation 4s	92½	93	92½	92½	33
Oregon Short Line con. 5s	98½	100	98½	99⅝	18½
Oregon Short Line 6s	120½	120½	120	120	13
Oregon Short Line inc. A 5s	63	63¼	63	63¼	4
Oregon Short Line inc. B & col. trust	47	47	47	47	10
Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s	103	103	103	103	1
Pennsylvania 4½s, coupon	109	109	109	109	1
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	76½	76½	76	76	7
P., C., C., & St. L. 1st 4½s, Series B	110½	110½	110½	110½	1
Pittsburg, Shenango & Lake Erie 1st 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	5
Pittsburg & Western 1st 4s	80½	80½	80	80	27
Procter & Gamble 1st 6s	113	113	113	113	1
Reading general 4s	80¾	80¾	79¾	80½	179
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	81	81½	80	81	15
Rock Island 5s, coupon	106¼	103⅝	106¼	106⅜	282
Rock Island debenture 5s	105	105	105	105	1
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 2-3-4s	70	70	70	70	3
St. Louis & Iron Mountain 2d 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	5
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	87¼	87½	86	86½	99
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s	73	73	72½	72½	15
St. Louis & San Francisco 2d 6s, Class B	113½	114½	113½	114½	5½
St. Louis & San Fran., Southwest. Div. 5s	90	90	90	90	1
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	102½	102½	102	102½	18
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	117½	117½	117½	117½	3
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	74½	74½	74½	74½	5
St. Paul consolidated 7s	141½	141½	141½	141½	5
St. Paul gold 7s	141	141	141	141	14
St. Paul 1st, Chicago & Mil. Div. 7s	141	141	141	141	6
St. Paul 1st, Wis. & Minnesota Div. 5s	112	112	112	112	1
St. Paul 1st, Chi., Pac. & Western 5s	113½	114½	113½	114½	22
St. Paul 1st, Southern Minn. Div 6s	116½	116½	116½	116½	2
St. Paul 1st, Dakota & Gt. Southern 5s	109	109	109	109	4
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Mont. Cent. 5s	108	108	108	108	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	58	58	57½	57½	42
Southern Pacific of California consol. 5s	96½	96½	96½	96½	18
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st 6s	107½	107½	107½	107½	24
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 5s	103⅝	104½	103⅝	104½	50
Southern Railway 5s	89½	89½	88	89½	99
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st, Birm. 6s	80½	82½	80½	82½	6
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	98¾	98½	98¾	98½	30
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	100	100	99	99	35
Texas Pacific 2d inc. 5s	32	32	31	31	154
Toledo, St. L. & K. C. 1st 5s, tr. r.	85½	86½	85½	85½	21
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	101	101	101	101	6
Union Pacific new 4s	91½	91⅝	90	90¼	1,141½
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf 1st 5s, t. r.	53¾	54½	52½	53⅝	37
Wabash 1st 5s	107	107½	106½	107	51
Wabash 2d 5s	77	77½	76¾	76½	25
West Shore gtd. 4s	107⅝	107¾	107	107⅜	17
West Shore gtd 4s, registered	107	107	107	107	7½
Western Union col. trust 5s	108½	108½	108	108	5
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s, trust receipts	38	39	37	37⅝	109

Total sales ... $6,804,320

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending April 9, 1898.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
United States 2s, registered	98	98	98	98	10
United States 4s, 1907, registered	109½	109½	108½	109½	25
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝	10
United States 4s, 1925, registered	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛	121⅛	20
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	122	122¼	120	121⅛	238
United States 5s, registered	111½	111½	111½	111½	10
United States 5s, coupon	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	20

Total sales ... $333,000

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending April 9, 1898.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Virginia funded deb. 2-3s of 1991	68¼	68½	67½	68½	26½

Total sales ... $26,500
Grand total ... $7,163,820

*In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	98½	Mch. 22	98	Apr. 4	98	Apr. 4
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113½	Feb. 4	108½	Apr. 6	109½	Apr. 9
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114¾	Feb. 8	110	Mch. 25	110⅝	Apr. 4
United States 4s, 1925, registered	129½	Jan. 11	118½	Mch. 26	121⅛	Apr. 9
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	129¾	Jan. 12	118½	Mch. 26	121⅛	Apr. 9
United States 5s, 1904, registered	115	Jan. 12	111¾	Mch. 31	111½	Apr. 9
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	115	Jan. 14	110¼	Mch. 26	111⅞	Apr. 6
United States currency 6s, 1899	104	Jan. 22	103	Mch. 11	103	Mch. 11
District of Columbia 3-65s	115	Mch. 28	115	Mch. 28	115	Mch. 28

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	108½	Mch. 8	108½	Mch. 8	108½	Mch. 10
Alabama, Class C	100	Feb. 28	100	Feb. 28	100	Feb. 28
Louisiana Consolidated 4s	103	Jan. 17	101	Mch. 22	101	Mch. 25
Louisiana Consolidated 4s, small	100½	Mch. 14	98	Mch. 3	100½	Mch. 14
North Carolina 6s, 1919	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23
North Carolina Consolidated 4s	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6
Tennessee Settlement 3s	90	Jan. 18	89	Mch. 8	89	Mch. 18
Tennessee Sett. 3s, small	88	Jan. 5	88	Jan. 5	88	Feb. 5
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	71¼	Jan. 31	67½	Apr. 6	68½	Apr. 8
Virginia deferred 6s, trust rec'ts	5	Jan. 13	4½	Feb. 15	4½	Feb. 15

Last sales in 1897 of State Bonds in which there have been no dealings in 1898:

	Sales.	Date.		Sales.	Date.
Alabama, Class A, (small)	107¾	Oct. 9	North Car. con. 4s, (small)	100	Oct. 4
Alabama, Class B	104¾	July 26	Virginia deferred 6s	5	Apr. 1

BANK STOCKS.

Transactions on New York Stock Exchange from Jan. 1, 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
America	356	Mar. 9	350	Jan. 25	356	Mar. 9
American Exchange	175	Mar. 11	170	Jan. 6	175	Mar. 11
Columbia	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4
Chatham	295	Mch. 2	294	Mch. 2	295	Mch. 2
Commerce	210	Mch. 1	202½	Mch. 29	203	Apr. 5
Continental	130	Jan. 4	130	Jan. 4	130	Jan. 27
Corn Exchange	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4
Market & Fulton	233	Mch. 4	230	Feb. 16	233	Mch. 4
Mechanics'	185	Feb. 11	185	Feb. 11	185	Feb. 11
Merchants'	148½	Jan. 4	146	Mar. 8	146	Mar. 8
Ninth	92½	Feb. 9	90	Mar. 9	90	Mar. 9
North America	135¼	Feb. 15	135¼	Feb. 15	135¼	Feb. 15
Park	312	Mar. 23	263	Jan. 28	305	Apr. 6
Republic	157	Mch. 31	157	Mch. 31	157	Mch. 31
Shoe & Leather	100	Jan. 13	99½	Jan. 20	99½	Jan. 20
Tradesmen's	110	Feb. 15	105	Jan. 21	110	Feb. 15
West Side	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10
Western National	155	Jan. 28	145	Mch. 30	150	Apr. 1

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1897 of bank stocks not yet dealt in there this year:

		Date.			Date.
Broadway	242	Nov. 19	Manhattan	230	Nov. 13
Butchers & Drovers'	98	Nov. 27	Metropolis	475	April 21
Central National	162	Nov. 23	New York	240	Dec. 6
Chemical	4300	Feb. 2	New York County	800	March 23
Citizens'	132	Nov. 19	Phenix	100	Dec. 24
East River	140	Nov. 26	Seaboard	170	July 19
Fourth National	195	Nov. 30	State of New York	114	Dec. 2
Gallatin	310	Aug. 19	Third National	85	March 14
Importers & Traders'	535	March 23			

SALES OF MINING STOCKS.

The following sales of mining stocks were made during the past week:

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Brunswick	.12	.12	.12	.12	500

ON THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.02	.02¼	.02	.02¼	13,200
Anaconda	.29	.29	.29	.29	1,000
Best & Belch.	.35	.37	.35	.36	700
Comstock	.04	.04	.04	.04	6,500
Con. Cal. & V.	.90	1.05	.81	1.05	850
Comstock bds.	.04	.04	.04	.04	500
Con. Imperial.	.02	.02	.02	.02	1,500
C. & Crip. C'k.	.04	.04	.04	.04	3,000
Crip. Cr. Con.	.09	.09	.09	.09	1,600
Isabella	.21	.21	.21	.21	500
Lacrosse	.16	.16	.10	.16	500
Little Chief	.15	.15	.15	.15	1,800
Mexican	.50	.50	.50	.50	400
Mount Rosa	.11	.11	.09	.09	600
Mollie Gibson.	.22	.22	.22	.22	500
Pharmacist	.07	.07	.06	.07	8,700
Potosi	.04	.04	.04	.04	200
Sierra Nevada.	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00	400
Small Hopes	.90	.90	.90	.90	400
Standard	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	100
Utah	.13	.13	.09	.09	1,400
Yellow Jacket.	.20	.20	.21	.21	1,200

Total sales ... 31,050

ON THE MINING EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.02½	.02½	.02	.02¼	34,000
Am. Flag	.05½	.06	.05½	.06	200
Anaconda	.30	.37¼	.30	.35¼	26,700
An. Leland.	.75	.80	.65	.71½	5,200
Cannon B.	.004	.004¾	.003½	.004¾	208,000
C. Cr. Con.	.09	.09½	.06½	.06½	41,600
Elkton	.66	.66½	.66	.66½	800
Garfield Gr.	.05½	.05½	.05½	.05½	28,300
Gold Mag.	.006	.006½	.006	.006½	67,000
G. Fleece	.40	.41	.30	.31	11,300
Havana	.75	.75½	.75	.75½	8,800
Isabella	.21½	.22	.21½	.21½	2,200
Jefferson	.04½	.05¼	.03½	.04¼	57,800
Justine	.03½	.04	.02½	.02½	60,600
Lillie	.82	.82	.78½	.80½	3,600
M. Gibson.	.20½	.20½	.19½	.20½	12,000
Mt. Rosa	.10½	.12½	.10	.12½	14,800
Old Gold	.006½	.005	.005½	.005½	345,000
Portland	.75½	.79½	.74½	.79½	5,000
Red Mount.	.06	.06½	.06	.06½	5,800
Rocky Mt.	.15	.15	.15	.15	2,000
St. F. Car.	2.62½	2.75	2.62½	2.75	400
Sentinel	.01½	.02¼	.009½	.01	1,060,000
Tamarack	.005½	.005½	.005	.005	7,000
Union	.09½	.09½	.09½	.09½	29,000
Work	.02	.02½	.02	.02½	20,000
Yukon	.14	.13	.10	.11½	30,500

Total sales ... 1,230,300

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ending Friday last, compared with corresponding week last year.

In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended on Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended April 8, 1898	$10,120,969
Week ended April 9, 1897	12,774,523
From Jan. 1, 1898	125,208,063
From Jan. 1, 1897	137,511,586

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended April 5, 1898	$8,836,539
Week ended April 6, 1897	5,920,532
From Jan. 1, 1898	118,886,463
From Jan. 1, 1897	100,592,748

Imports of Gold.

Week ended April 8, 1898	$3,731,046
Week ended April 9, 1897	18,651
From Jan. 1, 1898	34,797,304
From Jan. 1, 1897	1,102,212

Exports of Gold.

Week ended April 8, 1898	5,700
Week ended April 9, 1897	2,000
From Jan. 1, 1898	3,847,919
From Jan. 1, 1897	1,060,321

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended April 8, 1898	$3,725,346
Week ended April 9, 1897	16,651
From Jan. 1, 1898	30,949,385
From Jan. 1, 1897	41,891

Imports of Silver.

Week ended April 8, 1898	$74,559
Week ended April 9, 1897	35,363
From Jan. 1, 1898	805,682
From Jan. 1, 1897	590,871

Exports of Silver.

Week ended April 8, 1898	$840,952
Week ended April 9, 1897	976,731
From Jan. 1, 1898	11,548,213
From Jan. 1, 1897	12,746,487

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended April 8, 1898	$766,393
Week ended April 9, 1897	941,368
From Jan. 1, 1898	10,742,531
From Jan. 1, 1897	12,155,616

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended April 8, 1898	$3,805,605
Week ended April 9, 1897	54,014
From Jan. 1, 1898	35,602,986
From Jan. 1, 1897	1,693,083

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended April 8, 1898	$846,652
Week ended April 9, 1897	978,731
From Jan. 1, 1898	15,396,132
From Jan. 1, 1897	13,806,808

Total Net Imports of Specie.

Week ended April 8, 1898	$2,958,953
From Jan. 1, 1898	20,206,854

Total Net Exports of Specie.

Week ended April 9, 1897	$924,717
From Jan. 1, 1897	12,108,125

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending April 9, 1898.

	Range for Year 1898.				Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask.
	Highest.		Lowest.					
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928	91	Jan 20	91	Jan 20	91	Jan 20	..	..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995	85½	Feb 14	82	Jan 6	85½	Apr 9	85½	86
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	94	Feb 3	86	Apr 2	87½	Apr 9	87¼	87½
Do., registered	89½	Mar 22	89½	Mar 22	89½	Mar 22	..	..
Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995	64½	Feb 10	54½	Mar 12	58½	Apr 9	58	58½
Atlantic & Pacific income	⅛	Jan 7	⅛	Jan 7	⅛	Jan 7	..	..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	82½	Feb., 96	..	..
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950	96	Feb 16	95	Jan 5	95½	Apr 4	..	..
Balt. & Ohio 1st 6s, Park'b. Br., 1919	118½	Feb 11	100	Apr 6	100⅝	Apr 9	100	102¼
Do., gold 5s, 1885-1925	108	Feb 9	80	Jan 12	98	Mar 3	..	..
Do., coupons off, registered	..	....	..	....	78	Dec 16,97	..	..
Do., eng. certs. of deposit	95½	Feb 15	90	Jan 25	92	Mar 26	..	..
Do., do., registered	95	Feb 4	95	Feb 4	95	Feb 4	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1988	97	Apr 6	97	Apr 6	97	Apr 6	96	..
Do., J. P. M. Co. certs	97	Apr 6	97	Apr 6	97	Apr 6	..	..
Baltimore Belt 1st g. 5s, int.gtd., 1990	84	Jan 11	84	Jan 11	84	Jan 11	..	..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., 93	..	..
B. & O. S.W. R.R. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1990	100	Jan 10	98½	Jan 17	99	Feb 7	..	..
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1993	..	....	..	....	60	Jne 9, 97	..	..
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043	..	....	..	....	47½	Nov., 95	..	..
Do., do., Series B, 2043	9½	Feb 3	9½	Feb 3	9½	Feb 3	..	..
Mononga. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	104½	July, 92	..	..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	99	Jan 27	99	Jan 27	99	Jan 27	95	..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int.g.5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	102½	Nov., 96	..	..
Do., coupon off	..	....	..	....	90	Nov 1, 97	..	..
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946	..	....	..	....	103½	Oct 8, 97	..	..
Ohio & Miss. con sink. fund 7s, 1898	..	....	..	....	106	No 18, 97	..	..
Do., con 7s, 1898	106⅝	Jan 8	104	Jan 20	105½	Jan 31	..	..
Do., 2d con. 7s, 1911	..	....	..	....	121	Dec 13,97	..	..
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905	107⅝	Feb 10	105	Mar 9	105	Mar 9	..	..
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	108	April, 92	..	..
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941	..	....	..	....	115	Sep 13, 97	..	..
Brooklyn El. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g. 6s, 1924	87½	Feb 9	79	Apr 8	79	Apr 8	78	81
Do., Tr. Co. ctfs., 2d g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	43	Jne 19, 97	..	..
Sea. & B.B.Tr.Co.cts., 1st gtd.g.5s, 1942	..	....	..	....	70½	Dec 14,97	..	..
Union El. Tr. Co.cts., 1st gtd.g.6s, 1937	87½	Feb 8	81	Mar 24	81	Mar 24	..	82
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	97	Feb 18	91	Apr 2	91¾	Apr 9	..	..
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938	..	....	..	....	74	Sept., 96	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	106	Feb 25	104½	Jan 18	105	Apr 1	..	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	127	Jan 26	127	Jan 26	127	Mar 2	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	123	Feb 2	123	Feb 2	123	Feb 2	..	..
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	108	Apr 14,97	..	..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913	..	....	..	....	100	Feb., 96	..	..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906	109	Feb 4	105¾	Mar 28	106½	Apr 4	105	..
Do., con. 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934	109	Jan 17	107⅝	Jan 6	109	Jan 24	105	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	..	....	..	....	140	Feb 14,97	..	..
C.R., Iowa Falls & N.W. 1st g.6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	108	Dec 10,97	..	..
Do., do., 1st g. 5s, 1921	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	..	..
Canada South. 1st, int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111	Jan 10	108⅝	Mar 29	110	Apr 9	109¾	110½
Do., 2d 5s, 1913	111	Feb 17	106	Mar 23	106½	Apr 6	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	108	Jan 30,97	..	..
Cent.RR. & Bkg.Co. of Ga.col.g.5s, 1937	93½	Feb 16	91½	Feb 23	91½	Feb 23	..	..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945	119½	Jan 13	114	Mar 25	114	Mar 25	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945	92½	Jan 22	86¾	Apr 4	86¾	Apr 4	..	..
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	44½	Jan 6	36	Mar 25	39	Mar 30	..	..
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	15½	Jan 6	12	Mar 10	13½	Mar 31	..	..
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	8½	Jan 21	7¼	Feb 5	7⅝	Mar 2	..	..
Do., Macon & Nor.Div. 1st g.5s, 1946	92	Jan 6	92	Jan 6	92	Jan 6	..	..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	95⅝	Jan 19	95⅝	Jan 19	95⅝	Jan 19	..	..
Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899	104⅝	Feb 2	104⅛	Jan 4	104½	Mar 25	104	104½
Do., 1st conv. 7s, 1902	..	....	..	....	113½	Dec 3, 97	..	..
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908	110½	Feb 15	110½	Feb 15	110½	Feb 15	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	114½	Feb 10	110	Jan 4	112	Apr 6	111	..
Do., do., registered	114¾	Feb 14	110	Jan 6	110½	Mar 28	109⅞	..
Lehigh & Wilkes Coal con.ass.7s, 1900	103½	Feb 18	99⅝	Mar 18	100	Apr 4	..	..
Do., 5s, 1912	93	Feb 18	90	Jan 5	90	Mar 15	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	116	Mar 4	111	Apr 4	111	Apr 4	..	..
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899	..	....	..	....	104	No 13, 97	..	..
Cent. Pac. g. 6s, 1898, Speyer ctfs	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A,B,C,D, 1898	103⅛	Feb 23	103	Feb 18	103	Feb 24	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	..	..
Do., Speyer & Co. ctfs. dep. E, 1900	..	....	..	....	100½	Dec 29,97	..	..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900	105	Feb 23	105	Feb 23	105	Feb 23	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939	..	....	..	....	84½	Sept., 96	..	..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900	100½	Feb 23	100	Feb 23	102	Mar 19	..	..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	..	..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899	103	Feb 28	101	Mar 17	101	Mar 17	100½	..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd g. 6s, 1907	..	....	..	....	98	Aug 6, 97	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938	102½	Feb 3	100	Jan 6	101	Apr 8	99½	..
Cent. Wash. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g.6s, 1938	40	Feb 2	40	Feb 2	40	Feb 2	..	..
Ches. & Ohio pur. mon. fund. 6s, 1898	101½	Jan 7	101½	Jan 7	101½	Jan 7	..	..
Do., g. 6s, Series A, 1908	120½	Feb 14	119½	Mar 3	119½	Mar 3	116	..
Do., g. 6s, 1911	120¾	Jan 21	119½	Mar 7	119½	Mar 7	116	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	117	Feb 11	112½	Mar 26	113½	Apr 9	113	..
Do., do., registered	114½	Jan 31	113	Jan 3	114	Feb 7	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	84½	Feb 15	73½	Mar 26	76½	Apr 9	76½	77
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g.4s, 1989	105	Jan 21	101½	Apr 4	101¾	Apr 8	101	102
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	94	Jan 12	92	Mar 14	93½	Mar 28	..	..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	99½	Feb 7	95½	Jan 13	99½	Feb 7	..	..
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd. g.5s, 1902	104	Jan 13	98	Mar 14	99	Mar 24	97½	99½
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903	112½	Feb 7	112½	Feb 7	112½	Mar 1	..	..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	111	Jan 7	107	Mar 23	107	Mar 23	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	107½	No 18, 97	..	..
St. L., Jacksonv. & C. 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	..	....	..	....	104¾	Mar 25,97	..	..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., 95	101	..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926	110¼	Jan 5	105	Mar 25	105	Mar 25	102¾	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903	116¼	Feb 4	114	Mar 25	114¼	Apr 9	114	115½
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901	107	Feb 24	104¼	Feb 1	107	Feb 24	102	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913	109	Feb 7	105	Mar 24	105	Apr 8	104	105
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	112	Jan 13	104½	Mar 25	105¼	Apr 9	..	..
Do., Iowa sink. fund 5s, 1919	109½	Feb 17	109½	Feb 17	109½	Feb 28	..	..
Do., do., do., 4s, 1919	104	Feb 4	98	Apr 4	98	Apr 4	..	..
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922	101½	Jan 7	97	Apr 1	97	Apr 1	97	..
Do., 4s, 1921	..	....	..	....	98¾	Dec 3, 97	..	..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	..	....	..	....	107½	Jan., 96	..	..
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	100	Jan 14	95	Mar 25	95¾	Apr 8	95½	..
Do., do., registered	97¼	Mar 19	97¼	Mar 19	97¼	Mar 19	..	..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	123	Jan 29	119	Mar 9	119	Mar 9	..	..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sink.fd.cur.6s, 1907	116½	Feb 3	116¼	Jan 14	116½	Mar 7	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	130	Jan 3	129	Jan 14	129	Jan 14	..	..
Do., gen. con 1st 5s, 1937	108	Feb 10	101¼	Jan 11	104½	Apr 4	..	105
Do., do., registered	105	Apr 5	101	Jan 4	105	Apr 5	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936	109	Feb 11	100¼	Jan 14	109	Feb 11	..	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—								
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	113½	Feb 16	112	Feb 25	112	Mar 11	112	..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 5s, 1947	89	Feb 10	80	Mar 12	82	Apr 2	82	..
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947	105	Feb 10	96	Mar 29	96	Mar 29	98	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
Mil. & St.Paul 1st 7s,$ gold,R.D., 1902	143	Feb 10	140	Jan 29	141	Apr 9	..	..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899	140½	Mar 17	137½	Jan 3	140½	Mar 28	140	..
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	144	Feb 16	140	Jan 13	141	Apr 6	..	..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	143	Mar 30	138	Jan 4	141½	Apr 5	..	..
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	142½	Feb 9	139¼	Jan 5	141	Mar 16	140	..
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	119⅝	Jan 19	118¼	Jan 19	119⅝	Jan 19	..	..
Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919	110	Mar 14	110	Mar 14	110	Mar 14	..	..
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Feb 8	116	Mar 17	116½	Apr 7	116	..
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	130¼	Jan 13	130	Feb 3	130	Feb 3	..	..
Do., do., 5s, 1910	..	....	..	....	109	Oct 5, 97	..	..
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Jan 28	118	Mar 11	118	Mar 11	..	..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	117	Jan 10	113½	Apr 1	114⅞	Apr 9	..	..
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	117	Feb 10	114½	Jan 5	114½	Mar 4	..	..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	110	Jan 17	107	Jan 5	107	Mar 30	..	..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	113½	Mar 2	113½	Mar 2	113½	Mar 2	..	..
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	115¾	Feb 11	112	Apr 6	112	Apr 6	..	..
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914	115	Feb 7	111	Apr 1	111	Apr 1	113½	..
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	127¼	Jan 27	127⅛	Jan 5	127¼	Jan 27	..	..
Do., cont. sink. fd. 5s, 1916	..	....	..	....	106½	July 9, 97	105	..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916	113½	Jan 17	109	Apr 7	109	Apr 7	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989	107	Feb 4	103½	Apr 1	103½	Apr 1	103½	106
Do., do., registered	105½	Feb 19	104¾	Feb 1	105½	Feb 19	..	..
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	122½	Jan 19	120	Mar 15	120	Mar 18	..	..
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913	123	Feb 7	122	Mar 11	122	Mar 11	..	..
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	145	Jan 10	141	Mar 3	142	Apr 9	141½	143
Do., gold 7s, 1902	116½	Feb 15	114½	Mar 31	114½	Apr 8	..	..
Do., do., registered	116½	Feb 15	115½	Mar 7	115½	Mar 7	..	..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	118½	Mar 10	116¾	Jan 7	117	Mar 23	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	117½	Jly 13, 97	..	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	111½	Feb 2	106	Apr 2	106	Apr 2	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	109¼	Dec 30,97	..	..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	119	Feb 2	117⅛	Jan 5	117¼	Mar 8	..	..
Do., registered	119	Feb 21	117	Mar 8	117	Mar 8	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909	110½	Feb 9	107¾	Mar 23	107¾	Mar 23	108½	..
Do., do., registered	109½	Mar 19	109½	Mar 19	109½	Mar 19	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	..	....	..	....	115	Dec 13,97	..	..
Do., do., registered	117¾	Feb 7	117¾	Feb 7	117¾	Feb 7	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926	107	Feb 4	104	Mar 8	104	Mar 8	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	100	No 10, 97	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	107	Mar 18	107	Mar 18	107	Mar 18	..	..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	102	Jan 31	101½	Jan 3	102	Mar 1	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	..	....	..	....	127	Au 17, 96	..	..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	117	Jan 12	117	Jan 12	117	Jan 12	..	..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909	109	Mar 3	109	Mar 3	109	Mar 3	..	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	..	....	..	....	108	Sep 30, 97	..	..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	137	Jan 6	136	Mar 2	136	Mar 23	..	..
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	..	....	..	....	105½	Feb 24,97	..	..
Do., ext. & imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929	117½	Feb 24	116½	Feb 8	117½	Feb 24	112½	..
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	134	Mar 22	133	Mar 22	134	Mar 23	..	..
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	135	Feb 26	135	Feb 26	135	Feb 26	..	..
Do., incomes, 1911	..	....	..	....	110¼	July 2, 97	106	..
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific 6s, 1917	131	Mar 29	130	Mar 11	131	Mar 29	129	..
Do., do., registered	131¼	Jan 29	128	Apr 2	128	Apr 2	..	..
Do., ext. and col. 5s, 1934	106⅝	Apr 5	105⅛	Jan 6	106⅝	Apr 9	106⅜	106½
Do., do., registered	106¼	Apr 1	105⅛	Jan 8	106¼	Apr 1	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	107⅝	Feb 2	104¾	Mar 25	105	Apr 4	105⅛	105½
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	92	Feb 4	85	Jan 15	92	Feb 14	..	..
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905	70½	Feb 11	69¼	Jan 10	70	Feb 28	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1905	..	....	..	....	83	Mar 15,97	..	..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	109	Feb 17	106½	Jan 10	108⅝	Feb 28	..	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	100	Apr 15,97	..	..
Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930	138	Jan 24	133	Mar 16	133	Mar 16	128	..
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	133	Feb 18	130	Mar 28	130	Mar 28	129	..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	133½	Jan 20	131	Mar 21	131	Mar 21	..	..
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919	..	....	..	....	106	Jly 22, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1932	121½	Feb 17	117½	Apr 1	117½	Apr 1	..	..
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s	87½	Feb 7	78½	Mar 26	82	Apr 9	81½	83½
Chi. & West. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921	..	....	..	....	98½	Nov., 96	..	..
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con.sk.fd.7s, 1905	..	....	..	....	119	Oct 26, 97	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	..	....	..	....	103½	Mar 12,97	..	..
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd.g.5s, 1941	111½	Feb 11	110½	Jan 31	111	Mar 23	..	..
City & Sub. Ry. Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	105½	Apr., 95	..	..
Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. cts. for 1st 5s, 1917	73½	Feb 4	70	Jan 25	73½	Mar 2	..	..
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St.L. gen. g 4s, 1993	..	....	..	....	84	Oct 14, 97	..	..
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	90	Jan 12	89	Jan 8	90	Jan 12	..	..
St. Louis Div. 1st col trust g. 4s, 1990	95½	Feb 14	95½	Apr 7	95½	Apr 7	95½	..
Do., do., registered	93	Mar 15	90	Mar 24	90	Mar 24	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	87	Oct., 95	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	88½	Jan 13	87½	Jan 11	88½	Jan 13	..	..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g.4s, 1991	90	Mar 9	89	Feb 28	90	Mar 10	..	..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936	102	Feb 11	101	Jan 20	102	Feb 11	..	..
Do., con. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100	Nov., 94	..	..
Cin., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	..	....	..	....	114	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	107½	Feb 19,97	..	..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	78½	Feb 2	70	Mar 14	76	Apr 9	75	76
Do., income 4s, 1990	..	....	..	....	21	Au 26, 97	..	..
C., C., C. & Ind. 1st sk. fd. 7s, 1899	105½	Mar 5	105⅜	Jan 26	105½	Mar 5	105	..
Do., con. 7s, 1914	137	Jan 17	132	Mar 7	132	Mar 7	..	..
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	123	No 26, 97	..	..
Cin. & Spfd. 1st M.C.C.C. & I. 7s, 1901	..	....	..	....	107½	Oct 16, 97	..	..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	102½	Jan 11	100	Mar 18	100	Mar 18	..	..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938	..	....	..	....	120¾	July, 96	..	..
Col.Mid. Tr.Co. cts., 1st g.6s, assd., 1936	68	Feb 15	59	Mar 23	61½	Apr 8	60	65
Do., con. g. 4s, 1940, ast'd, all in.pd.	21¼	Jan 7	17½	Mar 8	19⅞	Mar 28	..	..
Col., Hock. Val & Tol. con. g. 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	68½	My 15, 97	..	..
Do., J.P.M. & Co. eng. cts., $65 paid	77	Mar 5	72½	Apr 1	72½	Apr 1	73	75
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1904	61	Feb 14	54	Jan 11	61	Feb 14	..	..
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	..	....	..	....	102	Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	128	Jan 15	122	Apr 4	122	Apr 4	..	..
Syra., Bing. & N.Y. 1st 7s, 1906	125¼	Jan 3	125¼	Jan 3	125¼	Mar 2	..	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	144	Jan 4	140	Mar 15	140	Mar 15	..	..
Do., 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	109	No 22, 97	..	..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901	113½	Feb 28	113½	Feb 28	113½	Feb 28	..	..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	142	Feb 21	137	Mar 28	137	Mar 28	..	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	138	July, 92	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	138⅝	Jan 20	138	Feb 26	138	Feb 26	..	..
Do., construction 5s, 1923	..	....	..	....	118½	No 17, 97	..	..
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	112	May, 96	..	..
Del. & Hud. 1st, Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	..	....	..	....	137½	Au 31, 97	138	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	143	May 4, 97	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	125½	Jan 25	125¼	Feb 11	125¼	Feb 11	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1906	118½	Jan 27	117	Feb 23	117	Feb 23	..	117
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	116½	Mar 22,97	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	..	....	..	....	148¾	Au 18, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	145	Feb 18	144¾	Feb 15	145	Feb 18	..	..
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	95¾	Feb 2	89	Apr 8	89¼	Apr 8	88	90
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900	110½	Feb 11	108	Apr 5	108	Apr 5	..	..
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928	93	Feb 2	85½	Jan 3	89¾	Apr 5	..	..
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	100	Mar 30	97	Jan 6	100	Mar 30	99	..
Det., Mack. & Mar. ld.gt.3½s, Ser.A, 1911	17½	Jan 12	17¼	Jan 12	17½	Apr 4	15	18
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	107¾	Mar 9	104	Jan 3	107¾	Mar 9	..	105
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1928	92¼	Feb 11	92¼	Feb 11	92¼	Feb 11	..	..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g. 5s, 1937	107	Mar 8	102	Apr 8	102	Apr 8	..	105
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	116	Feb 2	112½	Jan 4	113	Feb 28	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	116½	Dec 8, 97	..	..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	..	....	..	....	112¾	No 12, 97	..	..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	..	....	..	....	120½	Oct 29, 97	..	..
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	104½	Feb 21	104½	Feb 21	104½	Feb 21	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	147¾	Feb 11	141½	Mar 29	141½	Mar 29	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	143	Jan 13	142½	Jan 11	143	Jan 13	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	139	Feb 25	137	Mar 11	137	Mar 11	130	..
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	..	....	..	....	141	Sep 10,97	130	..
Jefferson RR. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1909	106	Feb 11	106	Feb 11	106	Feb 11	..	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	113	Feb 10	110	Apr 1	110	Apr 1	..	..
N.Y., L.E. & W. 1st cur. 6s, 1913	..	....	..	....	102	Aug., 96	..	..
N.Y. & Greenw'd Lake gtd. g.5s, 1946	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct 2, 97	..	..
Erie R.R. 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds., 1996	93	Feb 7	85½	Apr 2	87¾	Apr 9	86½	87¼
Do., 1st con. gen. lien g. 3-4s, 1996	74½	Feb 11	68½	Mar 14	69¾	Apr 8	69	70
Eureka Springs 1st g. 6s, 1933	..	....	..	....	65	No 10, 97	..	..
Evansville & T. H. 1st con. g. 6s, 1921	117	Jan 11	114	Apr 9	114	Apr 9	114	117
Do., 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	82½	Mar 4	82½	Mar 4	82½	Mar 4	..	..
Do., Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923	..	....	..	....	110	May, 93	..	..
Do., Sul. Co. Bch. 1st g. 5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	110	Sept., 91	..	..
Evans. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	78	Feb 14	77½	Feb 16	77½	Feb 16	..	..
Flint & Pere Marq. g. 6s, 1920	117	Feb 9	113½	Jan 4	115	Mar 31	110	113
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	95	Feb 8	89¾	Jan 7	94½	Feb 16	..	..
Do., Pt. Huron d. 1st g. 5s, 1939	92½	Mar 4	83	Jan 5	85	Apr 9	..	..
Fla. Cent. & Peninsular 1st g. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	103	Au 14, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	80½	May, 96	..	..
Fort St. Un. Depot Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941	105	Mar 11	105	Mar 11	105	Mar 11	106	..
Ft. Worth & Den. City 1st g. 4-6s, 1921	75	Jan 26	65	Mar 17	68	Apr 5	67	70
Ft. Worth & Rio G. 1st g. 3-4s, 1928	59½	Feb 1	54½	Jan 5	56	Apr 7	56	58
Gal., H. & H. 1st 5s, 1913	92	Feb 15	88¾	Jan 26	90	Mar 17	87	..
Georgia & Ala.Ry 1st pf. g.5s, 1945	..	....	..	....	103	Au 11, 97	100	..
Ga., Car. & North. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	..	....	..	....	83	Jun 23,97	85	90
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A	49	Jan 27	43	Mar 14	43	Mar 14	..	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B	6½	Jan 26	5	Jan 18	6½	Jan 31	..	..
Illinois Central 1st g. 4s, 1951	115	Mar 10	113½	Feb 14	115	Mar 10	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	112½	Jly 13, 97	..	..
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 1951	105	Mar 16	105	Mar 16	105	Mar 16	..	..
Do., registered	102⅛	Jan 29	101	Feb 24	101	Feb 24	..	..
Do., g. 4s, 1952	102	Feb 21	101⅝	Apr 8	101⅝	Apr 8	101½	104
Do., do., registered	103	Jan 25	103	Jan 25	103	Jan 25	..	..
Do., g. 4s, 1953	102¼	Feb 2	100	Mar 31	100	Mar 31	..	..
Do., col. tr. g. 4s, L.,N.O. & T., 1953	..	....	..	....	..	....	100	102
Do., 2-10s, g. 4s, 1904	..	....	..	....	100½	Jan 4, 97	95	..
Do., Western Line 1st g. 4s, 1951	105	Jan 28	103	Mar 4	103½	Mar 5	..	103
Do., Cairo Bridge g. 4s, 1950	..	....	..	....	102½	Sept., 96	..	..
Do., Springfield Div. 6s, 1898	..	....	..	....	101½	Jly 9, 97	..	..
Do., Middle Div. registered 5s, 1921	..	....	..	....	116½	Aug., 95	..	..
Chi., St. L. & New Orl. g. 5s, 1951	123¼	Feb 15	120½	Mar 17	120½	Mar 17	..	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	118½	Apr 1, 97	..	..
Do., Memphis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	103½	Jan 24	103½	Jan 24	103½	Jan 24	..	..
Ind., Dec. & Wn. 1st g. 5s, 1935	104	Jan 10	98	Mar 7	98	Mar 7	..	..
Ind., Illinois & Iowa 1st g. 4s, 1939	88	Jan 4	86	Jan 22	86	Jan 22	..	..
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	94¼	Nov., 95	..	..
Int. & Gt. North. 1st g. 6s, 1919	123¼	Jan 13	121¾	Jan 12	123	Feb 18	..	121
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1909	90	Feb 3	78	Mar 23	78½	Apr 6	..	..
Do., 3d g. 4s, 1921	60	Feb 7	44	Jan 14	47	Mar 23	..	..
Iowa Central 1st g. 5s, 1938	103½	Feb 19	97	Mar 26	97½	Apr 6	..	..
K. C., P. & Gulf 1st & col. g. 5s, 1923	81¾	Feb 14	74	Apr 1	75	Apr 7	..	..
Kings Co. El., Ser. A, 1st g.5s, 1925	50	Jan 5	45	Feb 7	45	Mar 10	..	..
Fulton E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, Ser. A, 1929	88	Jan 25	35	Mar 11	85	Mar 11	..	38
Lake Erie & West. 1st g. 5s, 1937	117¼	Feb 9	115½	Jan 4	116¼	Mar 14	..	117
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1941	103½	Jan 10	99⅝	Mar 28	99⅝	Mar 31	..	..
Northern Ohio 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1945	100½	Jan 6	100½	Jan 6	100½	Jan 6	..	103¾
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—								
Buffalo & Erie new B 7s, 1898	102½	Jan 3	102¼	Jan 7	102¼	Jan 7	..	..
Detroit, Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	..	....	..	....	120½	Dec 22,97	..	..
Lake Shore Div. 7s, 1899	106½	Feb 11	106	Jan 14	106	Feb 15	..	..
Do., con. 1st 7s, 1900	110	Mar 9	107	Apr 5	107	Apr 5	106	109
Do., do., registered	109⅝	Feb 9	105½	Apr 4	105½	Apr 4	..	..
Do., con. 2d 7s, 1903	120½	Feb 23	119	Jan 6	119	Mar 11	..	..
Do., do., registered	119¾	Mar 1	119	Jan 6	119	Apr 9	..	..
Do., g. 3½s, 1997	106⅝	Jan 18	102	Apr 7	102	Apr 7	..	..
Do., do., registered	106	Feb 21	103	Mar 29	103	Mar 29	..	..
Cin. & Sp. 1st gtd., L.S. & M. 7s, 1901	..	....	..	....	108¼	Dec 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal R.R. 1st 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	125	Dec 9, 97	..	..
Leh. Val. N. Y. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1940	104¾	Feb 17	100½	Apr 5	100½	Apr 5	..	102
Leh. Val. Ter. Ry 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	112½	Feb 16	111	Jan 28	111	Mar 28	..	107½
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	110	No 26, 97	..	..
Leh. Val. Coal Co. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1933	92½	Mar 22	92½	Mar 22	92½	Mar 22	..	..
Leh. & N. Y. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1945	92	Feb 18	92	Feb 18	92	Feb 23	..	..
El., Cor. & Nor. 1st g. 1st pf. 6s, 1914	..	....	..	....	99½	Feb., 93	..	..
Do., g. gtd. 5s, 1914	..	....	..	....	101	Sep 16, 97	..	..
Litch., Car. & W. 1st g. 6s, 1916	..	....	..	....	95	Feb., 93	..	..
L., R. & M. Tr.Co.cts. for 1st g.5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	25	Apr., 96	..	..
Long Island 1st 7s, 1898	..	....	..	....	101⅝	No 29, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1931	120	Feb 2	117¾	Jan 17	120	Mar 15	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	89	Feb 28	85¼	Jan 12	88	Apr 4	88	..
Do., ferry g. 4½s, 1922	90	Jan 31	86¾	Apr 1	86¾	Apr 6	..	86¾
N. Y. & Rockaway B. 1st g. 5s, 1927	..	....	..	....	100	My 25, 97	..	..
Do., 2d income, 1927	..	....	..	....	40	Mar., 96	..	..
N. Y., B. & Man. B. 1st con.g.5s, 1935	..	....	..	....	107½	Dec 15,97	..	..
Do., 1st 5s, 1911	..	....	..	....	107½	Jly 16, 96	..	..
L. I., N. Sh. 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	103½	June, 95	..	..
L., E. & St. L. 1st con. g. 5s, 1939, t. r.	33	Feb 18	32	Jan 6	33	Feb 18	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1943	..	....	..	....	9½	Aug 21,97	..	..
Louisville & Nashville con. 7s, 1898	105	Feb 18	102¼	Jan 7	103¼	Mar 17	..	..
Do., Cecilian Branch 7s, 1907	..	....	..	....	106	No 11, 97	100½	..
Do., N. O. & Mobile 1st g. 6s, 1930	122	Feb 17	120⅝	Jan 6	121½	Mar 24	..	..
Do., do., 2d g. 6s, 1930	107½	Feb 2	107½	Feb 2	107½	Feb 3	..	..
Do., E. H. & Nashville 1st g.6s, 1919	117	Feb 9	113	Mar 29	113	Apr 5	112½	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1930	120	Feb 10	117	Jan 3	117	Apr 1	116½	..
Do., Pensacola Div. g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	103½	Sep 24,97	100	..
Do., St. Louis Div. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	121	Jly 12, 97	..	..
Do., do., 2d g. 3s, 1980	..	....	..	....	67	May, 95	..	..
Do., Nashville & Dec. 1st 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	110	Dec 23,97	..	..
Do., sk. fd. (S. & N. Ala.) g.6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	94¼	Jan., 92	..	..
Do., gold 5s, 1937	104½	Feb 8	101¼	Jan 12	104	Apr 7	..	..
Do., unified g. 4s, 1940	91½	Feb 11	85	Mar 7	86½	Apr 8	86	86¼
Do., Pens. & Atl. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1921	109	Jan 8	100	Mar 24	100	Mar 24	..	..
Do., collateral trust g. 5s, 1931	108¾	Feb 24	101½	Apr 6	102¼	Apr 9	101½	102¼
Do., N. & N. & M. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	..	....	..	....	106½	Sep 10, 97	..	..
N., F. & S. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	95	Feb 9	87½	Apr 5	87½	Apr 5	..	..
South & North A. con. gtd. g. 5s, 1936	98¼	Feb 18	94	Feb 5	95	Mar 10	..	..
Kentucky Central g. 4s, 1978	91	Feb 14	87	Jan 28	88	Mar 29	..	..
Louis. Railway Co. 1st con. g.5s, 1930	109	Mar 19	103	Mar 9	109	Mar 19	..	..
L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	..	..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Range for Year 1898. Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990	98½	Jan 13	92	Mar 25	93	Apr 7	..	..
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	119½	Feb 8	114⅛	Apr 6	115	Apr 7	115	117
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	105	Jan 26	102¼	Mar 26	102½	Apr 6	102	104
Metro. St. Ry gen. cl. tr. g. 5s, 1997	116¼	Jan 14	109	Mar 14	109½	Apr 8	109½	109⅝
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	122½	Jan 14	118	Apr 4	118½	Apr 5	..	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¼	Jan 14	117	Mar 11	118	Apr 5	116½	117½
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g.5s,1993	123¼	Jan 12	117	Mar 12	117	Apr 6	116½	117½
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911	66	Feb 10	66	Feb 10	66	Feb 10	..	..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	39	April, 90	..	..
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	11½	Sep 16, 96	..	..
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	73¾	Apr 8	70⅝	Feb 10	73¾	Apr 9	..	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	123	Jan 28	113	Mar 25	113	Mar 28	..	..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	106⅝	Feb 1	105½	Mar 16	105½	Mar 16	..	..
Do., 6s, 1909	122	Feb 25	122	Feb 25	122	Feb 25	..	..
Do., 5s, 1931	127	Jan 10	127	Jan 10	127	Jan 10	..	..
Do., do., registered	125½	Jan 20	125½	Jan 20	125½	Jan 20	..	..
Do., 4s, 1940	106	Feb 25	106	Feb 25	106	Feb 25	..	..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	90	Mar., 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1917	..	....	..	....	42⅝	No 12, 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1917	..	....	..	....	13	Jly 9, 97	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	100	Jan 30,97	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	..	....	..	....	143	Jly 22, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	108¼	Feb 1	104	Apr 4	104	Apr 8	..	..
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	..	....	..	....	127	No 22, 97	..	..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	..	....	..	....	129	May, 96	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	121¼	Au 31, 97	..	..
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	91¾	Feb 4	84¾	Mar 26	86¼	Apr 9	86	86½
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	67½	Jan 27	57	Mar 25	60	Apr 9	60	60½
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	83¾	Jan 28	83¾	Jan 28	83¾	Jan 28	..	..
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g.5s.1942	85½	Feb 18	80	Mar 12	80	Apr 7	..	81
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	74	Mar 1	71	Jan 4	74	Mar 4	73	75
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	84¼	Feb 18	80	Jan 8	81¾	Mar 28	..	..
Mo., K. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	99½	Feb 14	93½	Apr 1	93½	Apr 6	92	95
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	100⅛	Feb 15	93	Mar 26	95	Apr 9	94½	96
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	109	Jan 22	107¼	Jan 6	109	Apr 2	108	110
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	79½	Feb 8	65½	Jan 19	79	Feb 23	64	..
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	72	Feb 4	62	Mar 14	64½	Mar 31	60	65
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	106	Jan 31	102	Mar 23	103	Apr 7	..	..
Do., 2d extended g. 5s, 1938	106½	Feb 3	106½	Feb 3	106½	Feb 3	..	..
St. L. & I. Mt. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	110½	Jan 7	107½	Feb 7	107½	Feb 25	108	110
Do., 2d ext. gold 5s, 1946	105	Feb 23	104	Feb 28	105	Mar 16	..	107
Do., Arkans. Brch. ext. g. 5s, 1935	108	Feb 8	102	Mar 26	102	Mar 28	..	..
Do., gen. con. ry. & ld.grt.g.5s,1931	94⅞	Feb 9	86	Apr 6	86½	Apr 8	86	86¾
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	92½	Feb 15	86	Feb 26	88	Mar 21	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	123	Feb 7	120	Mar 11	120	Mar 11	..	120
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	119	Dec 6, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	80½	Feb 5	72	Mar 26	72½	Apr 1	73	..
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	84	April, 96	82	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	131¼	Feb 3	128	Apr 4	128	Apr 4	127	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	..	....	..	....	105⅜	De 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	105	Feb 10	100	Apr 8	100	Apr 8	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M. W.&Al.,1917	..	....	..	....	108	Mar., 96	..	..
No. O. & N. East pr. lien 6s, 1915	..	....	..	....	108½	Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	117¼	Feb 8	115	Mar 26	115¼	Apr 8	115	116
Do., do., registered	117¼	Feb 8	115	Apr 5	115	Apr 5	113½	116
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	112	Feb 23	106½	Apr 7	106½	Apr 7	105	..
Do., do., registered	111⅝	Feb 8	106	Apr 1	106	Apr 1	105	107
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904	108⅝	Feb 19	108½	Feb 21	108½	Feb 21	105	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	105	Feb 9	102	Apr 9	102	Apr 9	102	103
Do., do., registered	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	101½	..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	105	Feb 8	102	Apr 9	102	Apr 9	102	..
Do., registered	105	Feb 7	104	Mar 26	104	Mar 26	101½	..
West Shore 1st 4s, gtd., 2361	110½	Feb 17	107	Mar 25	107½	Apr 9	107½	108
Do., registered	110	Feb 7	106	Mar 26	107	Apr 9	..	107
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	..	....	..	....	108½	No 16, 97	..	..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g. 4s,Ser.A,1940	..	....	..	....	86	No 15, 97	..	95
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	104	Jly 24, 97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	109½	Feb 3	109¼	Feb 24	109¼	Mar 8	108⅝	110
Do., do., registered	109⅛	Jan 27	109⅛	Jan 27	109⅛	Jan 27	108⅝	110
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	..	....	..	....	108	May 7,97	100	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	123	Jan 24	120	Mar 18	120	Mar 18	115	120
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	109	Jan., 97	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	110	Oct., 94	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	..	....	..	....	107½	Oct 14, 97	..	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s,1991	..	....	..	....	100	Mar., 96	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	126	Feb 14	126	Feb 14	126	Feb 14	..	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	107½	Jan 12	101	Apr 5	101½	Apr 8	101¼	102
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	103	Nov 4, 97	..	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. 1st registered 4s,1903	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. ctrs., $1,000	150	Jan 24	145	Jan 6	145	Mar 17	..	..
Do., do., small ctrs., $100	146	Jan 6	145	Jan 6	146	Jan 14	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	123	Jne 16,97	123	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	125½	Feb 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & N. England 1st 7s, 1905	119	Feb 11	119	Feb 11	119	Feb 11	..	..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	..	....	..	....	114	My 27, 97	..	..
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	108½	Jan 6	106	Mar 7	106	Apr 7	106	..
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	102¼	Feb 11	96	Mar 16	97	Apr 9	96⅝	97½
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st refunding 5s,1937	108⅝	Feb 11	103	Jan 6	105	Apr 6	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	91	Feb 4	84¾	Jan 6	90	Mar 8	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1940	98	Feb 7	86	Apr 7	86	Apr 7	..	..
Do., terminal 1st g. 5s, 1943	111½	Jan 28	110⅝	Feb 2	111½	Apr 9	..	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	101⅞	Feb 8	93¼	Jan 3	97	Mar 16	..	..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	121	Jan 4	120	Jan 10	121	Feb 16	..	..
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	119½	Feb 9	112	Mar 25	112	Mar 26	112	114
Do., do., registered	119	Feb 11	112	Mar 28	112	Mar 28	112	114
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	..	....	..	....	128	Dec 8, 97	..	..
Do., do. registered certificates	..	....	..	....	126	No 8, 97	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ry. pr. lien 4s, 1997	97¾	Feb 11	92½	Mar 25	93⅜	Apr 9	93⅛	93¼
Do., registered	97¼	Feb 7	93	Apr 6	93	Apr 6	..	..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	63½	Jan 31	57½	Mar 12	58¾	Apr 7	59	60
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s, 1933	107⅝	Feb 16	104	Jan 5	106¼	Mar 18	..	..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	105	Mar 5	105	Mar 5	105	Mar 5	102	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	125½	Jan 17	120	Mar 15	120	Mar 17	..	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	118	Mar 17	118	Mar 17	118	Mar 17	118	..
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	119⅝	Jan 20	117	Feb 9	117	Feb 10	..	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	101	Feb 23,97	..	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1989	87½	Feb 8	83½	Jan 7	86	Mar 18	..	84
Nor. & West. Ry. 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	85	Feb 8	78½	Apr 5	79½	Apr 7	78	80
Ogden. & L. Cham. 1st con.6s,1920	..	....	..	....	94	April, 96	91	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	82	Feb., 87	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	102¼	Jan 26	102	Jan 12	102¼	Jan 26	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	85	Dec 16,97	..	..
Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921	84⅞	Feb 21	80	Jan 13	84⅞	Feb 21	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921	15	Jan 20	10½	Jan 7	14½	Feb 11	..	..
Do., do. eng. Trust Co. certfs	14¾	Jan 20	10	Mar 31	10	Mar 31	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	82	Jan 8	76½	Mar 28	76½	Mar 28	..	..
Oreg. Imp. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	108	Sep 21,97	..	..
Do., en. Trust Co. ctfs. of deposit	112⅝	Feb 8	103½	Jan 5	107	Mar 29	107	109
Do., cons. 5s, tr. r., all in. paid	62½	Feb 15	51	Mar 12	54	Apr 9	53	54
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	..	....	..	....	120	Dec 13,97	..	..
Do., g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	102	My 24, 97	..	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	102	Feb 17	96½	Jan 3	99⅝	Apr 8	..	..
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	69	Feb 7	58	Jan 5	63¾	Apr 4	62	..
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	49⅝	Mar 4	39	Jan 4	47	Apr 5	46	..
Ore. R. & N. 1st sink. fd. g. 6s, 1909	115	Jan 26	112⅝	Jan 3	113½	Mar 18	..	..
Ore. R.R. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	97	Feb 7	92½	Apr 4	92½	Apr 9	..	..
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1923	127½	Jan 29	119½	Mar 15	120	Apr 8	119	120
Panama sink. fund sub. g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	101½	Dec., 96	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	114	Jan 26	109	Apr 6	109	Apr 6	109	109⅝
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	112¼	Dec 21,97	..	..
P., C., C. & St.L. gtd. g.4½s,1940,Ser.A	113	Feb 8	111	Mar 28	111	Mar 28	..	..
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	113	Jan 21	110½	Apr 5	110½	Apr 5	..	..
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	..	....	..	....	111	Jne 17, 97	..	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd, 4s, 1945	..	....	..	....	102	Oct 9, 97	..	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	106¾	Mar 1	106¾	Mar 1	106¾	Mar 1	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	109½	Apr 23,97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	140¼	Jan 25	140	Jan 10	140¼	Jan 25	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140	Jan 4	140	Jan 4	140	Mar 15	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	..	....	..	....	128	Aug., 96	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	110½	July 8, 97	..	..
Clev. & Pitts. con. sink. fund 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	110½	July 8, 97	..	..
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	..	....	..	....	113½	April, 96	..	..
St. L., Van. & T. H. 2d 7s, 1898	102	Jan 24	102	Jan 24	102	Jan 24	..	..
Do., 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	102¾	Mar 7	102¾	Mar 7	102¾	Mar 7	..	..
Gd. R. & I. ex. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	..	....	..	....	110	Jne 27, 96	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	..	....	..	....	102	No 10, 97	..	..
Penn. R.R. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	..	....	..	....	108	My 12, 97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	115½	Feb 14	115½	Feb 14	115½	Feb 14	..	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, tr. r.	100½	Mar 3	99½	Jan 24	99½	Mar 11	95	100
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100	Dec 23,97	..	..
Do., do., en. Trust Co. certs	96	Feb 15	96	Feb 15	96	Feb 15	..	..
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s,1926	..	....	..	....	14½	Dec 30,97	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	112½	Mar 8, 97	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	86½	Feb 23	86½	Feb 23	86½	Feb 23	..	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	137	No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	108½	April, 93	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	124	Mar., 96	..	..
Pitts. & L. E. 2d g. 5s,Ser.A & B,1928	..	....	..	....	114	Mar., 93	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	117	Mar., 89	..	..
Pitts., Painv. &Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	..	....	..	....	95½	April, 95	..	..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	109	Feb 14	104	Apr 2	105½	Apr 6	..	107½
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	98	Jly 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	86	Feb 9	77	Jan 7	80	Apr 9	..	..
Do., g. 5s, 1891-1941	..	....	..	....	33½	Mar 1, 97	..	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	87½	Feb 3	79	Mar 26	80½	Apr 9	80¼	80⅝
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	85⅝	Feb 5	79	Mar 12	81	Apr 8	80½	81½
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	94⅝	Feb 16	92½	Feb 2	94⅝	Feb 16	..	..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 3-4s, 1940	54	Feb 2	54	Feb 2	54	Feb 2	..	..
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	76	Feb 18	70	Jan 5	70	Apr 6	..	..
St. L., A. & T. H. 1st & ter. g. 5s, 1914	..	....	..	....	105	Dec 23,97	105	..
Belleville & Carodt. 1st 6s, 1923	..	....	..	....	115	Jan 22,96	..	..
C., St. L. & Pad. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1917	..	....	..	....	109	Jly 1, 97	..	..
St. Louis South. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	90	No 12, 97	90	..
Do., 2d income 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	73½	Feb., 96	..	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A, 1906	116⅝	Feb 15	115	Mar 14	115½	Mar 17	114	116
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	116⅝	Feb 17	114	Apr 2	114½	Apr 9	114	116
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	116⅝	Feb 23	114	Mar 30	114	Mar 30	114	116
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	..	....	..	....	113½	July, 96	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	119½	Feb 5	116¾	Jan 25	117½	Apr 1	116¾	118
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	[illegible]	Feb 3	[illegible]	Mar [illegible]	[illegible]	Apr 1	100	103
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	97½	Feb 21	95	Jan 7	96½	Feb 15	..	..
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	105	Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & San Fran. R.R. g. 4s, 1996	77	Feb 7	70½	Mar 26	72½	Apr 5	..	..
St. L. & San Fran., S.W Div. 5s, 1947	96	Feb 15	90	Apr 6	90	Apr 6	..	..
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	76⅝	Feb 8	72	Jan 4	74½	Apr 5	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts, 1989	30	Feb 8	25	Mar 25	26	Mar 30	..	..
St. Paul City Ry. Cable con. g.5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	90	Nov 8, 97	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	117	Mar 7	115	Mar 12	117	Mar 14	112	120
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	109	Feb 16	107⅝	Jan 4	109	Feb 21	104	109
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	122⅝	Jan 28	122⅝	Jan 7	122⅝	Jan 29	..	..
Do., Dakota extens. g. 6s, 1910	122	Jan 20	118½	Mar 25	118½	Mar 25	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	129	Feb 24	128	Jan 5	128	Feb 26	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	119⅝	Sept., 96	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	108¼	Feb 15	106	Jan 4	107	Mar 21	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106½	M'r 29,97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	100½	Mar 4	94½	Jan 10	99	Mar 10	97	99
Do., do., registered	96	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	122½	Jan 13	122½	Jan 13	122½	Jan 13	..	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	130	Feb 4	127	Jan 21	127¼	Feb 8	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Apl 24,97	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	109½	Mar 18	108	Jan 14	108	Apr 8	..	..
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	108½	Jan 14	108	Mar 17	108	Mar 17	..	108⅝
Willmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	..	....	..	....	111	No 23, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Apr 24,96	..	..
San. F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	100½	Oct 20, 97	..	..
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	114	Jan 25,97	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 18,97	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	..	..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931, ass. pd.	80	Jan 21	42	Jan 6	80	Jan 25	..	..
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	98	Feb 8	93	Mar 30	93	Mar 30	94	..
Southern Pacific Co.—								
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	..	..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	105	Mar 5	100	Jan 17	105	Mar 5	101	..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g.5s,1931	96	Apr 9	92	Jan 4	96	Apr 9	95	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s,1903	..	....	..	....	102	Nov., 94	125	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	110⅝	Jan 22	108½	Mar 15	110	Apr 1	..	..
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	107	Mar 18	107	Mar 18	107	Mar 18	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	80	Jan 11	76¾	Apr 2	78	Apr 9	..	..
Morgan's La. & Tex. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	114	No 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	127	Feb 26	127	Feb 26	127	Feb 26	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	75	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	..	..
San. An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	62½	Jan 21	56¼	Mar 28	57¾	Apr 7	57	57½
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	110	Mar 17	110	Mar 17	110	Mar 17	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	106½	No 17, 97	105	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	98⅝	Feb 21	96¼	Jan 3	98½	Apr 9	98	..
So. Pac. of Ariz. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	104¼	Mar 17	100¼	Jan 4	104¼	Apr 9	103	..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	110	Jan 24	110	Jan 24	110	Jan 24	..	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	97	Feb 19	92½	Jan 6	96¼	Apr 8	96	..
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	87¼	Jan 15	83	Apr 8	83	Apr 8	80	85
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	108½	Feb 17	105¼	Jan 5	107¼	Apr 7	..	..
Southern Rway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	94½	Feb 10	87½	Mar 26	89½	Apr 9	89½	89⅝
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	100	Feb 8	96	Jan 19	100	Feb 16	..	..
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	..	....	..	....	112¼	Au 17, 97	..	..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	..	....	..	....	119	Dec 22,97	..	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	107	Jan 31	106¼	Mar 16	106¼	Mar 16	105	108½
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	115	Feb 10	112½	Feb 28	112½	Apr 5	112	114
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	111½	Feb 9	108½	Mar 25	109½	Apr 7	109½	110
Georgia Pac. Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	121	Feb 17	118⅞	Apr 6	118⅞	Apr 6	..	119½
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	117½	Feb 18	116	Mar 2	116	Mar 2	114⅝	..
Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s, 1915	125	Feb 14	122	Jan 4	122½	Mar 17	120	121
Do., equipment sink. fd. g. 5s, 1909	..	....	..	....	101	No 22, 97	..	..
Do., deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	105	Feb 19	105	Feb 19	105	Feb 19	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	105½	Feb 26	100	Mar 24	100	Mar 24	100	..
Do., do., gtd. stamped, 1936	105½	Feb 21	103½	Mar 7	103½	Mar 7	100	..
Wash., Ohio & W. 1st cy. gtd.4s,1924	..	....	..	....	84	Au 10, 97	..	..
West'n No. Car. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	116½	Jan 11	112⅝	Jan 3	115½	Jan 21	..	..
Term. Ass. of St. L. 1st g. 4½s, 1939	110½	Feb 19	110⅛	Jan 12	110¼	Feb 19	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	109¾	Jan 12	106½	Feb 3	107	Feb 24	105½	..
St. L. Mhts.' Bge. Ter. gtd. g. 5s,1930	..	....	..	....	108	Oct 27, 97	..	..
Tex. & Pac. Ry, E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	110½	Feb 14	109	Jan 18	110½	Feb 14	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 2000	102⅝	Feb 8	96¼	Mar 12	99	Apr 7	99	100
Do., 2d g. income 5s, 2000	35	Feb 19	28	Jan 4	31	Apr 9	31¼	31½
Third Avenue 1st g. 5s, 1937	124	Feb 21	122	Jan 5	123	Mar 29	..	123
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st g. 5s, 1935	104⅝	Feb 18	102½	Jan 3	104½	Feb 26	..	..
Do., Western Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	103½	Jan 7	102½	Jan 3	103½	Jan 21	..	..
Kanawha & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	82½	Feb 23	79	Jan 4	80	Mar 11	78	..
Toledo, Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	72½	Jan 7	69½	Mar 22	70	Mar 25	..	..
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st g. 6s, 1916, t. r.	90	Jan 10	85½	Apr 4	85½	Apr 8	..	..
Ulster & Delaware 1st c.g. 5s, 1928	104	Jan 7	100	Apr 1	101	Apr 9	100	101
U.P. g. 6s,1896,T.C.cts.,ex mat.cps	127½	Feb 10	116½	Jan 7	127½	Feb 10	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1897, T.C.cts.,ex mat. cps	126¾	Feb 14	113½	Jan 4	126¾	Feb 14	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1898,T.C. cts.,ex mat. cps.	124	Jan 29	115	Jan 5	124	Jan 29	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1899,T.C.cts.,ex mat.cps.	129¼	Feb 9	116½	Jan 5	129¼	Feb 9	..	..
Do., col. tr. g. 6s, 1908	100	Feb 1	100	Feb 1	100	Feb 1	100	..
Do., col. tr. g. 5s, 1907	..	....	..	....	83	Au 31, 97	..	..
Do., col. tr. Tr. Co. cts., g. 4½s,1918	51	Feb 28	45	Mar 23	45½	Mar 30	..	..
Do., purchase money cts	126⅝	Feb 2	111⅛	Jan 3	126	Feb 7	..	..
Do., col. tr. 6s, g. notes, 1902	..	....	..	....	101½	Au 14, 97	..	..
Do., c.t. 6s, g. notes, 62½ p.c. pr.pd.	50½	Feb 7	43	Jan 3	50½	Feb 7	..	..
Do., Tr.Co. cts., ext. s.f. g. 8s,1899	134½	Feb 5	118⅝	Jan 4	134½	Feb 5	..	..
Union Pacific Ry. 4s	95⅝	Feb 8	88⅞	Mar 26	90½	Apr 9	90⅝	90⅞
Kansas Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1895	..	....	..	....	115¼	Au 13, 97	..	..
Do., 1st g. eng. T.C. cts.,ex mat.cps	122½	Feb 9	118	Jan 21	122½	Feb 9	..	..
Do., 1st g. 6s, 1896	..	....	..	....	114	Sep 29,97	..	..
Do., 1st g. eng.T.C. cts.,ex mat.cps	125	Feb 11	112	Jan 12	125	Feb 11	..	..
Do., Denver Div. assd. g. 6s, 1899	130½	Feb 15	120	Jan 24	130½	Feb 15	..	..
Do., do. eng. T.C. cts., ex mat. cp.	131½	Feb 18	117	Jan 19	120	Mar 24	118½	..
Do., T.C. cts, 1st con. g. 6s, 1919	115⅝	Feb 15	84½	Jan 4	105½	Mar 30	101	..
Central Bch. U. P. f. c. g. 7s, 1895	..	....	..	....	98	Jan., 90	..	..
Atch., Col. & Pac. 1st 6s, 1905, t. r.	38	Feb 11	32	Feb 25	35	Mar 4	..	..
U. P., Lin. & Col. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1918	39	Feb 17	33	Jan 10	35	Feb 26	..	..
U. P., D. & G. t. r., 1st con. g. 5s,1939	59	Mar 1	48½	Jan 6	53⅝	Apr 9	53⅝	54½
Wabash Railroad Co. 1st g. 5s, 1939	110	Feb 11	104½	Mar 12	107	Apr 9	106½	107
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1939	82⅝	Feb 11	74½	Mar 24	76½	Apr 9	76⅝	77½
Do., deb., Series B, 1939	29⅞	Jan 12	22½	Mar 11	24	Mar 28	23	25
Do., 1st g. 5s, Det. & Chi. ex., 1941	104½	Feb 11	99	Jan 4	100½	Mar 30	..	..
St. L., K.C.&N.St.C.B.,1st g.6s,1908	110	Jan 5	108⅛	Mar 12	108½	Mar 12	..	..
West. N. Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5s, 1937	108½	Jan 21	106	Jan 8	108½	Mar 4	106	109
Do., gen. g. 3-4s, 1943	55	Feb 7	48	Jan 8	52½	Apr 2	50	53
Do., inc. 5s, 1943	16	Feb 7	10	Jan 7	13½	Mar 10	..	..
West Chi. St. 40-yr. con. 5s, 1936	..	....	..	....	99	De 28, 97	..	..
West, Va. Cent. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1911	..	....	..	....	107½	Oct 21,97	..	..
Wheel. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1926	101½	Feb 16	100½	Jan 11	101½	Mar 7	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1926, trust receipts	103	Mar 1	100	Mar 18	100	Mar 18	..	..
Do., Wheel. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1928	90	Mar 18	90	Mar 18	90	Mar 18	..	..
Do., exten. and imp. g. 5s, 1930	92½	Mar 11	92½	Mar 11	92½	Mar 11	..	..
Do., con. g. 4s, 1992	..	....	..	....	62½	July, 96	..	..
Wisconsin Cen. Co. 1st tr. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	34	No 16, 97	..	..
Do., eng. Trust Co. cts	47½	Jan 18	33½	Jan 3	37⅝	Apr 9	37⅝	38½
Do., income g. 5s, 1937	7½	Jan 17	5	Jan 14	6½	Jan 19	..	..

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Range for Year 1898. Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
American Cotton Oil deb. g. 8s, 1900	109	Jan 10	102½	Mar 14	108½	Apr 1	..	..
American Spts. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s,1915	77	Feb 14	64	Mar 14	67	Apr 5	67½	70½
Boston Un. Gas.,tr.ctfs.,sk.fd.g.5s,1939	91	Jan 7	90¼	Jan 26	90¼	Jan 26	..	..
B'klyn Union Gas Co. 1st con.g.5s,1945	114½	Feb 4	112	Mar 10	112	Apr 6	..	..
B'klyn Whf. & W.H.Co. 1st g.5s,1945	100½	Jan 28	94	Mar 19	94	Mar 30	..	98
Chi. Gas Lt. & Coke 1st gtd.g.5s,1937	106¾	Jan 24	103	Mar 28	104	Apr 7	104	..
Chi. Jc. & Stk. Yds. col. g. 5s, 1915	105	Jan 7	105	Jan 7	105	Jan 7	..	..
Colorado Coal & Iron 1st con.g.6s,1900	100½	Jan 25	95	Jan 6	96	Apr 2	..	..
Col. Coal & Iron Dev. Co.gtd.5s,1909	..	....	..	....	59	May, 93	..	..
Col. Fuel & Iron gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943	84	Jan 12	81	Jan 3	81	Feb 11	..	83
Colorado Fuel Co., gen. g. 6s, 1919	104	Jan 13	100	Jan 10	104	Jan 13	..	..
Col. & Hocking Coal & Iron g. 6s, 1917	..	....	..	....	75	April, 96	..	..
Commercial Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, 2397	105½	Feb 3	104	Jan 6	105½	Feb 3	..	..
Do., registered	104	Feb 16	104	Feb 16	104	Feb 16	..	..
Con. Gas Co. of Chi. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1936	105½	Feb 10	102	Mar 14	102	Apr 8	..	..
Detroit Gas Co, 1st con. g. 5s, 1918	103	Feb 2	95	Mar 15	95	Mar 17	..	..
Edison El. Ill. N.Y. 1st conv. g.5s,1910	112¾	Feb 18	108	Apr 9	108	Apr 9	108½	109½
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1995	117	Jan 7	114½	Mar 25	114½	Apr 6	..	116
Do., Brooklyn 1st g. 5s, 1940	..	....	..	....	113½	Jly 23, 97	..	..
Eq. Gas & Fuel Chi. 1st gtd.g.6s,1905	..	....	..	....	107	De 24, 97	..	..
Eq. Gas & Fuel of N. Y., 1st	102	Feb 14	102	Feb 14	102	Feb 14	..	..
Erie Tel. & Tel. 5s	98¼	Mar 9	98¼	Mar 9	98¼	Mar 9	97¼	99
Gen. Electric Co. deb. g. 5s, 1922	101½	Feb 9	100	Mar 29	101½	Apr 9	99	101
Grand River Coal & Coke 1st g.6s,1919	..	....	..	....	95½	Jan 19,97	..	..
Hend'sn Bdge. Co. 1st sk. fd.g.6s,1931	..	....	..	....	111	Au 28,97	..	..
Illinois Steel Co., deb. 5s, 1910	..	....	..	....	97	Oct., 95	..	..
Do., non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913	..	....	..	....	70	Apl 23,97	..	..
Jeff'sn & ClearfdCoal&Ir.1st g.5s,1926	..	....	..	....	107	My 22,97	..	..
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	80	May 4,97	..	..
Lac. Gas L. Co. of St. L. 1st g.5s,1919	105¼	Jan 31	100⅝	Mar 26	101½	Apr 4	100½	101½
Madison Sq. Garden 1st g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	102	Jly 8, 97	..	..
Manh. Bch. H. & L. lim. gen.g.4s,1940	..	....	..	....	55	July, 96	..	..
Mich. Penins. Car Co. 1st. g. 5s, 1942	..	....	..	....	85	Jun 5, 97	..	..
Mutual Union Tel. sk. fd. 6s, 1911	111	Mar 16	111	Mar 16	111	Mar 16	..	..
National Starch Mfg. Co. 1st g.6s,1920	106¾	Feb 1	105	Jan 11	106	Mar 14	105	..
N.Y. & N.J. Telephone gen. g.5s,1920	..	....	..	....	108	Jne 4, 97	..	..
N. Y. & Ontario Land 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	92¼	May, 96	..	..
Northwestern Telegraph 7s, 1904	..	....	..	....	107	Mar., 89	..	..
Peo. Gas & C. Co. C 1st gtd. g. 6s,1904	..	....	..	....	111	No 16,97	..	..
Do., 2d gtd. g. 6s, 1904	109	Feb 4	102	Mar 29	102	Mar 29	..	103½
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1943	120	Jan 19	116½	Jan 5	119½	Feb 19	..	..
Pleasant Valley Coal 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	106⅝	Oct., 95	..	..
Procter & Gamble 1st g. 6s, 1940	113	Apr 4	113	Apr 4	113	Apr 4	..	..
So. Yuba W. Co. of N.Y. con. g. 6s,1923	..	....	..	....	101	Feb 19,97	..	..
Stand. Rope & Tw. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1946	61½	Jan 12	51	Mar 12	56	Apr 1	54	56
Do., inc. g. 5s, 1946	16½	Feb 17	11	Mar 23	11	Mar 24	10	..
Tenn. Coal, I. & R.T.Div. 1st g.6s,1917	86	Feb 23	81	Mar 26	84½	Mar 28	79	83
Do., Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917	87	Jan 31	79	Mar 25	82½	Apr 6	81	83
Cahaba Coal M. Co. 1st gtd. g.6s,1922	..	....	..	....	81	Nov 6, 96	..	..
De Bardeleben C. & I.Co.gtd.g.6s,1910	83	Jan 26	83	Jan 26	83	Jan 26	..	..
U. S. Leather Co. s. f. deb. g. 6s, 1913	116	Feb 18	114¾	Jan 7	115	Mar 29	..	..
Western Union deb. 7s, 1875-1900	105½	Feb 25	105½	Feb 25	105½	Feb 25	..	..
Do., do., registered	105½	Jan 14	105	Mar 11	105	Mar 11	..	..
Do., debenture 7s, 1884-1900	..	....	..	....	103	Sep 30,97	..	..
Do., collateral trust cur. 5s, 1938	111	Jan 14	108	Apr 9	108	Apr 9	..	..
Western Gas Co. col. trust g. 5s, 1933	[illegible]	Mar 16	[illegible]	Mar 16	[illegible]	Mar 18	..	..

THE MONEY MARKET.

Continued from Page 1.

not affect the money market other than to produce a further ease in rates, which fell to 3 per cent., having earlier in the month been up to 8 per cent. The ease continued during March and April, with the exception of a slight advance at the beginning of the latter month in connection with interest payments. In May there was still greater ease and rates fell to 1½@2 per cent. There was some irregularity in June, but no marked advance until July, when the silver question began to unsettle things. Three per cent. was the rate for call loans, but money for long periods was difficult to obtain.

In August the bank reserves began to run low and many loans were called. The desire to hoard gold was much in evidence. The rate on call advanced to 15 and few loans were made at lower rates than 5 to 6 per cent. Imports of gold in September had a beneficial effect, and only once or twice did the rate get above 5 per cent., 8 per cent. being the highest.

During October the hoarding of gold was most marked; there were large withdrawals of money from the savings banks and other financial institutions, and, despite the imports of $28,000,000 of gold, there were conditions of great stringency in the money market. The rate for call loans rose to 100 per cent. on the Stock Exchange, and subsequently, at the end of the month, to 127 per cent. per annum.

Relief came in the form of an offer to the Clearing House Loan Committee by a syndicate of banks, members of that institution, to place $10,000,000 at the disposal of the committee to abate the stringency. This resulted in a fall in rates to 6 per cent., but just before the Presidential election there was a sharp jump to 96 per cent. per annum. The day following the election there was a drop to 4 per cent. and rates continued easy to the end of the year.

During 1897 there were no disturbances in the money market of any consequence and rates were comparatively low throughout the year.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 55⅝@56½. No sales.

Bar silver in London, 25 13-16d per ounce. Commercial price of bar silver, 55⅜c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars quoted at 45c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 353,029.44 ounces of silver bullion.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

Exchanges week ending April 9	$665,828,308
Balances week ending April 9	36,559,229
Exchanges week ending April 2	782,961,674
Balances week ending April 2	58,889,842
Exchanges week ending March 26	611,838,204
Balances week ending March 26	38,966,193
Exchanges week ending March 19	785,675,895
Balances week ending March 19	48,968,658
Exchanges week ending March 12	732,221,310
Balances week ending March 12	39,548,544
Exchanges week ending March 5	904,747,877
Balances week ending March 5	50,181,172
*Exchanges week ending Feb. 26	803,511,568
*Balances week ending Feb. 26	41,689,433
Exchanges week ending Feb. 19	996,600,610
Balances week ending Feb. 19	48,226,399
*Exchanges week ending Feb. 12	725,199,643
*Balances week ending Feb. 12	37,429,764
Exchanges week ending Feb. 5	928,210,938
Balances week ending Feb. 5	54,212,451
Exchanges week ending Jan. 29	825,018,146
Balances week ending Jan. 29	51,576,574
Exchanges week ending Jan. 22	852,827,085
Balances week ending Jan. 22	46,661,532
Exchanges week ending Jan. 15	891,167,281
Balances week ending Jan. 15	46,965,003
Exchanges week ending Jan. 8	1,042,897,394
Balances week ending Jan. 8	62,870,869
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 31	739,857,261
*Balances week ending Dec. 31	39,290,991
*Exchanges week ending Dec. 24	629,611,118
*Balances week ending Dec. 24	36,617,401
Exchanges week ending Dec. 18	865,245,517
Balances week ending Dec. 18	55,779,441
Exchanges week ending Dec. 11	783,921,643
Balances week ending Dec. 11	45,229,124
Exchanges week ending Dec. 4	798,330,906
Balances week ending Dec. 4	48,451,912
*Exchanges week ending Nov. 27	652,151,080
*Balances week ending Nov. 27	41,889,376
Exchanges week ending Nov. 20	728,626,090
Balances week ending Nov. 20	44,443,031
Exchanges week ending Nov. 13	792,006,265
Balances week ending Nov. 13	38,472,108
*Exchanges week ending Nov. 6	725,052,553
*Balances week ending Nov. 6	43,290,182
Exchanges week ending Oct. 30	680,229,861
Balances week ending Oct. 30	41,276,452

*Five days.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loans at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 5 per cent. for thirty to sixty days and 5½ per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 5½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsement, 6 per cent. and upward for single names of all grades.

The Bank of England lost £2,429,096 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 38.31, became 37.25 per cent. The rate of discount was advanced from 3 to 4 per cent. The Bank of France lost 4,400,000f gold and 725,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market dull. Posted rates were $4.80½ for sixty days and $4.84 for demand. Actual rates were $4.80@$4.80⅛ for sixty-day bills, $4.83¼@$4.83⅜ for demand, $4.84@$4.84¼ for cable transfers, and $4.79¼@$4.80 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.24⅜ for long and 5.23¾ for short, reichsmarks at 93⅞ and 94¼, and guilders at 39 13-16@39⅞ and 40.

New York exchange quoted as follows: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—10@15c discount to par. San Francisco—Sight, 15c premium; telegraphic, 17½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 50c discount; over counter, par. St. Louis—75@50c discount.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	108	110
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	105	109
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	80	..
Bleecker St. & F'ton F'y stock	32	35
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry 1st 7s	103	107
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	205	212
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	108	110
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	84	87
Brooklyn City Railroad	198	201
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	103	..
B'klyn City & Newtown stock	185	195
B'klyn C'y & Newtown 1st 5s	113	116
Brooklyn El. t. r., 2d ass't p'd	10	12½
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub'n 5s	103	106
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	107	109
Buffalo St. Ry. stock	78	80
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	109	111
Central Cross-Town	240	..
Central Cross-Town 1st 6s	118	122
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	110	113
Christopher & Tenth Street	160	165
Christopher & Tenth Street 1st	101	105
Citizens' Ry. (Indianapolis) 5s	77	80
Cleveland City Railway	58	62
Cleveland Cable 1st 5s	100	102
Cleveland Electric Railway	50	58
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	101	104
Coney Island & Brook. stock	185	195
Coney Island & B'klyn 1st 5s	103	105
C. I. & B'klyn 5 per cent. ctfs.	101	..
Columbus (Ohio) stock	45	48
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s	97	99
Columbus Cross-Town 1st 5s	95	..
Consolidated Traction, N. J.	42½	43½
D. D., E. B'way & B. stock	175	195
D. D., E. B'way & B. 1st 5s	114	118
D. D., E. B'y & B. 5 p. c. scrip	100	102
Eighth Avenue	310	325
Eighth Av. 6 per cent. scrip	105	110
42d St. & Grand Street	320	360
42d St., Man. & St. Nich Av.	57	62
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	80	85
Kings County Elevated	1½	2½
Louisville St. Ry. com	40	55
Louisville St. Ry. pref	90	100
Met. W. S. Elev. (Chi.) 1st 5s	46	49
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'klyn)	100	103
New Orleans Traction com	2	3
New Orleans Traction pf	13	15
New Orleans Traction notes	..	75
North Shore Traction com	13	..
North Shore Traction pf	68	..
Ninth Avenue	192	194
Providence & Pawtucket 1st	103½	104¾
Richmond Ry. Elec. 1st 5s	73	76
Rochester Ry	16	20
Rochester Ry. con. 5s	95	98
Second Avenue stock	160	..
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	107½	108½
Second Avenue debenture 5s	106	108
Scranton Traction	7	10
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	195	210
South Ferry 1st 5s	107	111
S. I. Rapid Transit 1st 6s	107	..
S. I. Rapid Transit 2d	60	70
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Third Avenue Railroad	167	171
Twenty-third Street	310	..
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	103	107
Twin City R. Transit Co. com	18	22
Twin City R. Transit Co. pf	90	100
Union Railway	175	200
Union Railway 1st 5s	111½	114
West Chicago Street	88	90
West End (Boston)	79¼	80½
West End (Boston) pf	102	103
Worcester Traction common	15	17
Worcester Traction pf	92	94

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	85	88
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	94	96
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	72	74
Union Ferry	56	58
Union Ferry bonds	102	104

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	..	175
Atlantic	130	..
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co	185	..
Brooklyn	400	405
Central	1350	1400
Colonial	190	200
Continental	180	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	875	..
Fifth Avenue	..	340
Franklin	225	235
German-American R. E.	20	30
Guaranty	..	500
Hamilton	230	235
Kings County	280	290
Knickerbocker	225	..
Lawyers' Surety	103	108
Lawyers' Title Ins.	145	152
Long Island Loan & Trust	220	..
Manhattan	155	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	235	..
Mercantile	425	..
Metropolitan	305	..
Nassau	155	..
National Surety	..	202
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.	1200	..
N. Y. Surety & Trust	360	..
People's	250	258
Produce Exchange	..	202
Real Estate Trust Co	200	..
State	200	210
Title Guarantee & Trust	285	290
Union	1025	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	275	290
United States	1175	..
Washington	225	..

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Citizens'	105	111
Commonwealth	105	108
Continental	420	..
Eagle	240	250
Empire City	95	100
Farragut	..	110
German-American	430	..
Germania	250	255
Greenwich	160	..
Hamilton	110	115
Hanover	140	150
Home	195	205
Kings County	170	175
Nassau, Brooklyn	150	..
New York	108	..
Niagara	170	180
North River	125	130

Insurance Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Pacific	180	190
Peter Cooper	..	125
Phenix, Brooklyn	175	177
Rutgers	110	117
Stuyvesant	75	85
United States	115	..
Westchester	230	..
Williamsburg City	400	425

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	350	..
American Exchange	169	172
Astor Place	225	..
Bowery	305	312
Broadway	225	235
Butchers & Drovers'	..	100
Central	165	170
Chase	400	..
Chatham	290	300
Chemical	..	4000
Citizens'	125	135
City	925	..
Colonial	125	..
Columbia	150	..
Commerce	202	206
Continental	125	..
Corn Exchange	270	280
East River	125	..
Eleventh Ward	225	..
Fifth Avenue	2900	3300
Fifth National	225	..
First National	3000	3500
First National of Staten Island	125	150
Fourth National	175	180
Fourteenth Street	130	160
Gallatin	300	..
Gansevoort	..	100
Garfield	850	..
German-American	112	..
Germania	325	..
German Exchange	112	..
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	120	130
Hanover	390	..
Hide & Leather	90	95
Home	..	155
Hudson River	150	..
Importers & Traders'	..	510
Irving	140	..
Leather Manufacturers'	170	180
Liberty	185	..
Lincoln	750	800
Manhattan	225	230
Market & Fulton	225	230
Mechanics'	180	185
Mechanics & Traders'	100	110
Mercantile	160	170
Merchants' Exchange	116	..
Merchants'	140	146
Metropolis	400	425
Mount Morris	100	..
Mutual	110	120
Nassau	150	..
National Union	225	..
New Amsterdam	245	..
New York	235	243
New York County	800	..
New York National Exchange	70	80
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
Ninth National	90	95
North America	135	..
Oriental	145	..
Pacific	180	185
Park	300	305
People's	200	..
Phenix	90	95
Plaza	190	..
Produce Exchange	112	117
Republic	150	160
Riverside	169	..
Seaboard	175	..
Second National	450	..
Seventh National	108	120
Shoe & Leather	95	100
Sixth National	250	..
State of New York	110	..
Tradesmen's	..	109
Twelfth Ward	130	140
Twenty-third Ward	100	..
Union Square	180	..
Western	150	160
West Side	290	..
Yorkville	175	..

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bald Eagle Valley	194	200
Beech Creek	99	102
Boston & Providence	175	..
Cayuga & Sus.	145	..
Columbus & Xenia	195	..
Delaware & Bound Brook	169	..
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	99½	..
Erie & Pittsburg	136	140
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	126	..
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	108	..
Kan. City, St. L. & C. pf.	130	140
Kal., Allegan & G. Rapids	143	150
Little Miami	183½	185
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	160	..
Mahoning Coal	100	..
Mahoning Coal pf.	106	..
Naugatuck	245½	..
New York & Harlem	316	..
N. Y., Lack. & West.	121½	123½
Norwich & Worcester pf.	200	..
Old Colony	180	188
Oswego & Syracuse	202	..
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley	182	..
P., Ft. W. & Chi. special	160	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough.	135	..
Providence & Worcester	260	..
Rome & Clinton	125	..
Troy & Greenbush	140	..
Utica & Black River	160	..
United N. J. Railroad & C. Co.	247½	250
Valley of New York	112	113
Warren	166	170

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	96	100
American Bank Note Co.	42	44
American Brake	90	95
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	10
American Press Association	100	110
American Soda Fountain Com.	8	12
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	53	60
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	25	40
Am. Typefounders, new stock	38	41
Atlantic Mu. Ins. scrip, 1897	103	..
American Graphophone	15	15½
American Graphophone pf.	15¾	..
Anderson Tobacco	16	20
Automatic Vending	25	..
Barney & Smith Car common	14	17
Barney & Smith Car pf.	64	69
Barney & Smith Car 6s	97	100
Bliss, E. W.	85	100
Bliss, E. W., pf.	100	112½
Carter-Crume pf.	..	50
Celluloid Company	..	78
Central & South Amer. Tel.	104	107
Ches. & Pot. Tel. stock	52	..

Industrial and Miscellaneous. Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Ches. & Pot. Tel. 5s	103	105
Chesebrough Mfg. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Claflin (H. B.) 1st pf.	90	94
Claflin (H. B.) 2d pf.	90	..
Commercial Cable	165	171
Consolidated Car Heating	30	35
Consolidated Fireworks com.	..	10
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	27½	..
Cramps' Ship. & Eng. Bldg.	73	74
Diamond Match Co.	129¾	[illegible]
Electro-Pneumatic, as. pd.	1¼	[illegible]
Empire & Bay State Tel.	65	72
Eastman Kodak Co.	95	100
Erie & Western Trans.	..	44
Glucose Sugar Refining com.	37½	37¾
Glucose Sugar Refining pf.	90½	91½
Gorham Mfg. Co. common	..	90
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	111	114
Great Falls Ice	112	120
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	45	50
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	91	92½
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	6	9
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	102	105
Hudson River Telephone	72	75
Iron Steamboat	2½	5
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
J. B. Stetson com.	40	..
J. B. Stetson pf.	100	110
Journeay & Burnham com.	16	20
Journeay & Burnham pf.	62	70
Lanston Monotype	12½	13½
Lorillard pf.	112	115
Madison Square Garden stock	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	25	40
Malt Trust com.	21½	22½
Malt Trust pf.	60	70
Mechanical Rubber com.	..	10
Mechanical Rubber pf.	15	25
Mergenthaler Linotype	140	141½
Mich. Pen. Car com.	9	12
Mich. Pen. Car pf.	47	51
Mich. Pen. Car 1st 5s	84	89
Mosler Safe Co. pf.	..	105
National Saw pf.	..	25
National Casket Co.	60	80
Nat. Wall Paper deb. stock	..	54
N. Y. Loan & Imp.	50	..
National Biscuit	22	24
National Biscuit pf.	78	80
N. Y. Biscuit bonds 6s	107	110
New Jersey Zinc & Iron	100	..
New York Air Brake	15	18
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	140	148
Nicaragua Construction	6	8
Northwestern Telegraph	112	117
Old Dominion Steamship	85	95
Pennsylvania Coal	325	..
Penn. Salt Mfg.	105	..
Penn. Water com.	10	12
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	130	142½
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	32	35
Pratt & Whitney com.	10	14
Pratt & Whitney pf.	55	59
Procter & Gamble	210	215
Proctor & Gamble pf.	160	165
R. I. Perkins Horse Shoe	6	12
R. I. Perkins Horse Shoe pf.	40	56
Safety Car Heating & Lighting	90	94
Simmons Hardware com.	100	103
Simmons Hardware pf.	113	117
Singer Mfg. Co.	370	400
Standard Oil	362	364
Southern Cotton Oil	15	30
Swift & Co.	92	95
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	103	..
Susquehanna Coal 6s	115	..
Texas & Pacific Coal	45	50
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	100	..
Terminal Warehouse stock	..	10
Terminal Warehouse 1st 6s	..	72½
Terminal Warehouse deb. 6s	..	72½
Trenton Potteries com.	9	11
Trenton Potteries pf.	48	51
Trow Directory pf.	30	40
Union Switch & Signal	31½	32½
Union Switch & Signal pf.	56	60
Union Typewriter com.	6½	8
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	90	95
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	81	82½
U. S. Glass com.	25	..
U. S. Glass pf.	70	90
Wagner Palace Car	158	160
Westinghouse Air Brake	215	230
Wool Exchange of N. Y.	110	..
Worthington Pump	15	20
Worthington Pump pf.	87	88½

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	58½	59¾
Baltimore Con. 1st 5s	..	109
Bay State Gas inc.	60	70
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st w. i.	89	91¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	26½	27¾
Central (N. Y.)	175	..
Central Union Gas bonds	100	101
Central Union Gas con. deb. 5s	107½	111
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	100	102
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s	103	105½
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	110	113
Chi. P. Gas & Co. 2d 6s	107	110
Chi. P. Gas & Co. con. 6s	115	119
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	104	104¾
Cicero Gas Co. 1st 6s	100	102
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	36	38
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	100	104
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock	87	90
Columbus (Ohio) 1st 5s	98	101
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	71	78
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	102½	104
Detroit income 5s	92	95
Equitable	205	215
Equitable 1st 6s	101½	103
Equitable 1st con. 5s	112½	116
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	78	81
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	89	91
Grand Rapids stock	76	79
Grand Rapids Gas bonds	98	101
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	54	58
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	72	75
Indianapolis stock	115	125
Indianapolis 1st 6s	105	107
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	78	83
Lafayette (Ind.) 1st 6s	90	91
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	57	60
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	70	74
Madison (Wis.) Gas	56	60
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	98	101
Minneapolis Gas 6s	100	..
Mutual of New York	290	300
New Amsterdam	27	28
New Amsterdam pf.	63	65
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	96½	98
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Gas com.	74	78
N. Y. & E. R. Gas pf.	110	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	104	106
Ohio & Indiana stock	56	59
Ohio & Indiana bonds	68	69
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	40
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	85	90
St. Paul Gas stock	38	41
St. Paul Gas bonds	75	80
Standard Gas, New York	127	135
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	145	155
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	19
Syracuse Gas 5s	89	91
West. Gas Co., Milwaukee	75	78
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	100	101
Williamsburg 1st 6s	102	104½

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, April 11.

American Malting Company—Books open.
Chicago and North Michigan and Chicago and West Michigan Railroads—Books close for annual meeting.
Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad—Books open.
Continental Trust Company—Dividend payable.
Kings County Traction Company—Special meeting.
Market Street, San Francisco, Railway—Dividend payable.
New York and New Jersey Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
Norfolk and Southern Railway—Dividend payable.
North River Fire Insurance Company—Dividend payable.
Oriental Bank—Annual meeting.

Tuesday, April 12.

American Fire Insurance Company—Annual meeting.
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad—Books open.
Continental Trust Company—Books open.
Globe Fire Insurance Company—Annual meeting.
Norfolk and Southern Railway—Books open.
Oriental Bank—Books open.
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad—Annual meeting.

Wednesday, April 13.

Mexican Telegraph Company—Dividend payable.
Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad—Books open.

Thursday, April 14.

Mexican Telegraph Company—Books open.
St. Paul and Duluth Railroad—Special meeting.

Friday, April 15.

American Bell Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
American Malting Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
American Tobacco Company—Books close.
Boston Electric Light Company—Dividend payable.
Brooklyn City Railroad—Dividend payable.
Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad—Special meeting.
Consolidated Ice Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn—Dividend payable.
Equitable Gas and Electric Light Company of Utica—Dividend payable.
European and North American Railroad Company—Dividend payable.
Georgia Railroad and Banking Company—Dividend payable.
H. B. Claflin Company—Dividend payable.
Metropolitan Street Railway—Dividend payable.
Minnesota Iron Company—Dividend payable.
New York Central Railroad—Dividend payable and annual meeting.
New York and Pennsylvania Telegraph and Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
New York Produce Exchange Bank—Dividend payable.
North Chicago Street Railway—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Pennsylvania Light, Heat, and Power Company—Dividend payable on common and preferred stocks.
Procter & Gamble Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.
Rhode Island Perkins Horse Shoe Company—Dividend payable.
United Gas Improvement Company—Dividend payable.
Western Pennsylvania Railroad—Dividend payable.
Western Union Telegraph Company—Dividend payable.

Saturday, April 16.

Boston Electric Light Company—Books open.
Brooklyn City Railroad—Books open.
Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Brooklyn—Books open.
Equitable Gas and Electric Light Company of Utica—Books open.
H. B. Claflin Company—Books open.
Minnesota Iron Company—Books open.
North Chicago Street Railway—Books open.
Procter & Gamble Company—Books open.
Rhode Island Perkins Horse Shoe Company—Books open.
United Gas Improvement Company—Books open.

TRANSACTIONS AND CHANGES.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ending Saturday, April 9, total transactions included 1,456,726 shares of stock, $6,804,320 bonds, with $333,000 Government and $26,500 State bonds.

In detail, the week's dealings compare as follows with those of the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	April 10, '97.	April 9, '98.	Diff'es.
R. R. & Mis.	841,060	1,456,726	*615,666
Banks	35	37	*2
Mining	1,200	500	†700

BONDS.

R. R. & Mis.	$5,417,900	$6,804,320	*$1,386,420
State	6,000	26,500	*20,500
Government	83,200	333,000	*249,800

*Increase. †Decrease.

Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg.	2¼	Laclede Gas	2½
Am. Sp. Mfg. pf.	4⅝	Louis. & Nash.	1⅛
Am. Sug. Ref.	3⅞	Manhattan	1⅞
Am. Sug. R. pf.	1	Met. Street Ry.	1⅜
Am. Tobacco	1⅜	Mich. Central	2⅝
Balt. & Ohio	1⅜	Nat. Lead	2⅝
Brook. Union Gas	1½	N. Y. Central	1
Canadian Pacific	1	Or. R. R. & Nav.	1
Chicago & N. W.	1	People's Gas, Chi.	1¼
C., B. & Q.	1½	Pullman Car	1
C., M. & St. P.	2⅛	St. J. & G. I. 1st pf.	1
C., R. I. & P.	1	Third Av	1½
Del. & Hudson	1½	Union Pacific pf.	1⅛
Denver & R. G. pf.	1⅛	U. S. Rubber pf.	1
Hawaiian Sugar	3½	Western Union	1⅛

Stocks Declined.

Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	5	Minn. Iron	1⅝
Lake Shore	1	Oregon Short Line	1

Net changes in bonds for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Am. Sp. Mfg. 6s	2	Mex. Int. con. 4s	1½
Can. Southern 1st	1	Mo., Kan. & T. 2d	1
Ches. & O. con. 5s	1	Mo. Pacific con.	1
C., M. & St. P. 1st, C. P. & W. 5s	1½	[illegible]	1
C. & 9th Av. 5s	1	O. Short Line con.	1½
Erie prior lien	1½	O. S. Line inc. A	1½
Erie gen. lien	1½	P., S. & L. E. 1st	1½
[illegible]	1½	Rio G. West. 4s	1
Kan. C., P. & G. 1st	1	Southern Ry. 5s	1½
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	1	[illegible]	1

Bonds Declined.

[illegible]

INACTIVE STOCKS, LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1898 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given.

Closing April 8. Bid.	Asked.		Amount Outst'd'g.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
180	..	Albany & Susquehanna	$3,520,000	Jan., 1898	3½	*186	Feb. 8	*183	Jan. 4	*186	Feb. 8, 1898
..	..	American Bank Note	......	Mar. 1, 1898	..	*43	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5	*43	Mar. 5, 1898
100	140	American Coal	1,500,000	Mar. 1, 1898	4	..	......	..	......	125	Sept. 16, 1897
..	23	American District Telegraph	3,844,700	Mar. 1, 1897	1	23	Jan. 19	23	Jan. 19	23	Jan. 19, 1898
12	13	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	......	..	15	Feb. 8	*11⅝	Jan. 19	12	Mar. 18, 1898
35	37½	Ann Arbor pf.	4,000,000	......	..	40¼	Feb. 7	34	Jan. 4	35	Apr. 1, 1898
102	105	Boston Air Line pf.	1,426,000	Oct., 1897	2	*105	Mar. 9	*105	Mar. 9	*105	Mar. 9, 1898
..	..	Brooklyn Elevated	13,283,600	......	..	..	......	..	......	*7½	Dec. 28, 1897
4½	5	Brunswick Co., 3d instalmt paid	5,000,000	......	..	6½	Jan. 3	3½	Feb. 23	4¼	Mar. 30, 1898
20	30½	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	6,000,000	......	..	30¼	Jan. 6	25	Mar. 12	25	Mar. 12, 1898
59	65	Buff., Roch. & Pittsburg pf.	6,000,000	Feb. 15, 1898	1	67¾	Jan. 8	65	Jan. 21	66½	Feb. 1, 1898
..	..	Burlington, Cedar Rap. & Nor.	5,500,000	Feb. 1, 1898	2	*72	Jan. 10	*65	Mar. 10	*65	Mar. 10, 1898
..	..	Capital Traction	12,000,000	Oct. 1, 1897	65c	70	Jan. 25	62	Jan. 4	70	Jan. 25, 1898
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	......	..	..	......	..	......	20¾	Oct. 13, 1897
12	13	Central Pacific	67,275,500	Jan. 3, 1898	½	*14¼	Feb. 5	11⅞	Jan. 4	*12	Apr. 1, 1898
166	..	Chicago & Alton pf.	3,479,500	Mar. 1, 1898	1¾	*166	Mar. 24	*166	Mar. 24	*166	Mar. 24, 1898
50½	53	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	......	..	60¼	Feb. 1	51½	Mar. 12	51½	Mar. 12, 1898
26	28	Chicago Gt. Western pf., A	11,157,000	......	..	36½	Jan. 28	28	Mar. 15	*30	Mar. 23, 1898
20	24	Chi. Gt. Western pf., B	7,444,190	......	..	25⅝	Jan. 14	*20	Feb. 21	*20	Feb. 21, 1898
..	..	Chicago Gt. Western deb	12,050,500	......	..	..	......	..	......	*75	Dec. 27, 1897
23	25	Chic., Ind. & Louis. pf.	3,883,750	......	..	33½	Jan. 22	23½	Mar. 24	23½	Mar. 24, 1898
..	..	Chicago & Northwest pf.	22,366,600	Apr. 6, 1898	1¾	*176	Mar. 2	163	Jan. 3	*173½	Mar. 24, 1898
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	Jan. 3, 1898	4	..	......	..	......	102½	May 22, 1897
..	78¾	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	10,000,000	Jan. 20 1898	1¼	87	Feb. 1	77½	Mar. 9	*79	Mar. 18, 1898
44	49	Cleveland, Lor. & Wheel. pf.	5,000,000	Oct. 1, 1896	1	50¼	Feb. 5	47	Feb. 23	48	Mar. 1, 1898
168	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,226,050	Mar. 1, 1898	1¾	..	......	..	......	*167	Dec. 23, 1897
..	90	Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	20,000	Feb. 20, 1897	4	..	......	..	......	*80	Dec. 14, 1897
150	180	Commercial Cable	1,000,000	Apr. 1, 1898	1¾	..	......	..	......	*162½	May 28, 1897
36	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1898	2	*45	Feb. 14	*45	Feb. 14	*45	Mar. 4, 1898
10	14	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000	......	..	13	Jan. 12	12	Jan. 12	*12	Feb. 19, 1898
70	..	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf.	763,500	......	..	..	......	..	......	*70	Dec. 31, 1897
2¼	4	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	......	..	..	......	..	......	4½	Sept. 16, 1897
..	61½	Eastern Elevator	1,000,000	......	..	66	Mar. 11	65¾	Mar. 11	66	Mar. 12, 1898
..	..	Equitable Gas	4,000,000	Oct. 15, 1897	3	..	......	..	......	260	July 30, 1897
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel	48,000,000	Feb. 15, 1898	1	..	......	..	......	75	Oct. 14, 1897
19	22	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,132,100	Aug., 1893	7½	25	Jan. 7	*20	Feb. 17	*20	Feb. 17, 1898
38	42	Evans. & Terre Haute pf.	1,284,000	Apr. 15, 1897	1	*41	Jan. 11	40	Jan. 18	*40	Mar. 16, 1898
16¾	17¾	Erie 2d pf.	1,600,000	......	..	21⅝	Feb. 11	16	Mar. 26	16	Mar. 26, 1898
..	..	Flint & Pere Marquette	3,398,200	......	..	14⅛	Feb. 14	10	Mar. 12	12½	Mar. 30, 1898
..	..	Flint & Pere Marquette pf.	6,342,000	Feb. 15, 1893	2	43	Jan. 28	..	Mar. 26	*27	Mar. 26, 1898
2	10	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	......	..	16¾	Jan. 31	*14	Jan. 22	16½	Feb. 1, 1898
..	..	General Electric pf.	4,252,000	July 1, 1893	3½	..	......	..	......	75	Mar. 22, 1898
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898	1½	..	......	..	......	*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
30	40	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	......	..	*32½	Feb. 24	*30	Jan. 7	*32½	Feb. 24, 1898
..	99¾	H. B. Claflin Co.	3,829,100	Jan. 15, 1898	1¼	92½	Feb. 10	*91	Feb. 24	*91¾	Feb. 26, 1898
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf.	2,600,300	Feb. 1, 1898	1¼	..	......	..	......	*94½	Dec. 30, 1897
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf.	2,570,600	Feb. 1, 1898	1½	..	......	..	......	*94	Dec. 11, 1897
..	..	Harlem	8,646,050	Apr. 1, 1898	2	*320	Jan. 5	*320	Jan. 5	*320	Jan. 5, 1898
42	..	Homestake Mining	18,650,600	Mar. 25, 1898	25c	*49	Mar. 18	43	Apr. 2	43	Apr. 2, 1898
91	98	Illinois Central leased line	10,000,000	Jan., 1898	2	*94	Feb. 2	*94	Feb. 2	*94	Feb. 18, 1898
45	55	Illinois Steel Co.	18,650,635	July, 1896	1½	55¾	Jan. 29	45	Mar. 12	45¼	Mar. 28, 1898
..	6	Kanawha & Michigan	9,000,000	......	..	*6¾	Jan. 2	6	Feb. 2	6	Mar. 18, 1898
..	..	Keely Motor	......	......	..	..	......	..	......	4½	Mar. 9, 1898
3	4½	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,000	......	..	4½	Feb. 8	*2¼	Jan. 26	4½	Feb. 17, 1898
12	15	Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	1,524,600	Jan. 15, 1895	90c	18	Feb. 2	*13½	Mar. 19	*13½	Mar. 19, 1898
32	35	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Apr. 1, 1898	1	34½	Mar. 1	*33	Feb. 7	34½	Mar. 1, 1898
1	10	Kingston & Pembroke	4,500,000	......	..	..	......	..	......	1	Aug. 30, 1897
84	90	Laclede Gas pf.	2,500,000	Feb. 15, 1898	3	94½	Jan. 14	85	Mar. 12	*88	Apr. 1, 1898
40	50	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, 1896	1	50	Feb. 4	40	Jan. 20	*45	Mar. 22, 1898
5	7	Manhattan Beach	350,000	......	..	5¼	Jan. 24	4	Jan. 20	5¼	Jan. 24, 1898
45	55	Maryland Coal pf.	1,885,000	Jan. 3, 1898	2	51	Feb. 2	45	Mar. 28	45	Mar. 28, 1898
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	Mar. 31, 1898	5	*147	Mar. 16	140	Mar. 9	*147	Mar. 16, 1898
4	5	Mexican Central	47,909,100	......	..	6¼	Jan. 8	5⅝	Mar. 21	5⅝	Mar. 21, 1898
1¼	2	Mexican National certs	33,350,000	......	..	1⅛	Feb. 5	1	Feb. 10	1⅛	Feb. 18, 1898
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car	2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1893	2	..	......	..	......	14	Sept. 9, 1897
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	5,000,000	Feb. 7, 1898	1	*54	Jan. 29	*54	Jan. 29	*54	Jan. 29, 1898
24	25½	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	......	..	30⅝	Feb. 15	24	Mar. 11	25	Mar. 30, 1898
5	..	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie	14,000,000	......	..	7	Jan. 5	6½	Mar. 11	6½	Mar. 11, 1898
14	..	Minn., St. P. & S. S. Marie pf.	7,000,000	......	..	..	......	..	......	10	Dec. 2, 1897
10½	11½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	13,000,000	......	..	14¼	Jan. 26	10¼	Mar. 26	11⅞	Mar. 30, 1898
27¼	29	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	Feb. 28, 1898	1	32½	Feb. 7	26	Mar. 23	28½	Mar. 30, 1898
171	175	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898	3½	*175	Jan. 24	*167½	Jan. 4	*170½	Apr. 1, 1898
..	..	Nash., Chat. & St. Louis	10,000,000	Feb. 1, 1898	1	..	......	..	......	75	Dec. 14, 1897
14	17	National Linseed Oil	18,000,000	Sept. 16, 1895	1	19	Jan. 24	15	Mar. 25	15	Apr. 1, 1898
5	7	National Starch	4,450,700	......	..	9	Feb. 10	8¾	Feb. 10	9	Feb. 10, 1898
60	83	National Starch 1st pf.	2,219,400	Nov. 1, 1897	2	*81	Jan. 24	60	Mar. 25	60	Mar. 25, 1898
15	30	National Starch 2d pf.	1,846,800	Jan., 1893	6	80	Jan. 27	80	Jan. 27	80	Jan. 27, 1898
6¼	8	New Central Coal	5,000,000	......	..	8¼	Feb. 7	7	Jan. 5	7	Mar. 15, 1898
63	73	N. Y., Chic. & St. Louis 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1898	2	76	Jan. 31	*67	Jan. 22	73	Feb. 23, 1898
28	32	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 2d pf.	11,000,000	......	..	40¼	Jan. 29	28	Mar. 25	*28	Apr. 1, 1898
184	187	New York, New Haven & Hart.	47,636,500	Mar. 31, 1898	2	*195½	Feb. 2	*182	Mar. 26	*182½	Apr. 1, 1898
..	..	New York & East River Gas	5,000,000	......	..	..	......	..	......	86	Sept. 13, 1897
..	..	New York & East River Gas pf.	1,671,000	July 22, 1897	3	..	......	..	......	117¼	Sept. 10, 1897
..	..	N. Y., Lack. & Western	10,000,000	Jan., 1898	1¼	*123¾	Feb. 16	121	Jan. 4	*123½	Feb. 3, 1898
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	Jan. 10, 1898	4	..	......	..	......	*350	Nov. 16, 1897
12	14	New York, Sus. & Western	12,451,000	......	..	18	Jan. 5	8	Jan. 8	*12	Apr. 1, 1898
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	Jan. 15, 1898	2¼	..	......	..	......	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
12¾	15	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000	......	..	17	Feb. 7	*13¼	Mar. 7	*13⅝	Mar. 11, 1898
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	621,900	......	..	7	Mar. 5	7	Mar. 5	7	Mar. 5, 1898
3⅛	4¼	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 31, 1897	75c	*3¾	Feb. 10	*3	Mar. 8	*3	Mar. 8, 1898
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1896	2	..	......	..	......	*95	Sept. 22, 1897
325	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Feb. 1, 1898	4	*350	Feb. 25	*325	Mar. 23	*325	Mar. 23, 1898
4	7	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	......	..	5¼	Feb. 11	*3	Jan. 26	4	Feb. 28, 1898
..	..	Pierre Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	Apr. 1, 1898	2	..	......	..	......	*115	Sept. 29, 1897
43	46½	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,354,827	......	..	46¼	Feb. 7	38⅞	Jan. 5	44	Apr. 1, 1898
57	63	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	22,658,460	Jan. 27, 1896	2	71	Feb. 7	57	Mar. 28	60	Apr. 1, 1898
168	..	Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chic.	19,711,286	Apr. 5, 1898	1¾	*172	Apr. 1	*168	Feb. 25	*172	Apr. 1, 1898
..	..	Pittsburg & Western pf.	5,000,000	......	..	..	......	..	......	5½	Dec. 22, 1897
1⅝	2	Quicksilver	5,708,700	......	..	2¼	Jan. 27	2	Jan. 26	2¼	Jan. 27, 1898
3	7	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	1891	4¾	..	......	..	......	10	Sept. 24, 1897
180	..	Rensselaer & Saratoga	10,000,000	Jan., 1898	4	*184	Feb. 15	*182	Jan. 26	183¾	Feb. 21, 1898
..	..	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	......	..	25	Feb. 11	*21½	Jan. 11	*22½	Mar. 18, 1898
117	119½	Rome, Watertown & Og.	10,000,000	Feb. 15, 1898	1¼	*123	Jan. 4	*116¼	Mar. 26	*116¼	Mar. 26, 1898
6	7	St. Jo. & Grand Island	4,600,000	......	..	8¾	Feb. 11	5½	Mar. 7	6¾	Mar. 28, 1898
16	19½	St. Jo. & Grand Island 2d pf.	3,430,000	......	..	22½	Feb. 11	15	Mar. 11	17	Mar. 31, 1898
4	5	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	......	..	5	Feb. 2	3¾	Jan. 24	4¾	Mar. 29, 1898
130	135	St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	20,000,000	Feb. 1, 1898	1¼	138	Mar. 5	*121½	Jan. 6	134	Mar. 31, 1898
145	150	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	11,259,912	Feb. 21, 1898	3½	155	Feb. 28	*148	Jan. 5	*148	Mar. 25, 1898
200	220	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	Jan. 3, 1898	3½	..	......	..	......	195	July 19, 1897
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	Apr. 1, 1898	1½	*147	Jan. 24	143½	Jan. 21	*147	Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf.	3,721,100	Dec. 31, 1897	5	*144½	Jan. 3	*144½	Jan. 22	*144¼	Jan. 24, 1898
3½	4¼	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	......	..	5⅝	Feb. 16	3¾	Jan. 3	4⅞	Mar. 31, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	559,525	April, 1898	2½	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	Texas Central	2,649,400	......	..	..	......	..	......	10	July 18, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1898	3	..	......	..	......	*40½	Feb. 5, 1897
..	..	Texas Pacific Land Trust	9,264,696	......	..	6¼	Jan. 8	5⅝	Jan. 8	*6	Feb. 9, 1898
..	25	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 25, 1893	1	*15	Feb. 10	*15	Feb. 10	*15	Feb. 10, 1898
..	45	Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	3,708,000	July 25, 1896	1¼	*41	Feb. 7	*38½	Feb. 8	*40	Feb. 10, 1898
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf.	1,137,200	Oct., 1897	1¾	..	......	..	......	*95	Dec. 23, 1897
..	..	Union Ferry	3,000,000	Apr., 1, 1898	1	..	......	..	......	64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	Jan., 1898	2½	..	......	..	......	*215½	Mar. 15, 1897
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	Sept. 30, 1897	3½	..	......	..	......	165	Oct. 20, 1807
..	..	Warren Railroad	1,800,000	Oct. 15, 1897	3½	..	......	..	......	167	Aug. 24, 1897
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	Jan. 20, 1898	3	86	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17, 1898
8¾	10¾	W. & L. E. pf., 1st asst. paid	4,500,000	May 15, 1894	3	16	Jan. 12	9¼	Mar. 12	9⅝	Apr. 2, 1898
1½	2	Wisconsin Central	12,000,000	......	..	8⅞	Jan. 17	1⅞	Mar. 22	1⅞	Mar. 29, 1898
2	4	Wisconsin Central pf.	8,000,000	......	..	8	Jan. 17	5	Feb. 5	5	Feb. 5, 1898

*Sales of less than 100 shares.

Specie Imported into District of New York, April 2 to 8, Inclusive.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Lucania	Liverpool	$596,139
Cherokee	Sanches	1,200
Cherokee	Turk's Island	55
Vigilancia	Vera Cruz	226
Dona Maria	Fayal	3,275
Fontabelle	St. Thomas	2,705
Kr. Wm. der Grosse	Southampton	679,363
Kr. Wm. der Grosse	Bremen	728,459
Gold Bullion—		
Lucania	Liverpool	469,584
Cherokee	Sanches	62
Advance	Panama	500
Advance	Colon	5,190
C. Washington	Tampico	1,229
Adirondack	Greytown	516
Kr. Wm. der Grosse	Southampton	506,883
Kr. Wm. der Grosse	Bremen	97,830
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Teutonic	Liverpool	2,550
Cherokee	Sanches	3
Vigilancia	Vera Cruz	220
St. Louis	Southampton	86,850
Bretagne	Havre	108,080
Fontabelle	St. Thomas	1,161
Advance	Colon	507
Kr. Wm. der Grosse	Bremenhaven	119,000
Kr. Wm. der Grosse	Bremen	169,840
Kr. Wm. der Grosse	Southampton	185,100
American Silver Coin—		
Cherokee	Sanches	3
Cherokee	Turk's Island	4
Fontabelle	St. Thomas	160
Dona Maria	Fayal	4
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Teutonic	Liverpool	[illegible]
Cherokee	San Domingo	[illegible]
Cherokee	Sanches	[illegible]
Advance	[illegible]	[illegible]
Advance	Colon	[illegible]
Cherokee	Sanches	[illegible]
Cherokee	Turk's Island	[illegible]
Fontabelle	St. Thomas	[illegible]
Advance	Colon	[illegible]
Cherokee	[illegible]	[illegible]
Holstein	[illegible]	[illegible]
Silver Bullion—		
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Specie Exports Port of New York from April 4 to 9, Inclusive.

Date. Apr.	Steamer.	Destination.	Character.	Amt.
4	Saginaw	Haiti	G. C., (U.S.).	$5,000
4	Havel	London	Silver Bars.	320,240
5	Teutonic	London	Silver Bars.	254,700
6	A. Victoria	London	Silver Bars.	109,235
6	Cherokee	S. Domingo	G. C., (U.S.).	1,800
6	Cherokee	S. Domingo	S. C., (Dom.).	54,250
8	Lucania	London	Silver Bars.	247,650
8	La Bretagne	Havre	Sil. Bars.	28,000
9	Hildebrand	Manaos	S. C., (Peru).	19,027
	Total			$1,021,902

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

*15	Fluminense	Manaos	S. C., (Peru).	4,225
†1	Umbria	London	Silver Bars.	57,025
	Total			$1,083,152

*March. †April.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, April 10.—The market last week was quiet but strong all around, with yarns 1-16 higher and the week's output fully sold. Various spinnings are engaged to the end of June.

Indian demands for dhooties and shirtings continue, and some lines were heavily sold yesterday.

The other markets show the usual holiday quietness, but the engagements are heavy for the home trade and the monthly export returns are unexpectedly good from India, South America, and Japan.

The position in Germany and France is unchanged and continues quiet.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows a decrease in the reserve of [illegible] a decrease in deposits of $399,900, and an increase in circulation of $18,600.

The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks and for the corresponding date last year:

	April 9, '98.	April 2, '98.	April 10, '97.
Loans	$587,783,300	$596,851,200	$502,512,600
Specie	142,977,000	141,556,200	85,868,400
Legal tenders	59,518,700	64,723,800	101,780,800
Net deposits	669,836,900	682,236,800	565,916,600
Circulation	12,888,100	12,865,500	15,580,200

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	April 9, '98.	April 2, '98.	April 10, '97.
Specie	$142,977,000	$141,556,200	$85,868,400
Legal tenders	59,518,700	64,723,800	101,780,800
Total res've	$202,495,700	$206,280,000	$187,649,200
Reserve required ag'st deposits	167,459,225	170,559,200	141,479,150
Excess of reserve above legal req're-ments	$35,036,475	$35,720,800	$46,170,050

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year, with the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1896 for comparison:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 8	$32,364,575	$43,991,450	$27,153,150
Jan. 15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jan. 22	[illegible]	57,057,800	[illegible]
Jan. 29	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 5	[illegible]	54,549,050	[illegible]
Feb. 13	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 26	[illegible]	57,520,975	[illegible]
March 5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 19	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 26	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April 9	35,036,475	46,170,050	17,921,250

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

[illegible]

High Grade Investment Securities
Suitable for Trustees, Institutions, and Private Investors,
FOR SALE BY
REDMOND, KERR & CO.,
BANKERS AND BOND DEALERS.
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.
LIST OF CURRENT OFFERINGS SENT UPON APPLICATION.
41 Wall Street, New York.

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Central of New Jersey	1	May 2	Apr. 15	Apr. 23
Chi. Milwaukee & St. Paul	2½	Apr. 19	Mar. 29	Apr. 13
Chi. Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	3½	Apr. 19	Mar. 29	Apr. 13
Chi. Rock Island & Pacific (quarter)	1	May 2	....	....
C., San. & Cleve. pf. semi-annual	3½	May 2	Apr. 21	May 3
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	1¼	Apr. 20	Mar. 31	Apr. 11
Del., Lack. & Western (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 20	Apr. 9	Apr. 20
European & North American	2½	Apr. 15	....	....
Georgia R. R. & Banking (quarter)	2¾	Apr. 15	Apr. 2	Apr. 15
New York Central (quarter)	1	Apr. 15	Mar. 15	Apr. 21
Norfolk & Southern	1	Apr. 11	Mar. 31	Apr. 12
Rio Grande Western pf. (quarter)	¾	May 1	Mar. 31	May 3
Western Pennsylvania	3	Apr. 15	....	....

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Brooklyn City	2½	Apr. 15	Apr. 9	Apr. 16
Metropolitan Street	1¾	Apr. 15	Mar. 26	Apr. 18
Market St., San Fran. (quarter)	60c	Apr. 11	Mar. 30	Apr. 15
North Chicago (quarter)	3	Apr. 15	Apr. 5	Apr. 16

BANK STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
N. Y. Produce Exchange	3	Apr. 15	Apr. 8	Apr. 14

TRUST COMPANIES.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Continental (quarter)	1½	Apr. 11	Apr. 1	Apr. 12

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
American Bell Telephone (quarter)	$3	Apr. 15	Mar. 31	Apr. 15
American Malting pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 15	Mar. 31	Apr. 11
American Tobacco (quarter)	2	May 1	Apr. 15	May 12
American Tobacco pf. (quarter)	2	May 1	Apr. 15	May 12
Boston Electric Light (quarter)	$1.50	Apr. 15	Apr. 1	Apr. 16
Boston & Montana Mining	$3	May 20	Apr. 8	Apr. 29
Consolidated Ice pf. (quarter)	1¾	Apr. 15	Apr. 5	Apr. 18
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. (quarter)	1½	May 2	Apr. 18	May 3
Edison Elec. Ill. of B'klyn (quarter)	1½	Apr. 15	Mar. 31	Apr. 16
Equit. Gas & El. of Utica (quarter)	1½	Apr. 15	Apr. 1	Apr. 16
H. B. Claflin (quarter)	1½	Apr. 15	Apr. 7	Apr. 16
H. B. Claflin 1st pf (quarter)	1½	May 1	....	....
H. B. Claflin 2d pf.	1½	May 1	....	....
Mexican Telegraph (quarter)	2½	Apr. 13	Apr. 6	Apr. 14
Minnesota Iron (quarter)	1½	Apr. 15	Mar. 31	Apr. 16
New England Tel. & Tel.	$1.50	May 14	Apr. 1	May 22
N. Y. & N. J. Tel. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 15	....	....
N. Y. & Penn. Tel. & Tel. (quarter)	1½	Apr. 15	....	....
Penn. H., L. & P.	50c.	Apr. 15	....	....
Penn. H., L. & P. pf.	$1.55	Apr. 15	....	....
Procter & Gamble pf. (quarter)	2	Apr. 15	Apr. 1	Apr. 16
R. I. Perkins Horse Shoe (quarter)	1¼	Apr. 15	Apr. 4	Apr. 16
Stand. Underground Cable (quarter)	1½	Apr. 11	Apr. 5	Apr. 12
Texas & Pacific Coal	1	Apr. 20	Apr. 1	Apr. 21
United Electric Securities (semi-an.)	$3.50	May 2	Apr. 20	May 3
United Gas Improvement (quarter)	2	Apr. 15	Mar. 31	Apr. 16
Western Union Tel. (quarter)	1¼	Apr. 15	Mar. 18	Apr. 1

FIRE INSURANCE.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
North River	3½	Apr. 11	Apr. 2	Apr. 12

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
American Fire Insurance	......	....	Apr. 12	Annual
American Spirits Mfg	Apr. 5	Apr. 21	Apr. 20	Annual
Atlantic Avenue R. R. (Brooklyn)	......	....	Apr. 26	Annual
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	Apr. 4	Apr. 15	Apr. 15	Special
Central of New Jersey	Apr. 30	May 7	May 6	Annual
Chicago Great Western	......	....	June 1	Annual
Chicago & North Michigan	Apr. 11	Apr. 21	Apr. 20	Annual
Chicago & West Michigan	Apr. 10	Apr. 21	Apr. 20	Annual
Globe Fire Insurance	......	....	Apr. 12	Annual
Kings County Traction	......	....	Apr. 11	Special
L. S. & M. S. R. R.	Apr. 2	May 6	May 4	Annual
Mexican Central	......	....	May 4	Annual
Michigan Central Railroad	Apr. 2	May 6	May 4	Annual
New York Central	Mar. 15	Apr. 21	Apr. 15	Annual
N. Y., Chic. & St. L. R. R.	Apr. 4	May 5	May 4	Annual
Oriental Bank	Mar. 28	Apr. 12	Apr. 11	Annual
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	Mar. 26	Apr. 13	Apr. 12	Annual
Quincy Mining	......	....	June 1	Annual
St. Paul & Duluth Railroad	......	....	Apr. 14	Special

TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 9th day of April, 1898:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.			
Gold coin	$145,707,532.53		
Gold bullion	68,351,230.97		
		$214,058,763.50	
Outstanding gold certificates	$37,876,149.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	1,590,640.00		
		36,285,509.00	
			*$177,773,254.50
Standard silver dollars	$396,147,942.00		
Silver bullion	904,513.35		
		$397,052,455.35	
Outstanding silver certificates	$395,157,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	4,847,039.00		
		390,310,465.00	
			6,741,990.35
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$4,642,819.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	98,700,461.25		
		$103,343,280.25	
Less outstanding Treasury notes		103,343,280.00	
			.25
United States notes		$70,335,536.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$42,950,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	9,785,000.00		
		33,165,000.00	
			37,170,536.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$3,620,696.00		
National bank notes	2,659,301.43		
Fractional silver coin	11,887,016.06		
Fractional currency	32.98		
Minor coin	1,303,407.90		
Deposits in National banks	32,487,015.90		
Bonds and interest paid	4,157,131.15		
		$56,114,601.42	
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	$8,431,992.54		
Outstanding checks and drafts	4,936,873.59		
Disbursing officers' balances	30,274,263.67		
Post Office Department account	6,940,283.35		
Miscellaneous items	2,129,261.92		
		52,712,675.07	
			3,401,926.35
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$225,087,707.45

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fis'l Y'r.
Customs	$382,334.53	$4,076,246.13	$111,578,393.81
Internal revenue	468,079.57	3,993,954.11	127,701,377.92
Miscellaneous	1,348,164.58	1,665,015.49	77,972,157.26
Total receipts	$2,198,578.68	$9,735,215.73	$317,251,928.99
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	235,000.00	2,958,000.00	78,592,799.02
War	200,000.00	1,200,000.00	50,096,883.23
Navy	568,000.00	1,466,000.00	29,158,978.23
Indians	10,000.00	87,000.00	9,525,677.98
Pensions	800,000.00	4,830,000.00	117,959,626.65
Interest	200,000.00	1,300,000.00	29,877,305.33
Total expenditures	$2,013,000.00	$11,841,000.00	$315,211,270.44
Excess of receipts over expenditures	185,578.68	†2,105,784.27	2,040,658.55
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	4,950.00	53,642.50	20,640,217.50
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	33,818.00	346,072.50	12,779,066.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$515,384,968.00	$91,854,459.00	$607,239,427.00
This fiscal year	20,877,940.00	1,958,658.00	22,836,598.00
This month	424,855.00	124,246.00	549,101.00
This day	30,871.00	17,140.00	48,011.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882. †Excess of expenditures over receipts.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU AND PINE STREETS, NEW YORK CITY.
27 STATE STREET, BOSTON.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities.
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Spencer Trask & Co.,
BANKERS.
Bonds and Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
DEALERS IN
Investment Securities.
27 AND 29 PINE ST., NEW YORK.
State and James Sts., Albany.

THE BANK OF
NEW AMSTERDAM
BROADWAY AND 39TH ST., N. Y.
CAPITAL, $250,000; SURPLUS, $250,000.
FRANK TILFORD, *President.*
R. R. MOORE, *Vice-Pres.* C. J. BAUMANN, *Cashier.*

THE
HUDSON RIVER BANK,
COLUMBUS AV. AND 72D ST.
Capital $200,000
Surplus and undivided profits 156,227
OFFICERS: $356,227
FREDERIC B. ELLIOTT, President.
THOMAS A. McINTYRE, Vice President.
PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK
OF THE REPUBLIC
OF NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $3,000,000.

Government AND
Municipal Bonds
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Also First Mortgage Bonds of Established Railways.
APPRAISEMENTS MADE OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED FOR THE PURCHASE, SALE, OR EXCHANGE OF ABOVE SECURITIES.
LISTS ON APPLICATION.
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BANKERS,
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31 Nassau St., (Bank of Commerce Bldg.,) N. Y.

A. A. HOUSMAN & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
52 EXCHANGE PLACE,
NEW YORK.

Chas. T. Wing & Co.
BONDS,
18 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Frank E. Wing, Henry A. Glassford,
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THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
April 7, 1898	£30,034,952	......
April 8, 1897	38,396,532	......
BANK OF FRANCE.		
April 7, 1898	74,319,761	£48,694,032
April 8, 1897	76,667,461	48,944,912
BANK OF GERMANY.		
April 7, 1898	29,133,000	15,008,000
April 8, 1897	28,249,550	14,552,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
April 7, 1898	36,625,000	12,544,000
April 8, 1897	31,185,000	12,619,000
SPAIN.		
April 7, 1898	9,631,000	10,710,000
April 8, 1897	8,528,000	10,800,000
NETHERLANDS.		
April 7, 1898	2,764,000	6,920,000
April 8, 1897	2,632,000	6,831,000
BELGIUM.		
April 7, 1898	2,772,000	1,386,000
April 8, 1897	2,898,000	1,449,000
Total for the week	£185,279,713	£95,262,032
Total preceding week	190,945,117	97,094,893
Corresponding week last year	188,556,548	95,185,912

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